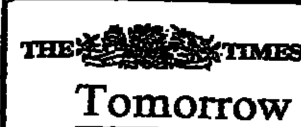
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THE TIMES

No 61,789

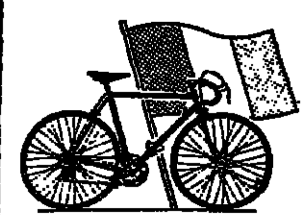
FRIDAY MARCH 23 1984

20p



Tomorrow

Brakes and Breaks
Travel goes cycling through France, visiting Bermuda and taking a break in the Cotswolds



Growing families
Family trees: the boom in genealogy
Prints charming
Investing in poster art for the home
Westward ho
Michael Binyon tells how the West Germans are coping with the flood of refugees from the East
Bailing out
John Woodcock reports on England's last ditch attempt to save the Test series in Pakistan

Woolworth profits pass £29m

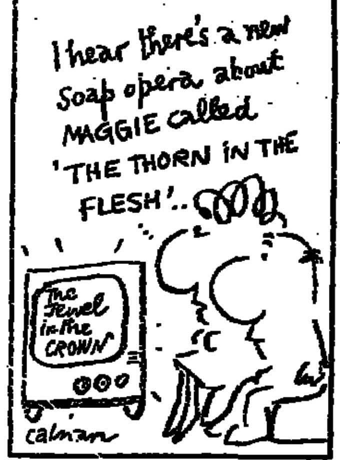
Woolworth took the Stock Exchange by surprise with news of £29.4m profits, a significant recovery for the stores chain taken over in a City rescue operation in 1982. The shares rose 28p to 473p Page 23

Howe to visit Peking

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is to visit China and Hongkong next month. The colony's future will be the main subject in talks he will have with China's Foreign Minister Page 6

LSD inquiry

Claims that American sailors at Holy Loch, the Scottish nuclear submarine site, used LSD, the hallucinatory drug, on board a US ship at the base, are under investigation Page 2



La Scala choice

The choice of Riccardo Muti as the next principal conductor at La Scala, Milan, is being seen as proof that opera there is on the upbeat Page 6

Sect inquiry

The Director of Public Prosecution is studying a report by Scotland Yard on the activities of the Children of God, a small religious sect which allegedly encourages sex with children Page 3

100 Indians die

Police in the strike-hit Indian port of Paradip killed more than 100 people and set 3,000 huts ablaze in revenge for the deaths of four colleagues, opposition *politicians reported* Page 8

Perfect couple

Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean received seven perfect marks of six when winning the compulsory dances at the world figure skating championships in Ottawa Page 28

Britain agrees to attend EEC rescue meeting

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The compelling need for the European Community to resolve its internal differences reasserted itself with unexpected suddenness yesterday, when the French presidency convened an emergency extra meeting of foreign ministers next Tuesday.

The invitation from Paris was received in London before the Cabinet assembled to discuss its response to the breakdown at the Brussels summit on Tuesday night.

It was at once agreed that Sir Geoffrey Howe should attend, and that consideration of withholding Britain's due payments to the Community should be abandoned.

The Prime Minister told the Commons later that the Government welcomed the French initiative and, in the circumstances, would not take any action which might damage the prospect of decisive progress next week.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's restraint after her urgency of the previous day excited some derision from the Labour benches, but relief among Government supporters whose alarm at the previous course of events had been steadily growing.

But the Cabinet approved what ministers regard as a legitimate minimal response to the decision by the nine other Community members to block the rebate, previously agreed, of £457m on Britain's 1983 Budget contribution.

It was decided not to meet the Commission's appeal for Britain to pay £100m in customs duties and agricultural levies by March 30, ten days before they fall due.

The cash-starved Commission asked for the whip-round a week ago, and the Government was at first prepared to help by putting a short Consolidated Fund Bill through both Houses of Parliament next week.

But it is under no legal compulsion to be so obliging and Mrs Thatcher said it would consider the position in the light of next weeks' meeting.

The Prime Minister is convinced that payment of the bulk of the British rebate by the end of March is morally binding on the Nine, since it was agreed at *the Stuttgart summit last* summer.

She has not claimed that there is a strict legal obligation, and President Mitterrand of France, for one, has always denied that there is. But she regards the lifting of the block next Tuesday as a necessary sign of good faith.

Mrs Thatcher told the Commons that the talks will resume on Tuesday on the basis of the texts that were before the summit when negotiations were abandoned. She went out of her way again to emphasize that President Mitterrand was "most helpful to us" in trying to draft a system which would endure for solving Britain's Budget problem.

British officials regard the final text produced by the presidency as very satisfactory from Britain's viewpoint. It uses strong language on the need to restrain costs, and is firmer than earlier drafts in relating contributions to a member country's national wealth.

It would also ensure that the new system would apply this year, so that there would be no need for another ad hoc arrangement.

There were signs yesterday that several Cabinet ministers were more than ready to defer all thought of the illegal and unconstitutional steps for which preparation has been made by officials in case the worst comes to the worst.

Later they faced demands in the Commons from Mr James Callaghan, Mr Peter Shore and others for a statement by the Attorney-General, and even a White Paper setting out the legal consequences

But there was no inclination to respond. The warm breeze from Paris and the warning noises from Conservative heavyweights have for the present, stilled all talk by ministers of unconstitutional action.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, was to have been with the Queen next week on her visit to Jordan. Discussions took place yesterday with the Palace and with Amman to arrange his release from this commitment.

Opening a Commons debate on foreign affairs, Sir Geoffrey said that real progress was made at Brussels earlier in the week, and it was important to build upon it.

Back to Brussels on Tuesday

Ministers try to pick up pieces

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Foreign Ministers of the EEC will begin to pick up the pieces left behind after the European summit collapsed in apparent ruins earlier this week when they meet in Brussels on Tuesday.

France has decided to call a quick meeting as an indication of its intent not to stop work on all the intractable problems which caused the summit to fail. The meeting takes place before Britain is due to make its next budget payment to the Community and in consequence before any threat to withold money need be carried out.

It is likely that a number of countries will try at that meeting to persuade France and Italy to lift their objections to paying Britain its promised £457m rebate. They will ask for this to lower the temperature of the debate.

If the Council were to agree, there would still be time to ask the European Parliament to take the necessary vote to release the money during its session in Strasbourg next week. It would then be possible to pay the money over very quickly and thus make it unnecessary for Mrs Thatcher to take any retaliatory action.

Yesterday the agenda for the meeting was still being make final, but it is expected to concentrate on the last compromise paper tabled by President Mitterrand at the summit. This paper includes a system for reducing the size of Britain's expected net contribution, although it contains no figures at all.

The Foreign Ministers will be meeting just as the agriculture council should be finishing its work of agreeing a price package for the faming year ahead. That council could well succeed in sorting out the argument over Irish mild quotas, which wa a contributory cause of the breakdown at the summit.

It is already clear that part of France's strategy for the remaining six months of its presidency is to use the specialist councils to chip away at the remaining problems so that by the time the June summit comes there will be no "vitally important" side issues, such as the Irish milk question, to distract the leaders from the hard core problem of the British budget contribution.

The foreign council is meant to be a low-key working meeting, away from the glare of publicity which contributed so much to the tensions at the summit. Without these pressures the ministers ought to be able to discuss the compromise proposals in a clear atmosphere. The fact that all of them know the complicated dossier far more intimately than their heads of government will also help.

While the ministers try to cool down tempers, the Commission has been trying to persuade the world that the Community is not by any means bankrupt – yet.

Its official spokesman explained yesterday that there was no question at the moment of there being insufficient money to meet all the current bills, although member states had been asked to transfer some of their regular contributions to Brussels a month early to meet an expected high demand for payments at this time of year.

Under Community law every country has the obligation to forward two payments to Brussels each month. The first

Continued on back page, col 5

Tête-à-tête: President Mitterrand (left) with President Reagan at the White House yesterday, when he began a state visit to America. Report, page 6.

Remand for bombing charge man

By Stewart Tendler

A Belfast man charged in connexion with London bombing incidents was remanded in custody for a week by Lambeth Magistrates yesterday.

Mr Paul Kavanagh, aged 28, was arrested in Belfast last weekend by the Royal Ulster Constabulary and flown to London to be questioned by Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, which is investigating the Harrods bombing which killed six people. He was charged with six offences early yesterday.

Mr Kavanagh, of no fixed address, is charged with conspiracy to cause explosions between October 6 and January 25. Other bombings during the period of the charge were carried out near Kensington High Street, Woolwich Arsenal and Oxford Street.

There are four charges involving firearms and explosives discovered in Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire in January.

The sixth charge alleges that he conspired with Mr Thomas Quigley and others between August 7 and November 13, 1981 to cause explosions. During that period, bomb attacks were made on an army coach near Chelsea Barracks; General Sir Steuart Pringle, a Wimpy restaurant, where an explosive expert was killed; the home of the Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, and Debenhams in Oxford Street, London.

Yesterday, Mr Kavanagh sat in the dock near Mr Quigley, who has been charged with 10 offences, including the murder of the two civilians at Chelsea Barracks and, Mr Kenneth Howorth, the explosives expert. Mr Quigley has made several court appearances. Both men were remanded in custody

The court was told that Mr Quigley is due to face committal proceedings in May and the charge against him involving the 1981 bombings had been amended to include Mr Kavanagh.

The small court in a south London side street was surrounded by a large numbers of police throughout the hearing.

Britain may pull out of CERN

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The Government is poised to withdraw British participation from the European Centre for Nuclear Physics Research (CERN), one of the world's foremost scientific laboratories. The first indication was given yesterday by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

He told the Commons that a review of the UK's participation in high energy physics is to be carried out. His reply to a parliamentary question was a response to a request for an increase of £98m for medical and scientific research in Britain. He has refused.

High energy physics takes £52m a year, and most of that goes for partnership in CERN. More than £35m is a direct subscription for British scientists' work there and another £14m is for work in UK laboratories to prepare experiments for CERN.

Most of a generation of physics Nobel prize winners from Britain, Europe and the United States owe their prizes to discoveries that came from research at the European centre.

The studies are designed to understand gravity, electromagnetism, and the nuclear forces that hold matter together.

Cash plea, page 2

The Times gains six press honours

Six writers for *The Times* are honoured today in the British Press Awards. Robert Fisk, the Middle East correspondent, is Journalist of the Year; John Barry, a freelance writer, is named Specialist Writer of the Year for articles in *The Times*; with commendations in that category for Suzy Menkes, fashion editor, and Peter Stothard, features editor. Nicholas Timmins, now social services correspondent, and Roger Boyes, Eastern Europe correspondent, are commended in the Reporter and International Reporter of the Year categories.

Awards in full, page 5

6,000 moderates ordered to join pit strike

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

More than 6,000 Lancashire miners are being called out on official strike next week in support of the growing stoppage which has brought the coal industry to an 80 per cent standsdtill. Many more flying pickets were active in the moderate coalfields yesterday, amd there were further arrests.

Men in the traditionally moderate Lancashire area of the National Union of Mineworkers have been told to strike from Monday by local union leaders "in order to maintain unity", even though they voted only a week ago by a majority of nearly two to one not to take industrial action.

Since then all but one of the coalfield's pits have been "picketed out" by miners fron Yorkshire and South Wales, and an area conference of the union yesterday appealed for outside pickets to withdraw immediately. The Lancashire miners also added their voice to the growing chorus for a national ballot on strike action and the future of the industry.

The strike situation was practically unchanged last night, with 123 collieries out of 176 remaining strikebound or "picketed out" in Yorkshire, Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, South Wales, Lancashire and Kent, and only 37 working normally, chiefly in Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire and the south Midlands. That was an improvement of three pits on the "normal work" tally. Fewer pits were described as having men at work but producing no coal.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that the estimated number of pickets throughout the country had increased to 4,600 at 43 sites, although the number of police deployed had been reduced slightly to 7,000. There have been 96 arrests since the strike began, mostly for obstruction.

Open-cast miners who are members of the Transport and General Workers' Union decided yesterday to support the strike and will refuse to move coal from the pithead at 54 sites.

Steelworkers turned down a miners' plea to black coking coal supplies entering the British Steel plant at Port Talbot, West Glamorgan.

The National Coal Board is keeping the legal situation under daily review and may still go back to the High Court to report contempt of injunctions granted last week by Mr Justice Nolan forbidding the Yorkshire miners from organizing or encouraging secondary picketing of neighbouring moderate areas where the men have voted to work normally.

But even if the board went back to court today, under the "short notice" procedure it would be next Wednesday before allegations of contempt could be heard.

National officials of the union, including the president, Mr Arthur Scargill, and the general secretary, Mr Peter Heathfield, are due in the High Court next week to defend an entirely separate action brought by the board over the union's block on overseas investments by the mineworkers' pension fund.

This litigation may disrupt plans by moderates on the union's national executive to force an immediate session of the executive to discuss the holding of a national ballot on pay and pit closures.

Miners' leaders have dismissed their counsel and plan to defend the action themselves, but an application to delay the proceedings has been rejected.

The slide towards a national strike continued yesterday when more than 650 miners at Holditch colliery in Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, went against their area ballot and voted to join the strike.

A pickets day, page 2

Druze leader fears more fighting in Lebanon

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader in Lebanon, was pessimistic about the prospects for peace in his country when he called at the Foreign Office in London yesterday.

"I am afraid there will be more fighting," he said sadly as he walked down the steps towards his car, after spending 45 minutes with Mr Richard Luce, the Minister of State with special responsibility for the Middle East.

Mr Jumblatt flew to Britain for a private visit after the collapse of the nine-day reconciliation talks between Beirut's warring factions, and is due in Damascus today for consultations before returning to Lebanon.

Mr Luce expressed Britain's disappointment over the lack of progress at the talks in Lausanne, and the Druze leader promised to continue working for an effective ceasefire in Beirut. But he confessed to reporters that he saw little chance of another conference in the near future.

Earlier in a BBC television interview he accused President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon of not having "the guts" to achieve a historic compromise at Lausanne. He should have made everyone follow prescribed guidelines at the talks.

"But he is too weak" he said on *Newsnight*. Now there would be "more blind shelling, more bloodshed."

Greenham women face eviction

Greenham Common "peace" women said yesterday they were determined to carry on their campaign despite moves by the Department of Transport to evict them from their main camp outside the air base.

A possession order, granted by Mr Justice Farquarson, sitting in chambers at Reading Crown Court yesterday took effect immediately and the women were waiting for bailiffs to arrive at any time.

"We are not the slightest bit surprised that the order was granted although several women went to the court to oppose it," Angela Phillips, one of the women, said.

"We are determined to stay and I think it is going to be technically very difficult to keep the women off the common land around the base. It would require a constant police presence which would have to be quite substantial."

A dozen women, greatly outnumbered by about 30 police, staged a silent demonstration outside the court

The order applies only to a stretch of land owned by the Department of Transport along the edge of the road outside the main gate. Other land stretching up to the perimeter fence is common land owned by Newbury District Council. The department needs its land for a road widening scheme, due to begin on April 2.

Newbury council's chief executive, Mr Brian Thetford, said yesterday that if the women moved on to the common area, their tents would be taken down under by-laws

Mafia extorts £380m a year from Italians

Rome, (AFP) – Protection rackets extort about 900 billion lire (£380m) a year from 146,000 businesses in Italy, according to a study by Confcommercio, the main organization representing traders.

Signor Giuseppe Orlando, the organization's president, said at a press conference here yesterday that such rackets affected almost the whole of Italy.

The worst areas were the Mafia territory of Sicily and the region around Naples, where the Mafia's local equivalent, the Camorra, holds sway. In these regions some 40 per cent of businesses are victims

In some towns, like Palermo, up to 60 per cent of shopkeepers are victims of extortion. In Naples the figure is 65 per cent, in Rome 15 per cent, in Milan 10 per cent

Signor Orlando said that the figures were particularly worrying as many traders were too frightened to complete his questionnaire even though they could do so anonymously.

Of those who replied, 75 per cent said that at first they refused to pay, but that they gave way after their premises were damaged by fire or a member of the family was attacked.

70 Tories fail to sign Oman motion

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

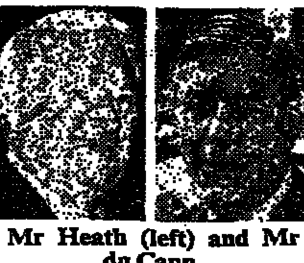
Mr Edward Heath and 69 other Conservative backbenchers had fail to sign the Commons motion supporting the Prime Minister over the Omani university contract when the parliamentary papers went to press on Wednesday

Yesterday's updated report showed that 241 backbenchers had signed the motion, first tabled by Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the Conservative backbench 1922 committee, and executive colleagues last Thursday.

Support increased from 94 on Thursday, to 120 on Friday, 179 on Monday, and 216 on Tuesday.

It had always been recognized as numbers mounted, journalists would begin to take note of those who had not signed.

Excluding the Speaker and a



Mr Heath (left) and Mr du Cann.

deputy, 81 ministers and whips and Sir Geoffrey Johnson-Smith, chairman of the Select Committee on Members' Interests, which is investigating Mrs Margaret Thatcher's interests in the contract, 311 MPs might eventually be expected to sign

Certainly, non-signers approached by *The Times* showed little inclination to be listed as such, and most therefore expected to sign in their own time.

But signatures, past or future, do not guarantee support. One MP said that, like the Majority of staff at GCHQ, Cheltenham, he had no wish to be left out in the cold. However, he added the view that Mrs Thatcher had "made a mess of the matter" and that her son was "an amiable ass."

Another said that he did not take Labour's claims seriously and that they could therefore be ignored, but he then added: "Who knows where Mark Thatcher is leading her reputation?"

Other MPs were more critical of Mr du Cann. One MP said he needed no lessons in loyalty from Mr du Cann after his "unhelpful" television interview on March 4.

Another said: "I find it too much to be asked to sign a motion like this by the prince of loyalty himself."

The motion says: "That this House congratulates the Prime Minister on the vigour and success with which she has pursued Britain's interest in securing overseas contracts during her visit to India and the Gulf states in April, 1981 and throughout her period of office; accepts without reservation that the Prime Minister has clearly stated that she neither named, nor pursued the interests of, Cementation or any other individual company in relation to the Oman University project; and deplores the continuing efforts of the Opposition to discredit the Prime Minister personally and undermine her efforts to win work and jobs for Britain."

It has since been amended by Labour MPs, who add: "and therefore urges the Prime Minister to accept the recommendation of the Right Honourable Member for Old Bexley and Sidcup [Mr Heath] to make a statement to the House forthwith."

US sailors used LSD at Holy Loch nuclear sub base

By Richard Evans and Ronald Faux

Ameridan sailors at Holy Loch, the Scottish nuclear submarine base, used LSD, the hallucinatory drug on board a US ship, it was alleged last night.

They were discovered recently after one man on the vessel supposedly informed US officials because he feared the drug-takers were a danger to themselves and others working near them.

A considerable amount of the drug is believed to have been seized and those involved are now under investigation. If convicted they face dismissal.

The servicemen allegedly involved served on the USS Hunley, the base ship at Holy Loch, which is stationed half a mile off shore. It is a US submarine tender sdesigned to supply services to fleet ballistic missile submarines.

Commander Erwin Sharp, public affairs officer for the US Navy in Europe, told *The Times* last night: "At this point I am unable to deny this."

He said one serviman who had appeared in the local sheriff court for drug offences was under investigation with another man in connexion with separate matters. "I cannot comment on it because it is under investigation".

In December, 1981, documents found on a rubbish tip by a resident near to Holy Loch disclosed that a nuclear weapons guard had marijuana on board a ship and had repeatedly failed to turn up for duty, while a fireman on USS Holland was using and trading in LSD, cocaine and amphetamines.

Three servicemen based at Holy Loch have appeared in Dunoon Sherff Court this year on drug offences. Another three people, living in flats largely occupied by American personnel, have been in court for similar offences.

The latest allegations involving the Scottish base, home for 10 Poseidon submarines, follow the disclosure in *The Times* yesterday that more than one US serviceman stationed in Britain is being dismissed and sent home every day for using illegal drugs. Some had been on nuclear weapon duties.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, is to be questioned in the Commons by Labour MPs about the extent of drug abuse by US servicemen in Britain.

Mr Kevin McNamara, a Labour defence spokesman, said yesterday: "We are concerned about what people might do when they are high on drugs. It means we have got to look again very carefully at the government statement about the American servicemen moved form Greenham Common."

Fourteen servicemen have been discharged from Greenham, the base of the first cruise missiles in Britain, recently. The Government said none was in a "sensitive position".

"I am very concerned there may be people on sensitive duties in England or elsewhere who might be high on drugs," Mr McNamara said.

American sevicemen caught using drugs are increasingly being dealt with by US authorities and are not appearing in court. Of 455 drugs charges preferred last year 46 were heard by courts.

Mr McNamara said: "I think they are taking advantage of the Visiting Forces Act and shipping people off as quickly as possible".

Jupiter refit

● The Leander-class frigate, HMS Jupiter returns to service today after a four-year modernization programme which cost about £68m (Our Defence Correspondent writes).

The refit has provided her with Sea Wolf and Exocet missiles, a Lynx helicopter, new sonars and much other new equipment.

Her captain, Commander Colin Hamilton, said that the ship was "an amazing improvement" over the unmodernized Leanders.



End of the road: Dockland developers clearing two London docks raise the rusting hulks of dumped cars. They have found 200 cars, including two Rolls-Royces. Most of the vehicles have been ditched by thieves and joyriders who hid their crime by submerging the evidence in the silted basins of Greenland and South docks in Bermondsey, east London. Detectives are checking every car against records. One of the twenty recovered this week was reported stolen 10 years ago. Once salvaged, the cars will be so badly rusted they will be good only for scrap merchants and Scotland Yard's stolen cars' records. Mr Paul Fewtrell, site agent for Edmund Nutall, the engineers, who have the £300,000 contract to clear the dock before it is converted into a pleasure craft marina, said: "We may yet have a few surprises like an old mystery solved by finding a pile of old masters in a boot, but so far they are mostly wrecked Mark III Cortinas. Divers have been drawing up a plan charting every car to help to guide the crane driver to the wrecks.

(Photograph: John Manning.)

Gun dealer's death on airliner 'no crime'

Scotland Yard said yesterday that no crime was suspected in the death of a Yorkshire gun dealer who was found on an airliner at Hearthrow airport.

The body of Mr John Longstaff, aged 36, of Pudsey near Leeds, was discovered in the lavatory of a British Airways Boeing 737 as it arrived in London from Frankfurt on Wednesday. His throat was cut and an implement was found near by.

Yesterday as a post-mortem examination was carried out, Scotland Yard denied a report that Mr Longstaff had been under investigation by Special Branch detectives.

Mrs Linda Longstaff said she had intended to meet her husband in Bradford. She knew of no reason why he should kill himself and claimed that he may have been "pressurized" for some reason.

Killing verdict on nurse

A Finnish student nurse, whose skeleton was found last November in a wood in the Duke of Marlborough's Blenheim Palace estate, was killed unlawfully, an inquest decided yesterday. Dr Stephen Cordner, a Home Office Pathologist, told the inquest in Oxford that Eila Karjalainen, aged 23, from London had been dead for between three and twelve months. She had been strangled.

Public inquest for banker

The High Court gave approval yesterday for a public inquest into the death in Moscow or a British banker, Mr Denis Skinner. Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Glidewell gave directions to the coroner, Dr Mary McHugh, to "get on with it".

Mr Skinner, aged 54, of Treve Avenue, Harrow fell to his death from an eleventh floor flat in June fast year.

Damages for drug injection

Mr Paul Barbara, a mini-cab driver aged 41, who was injected with a largactil, a tranquillizing drug, without his consent while on remand at Brixton prison in 1978, won £600 damages for his hurt feelings in the High Court yesterday.

But Mr Justice Leggett refused his claim for substantial exemplary damages against the Home Office for unlawful assault, batter and trespass.

Ridgway breaks sailing record

John Ridgeway arrived home to a hero's welcome in the north of Scotland yesterday after breaking the round-the-world sailing record by 93 days.

Friends and relatives gathered at Ardmore, Sutherland, to greet Ridgway and his crewman, Andrew Briggs. They were at sea for 193 days.

Refugees barred

Five Cuban refugees who have been shuttled across the Atlantic five times by British Airways after being refused entry to the Bahamas. Jamaica and Bermuda have been told they cannot enter Britain, but can remain in immigration officers' custody until they are found a permament home.

Whitehall forum to examine GCHQ ban

By Peter Hennessy

The Civil Service National Whitley Council, the top forum for industrial relations discussion in Whitehall, will examine the wider impact of the Prime Minister's decision to ban unions at the Government Communications Headquarters in Cheltenham.

Next Wednesday's meeting in the Treasury, the council's first for five years, was agreed to by Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, after a request by the Civil Service unions. Sir Robert will be the chairman and he will be accompanied by 19 fellow permanent secretaries.

The union side will be led by Mr William McCall, chairman of the main policy committee of the Council of Civil Service Unions.

A union official said last night: "The council has called for the meeting to express at the highest level its views on the severed adverse effect on Civil Service industrial relations generally on the arbitrary action taken by the Government in Cheltenham.

"The issue cannot be confined to GCHQ. The reverberations are being felt throughout the Civil Service."

Cigarette tar yields may be reduced

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Average tar yields of cigarettes are intended to be reduced from the present 15 milligrams to 13 over the next four years, under an agreement between tobacco manufacturers and the Department of Health and Social Security announced by the Government last night.

The manufacturers have not given an absolute undertaking to reduce the tar yields, but it is their "stated objective".

The Tobacco Advisory Council said that it had been acknowledged by the department and its advisers, the *Independent Scientific Committee on Smoking and Health*, that progress so far had depended on consumers' willingness to accept lower tar products.

The industry succeeded in meeting the objective of a previous agreement, to bring tar levels down from about 17.1 milligrams in 1979 to about 15 milligrams by last December.

Kew air review

The Lord Chancellor is to commission an independent survey of the Public Records Office, at Kew including the air-conditioning system, it was announced last night.

£98m more sought for research

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Dire predictions about the future of scientific and medical research in Britain are made in a report published yesterday by the Government's Advisory Board for the Research Councils.

The document lists areas of research which will be abandoned and new opportunities that will be lost if there is no increase in the money allocated to the research councils by the Department of Education and Science.

The advisory board, under the chairmanship of Sir David Philips, professor of molecular biophysics at Oxford University, says that £98m extra should be made available in the next three years.

Last week the Medical Research Council told its research institutes that they face a 21 per cent cut in the money for day-to-day laboratory costs.

The advisory board lists areas for new research, with the amount of money needed to get them started in the coming year. Among them are £2.2m for factory automation research, £3.3m for remote sensing and other evironmental science and £1.1m for a new space project for X-ray astronomy.

Exams code

● A confidential draft code of practice governing how universities should examine their students, to ensure degrees are comparable and assessment is fair, is being considered by vice-chancellors (Ngaio Crequer, of *The Times Higher Educational Supplement*, writes).

The code, produced by a committee set up by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, and chaired by Professor Philip Reynolds, Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster University, lays down standards for the external examiner system.

The coalfield dispute

Frustration on a freezing picket line

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, South Elmsall, West Yorkshire

Stephen Tulley: A 'fight that has to be won'.

Stephen Tulley, aged 26, is a flying picket and proud of it. He stands in the freezing cold outside Nottinghamshire pits watching with disbelief as moderate miners break the hallowed rule that colliers do not cross picket lines.

A face worker at Frickley colliery, in the traditionally militant Doncaster area, he signs up almost every day to beat the police cordon thrown round the mines over the county border.

Why does he do it? The question is less appropriate when put in the miners' institute than it is in London. His face takes on a patient expression as he explains that a miners' strike has to be total if they are to compel the National Coal Board to drop plans for the axing of 20 pits and 20,000 jobs.

He is not impressed by the majesty of the law. "I believe it is my legal right to travel to other coalfields to talk to our brothers in the NUM and try by friendly persuasion to get them to support us", he argues.

A married man with two children, a mortgage and only dim schoolday memories of the big strikes of 1972 and 1974, he fears for the future of his pit even though £20m has been spent on modernizing it in recent years.

"I have no savings, but I feel this is a fight we must win. If we don't win now – and the only way to win is by everybody fighting together – then I shall be on the dole in five years' time."

The men in Nottinghamshire evidently do not share his fears. "We have had a mixed response", he admits. "We seem to live in two different lifestyles as miners. To me, a picket line is a protest and you do not go across."

The police tactics have left flying pickets like Mr Tulley bewildered and frustrated. When they finally reach their destination miles beyond the initial cordon of officers stopping vehicles to warn their occupants away, it is very cold and demoralizing.

"I can't explain how you feel when you travel all that way and they pen you in like sheep. Today, I don't think we turned anybody back. It feels as though you are wasting your time, but at least we are showing our presence. They know we are here, and it's costing £500,000 a day to keep the police there."

A third-generation miner with five brothers in the pit, Mr Tulley will be out again on the picket line as the noose of industrial action tightens around Nottinghamshire.

Of the anti-strike ballot there last week he says: "I am denying nobody the right to vote, but in my opinion Nottinghamshire miners have voted in ignorance.

His fellow pickets in the Empire workingmen's club took a more robust (and unprintable) view of the police and the miners they are seeking to dissuade from working.

He does not talk to the police on the picket line, and finds it astonishing that miners were able to form up in military fashion outside Bilsthorpe colliery, Nottinghamshire, with 100 policemen around them and march behind a chief inspector through the pit gates while Yorkshire miners looked on open-mouthed.

Several of the older men are less surprised, but much of the picketing is being done by men in their twenties and even late teen. Some, called "suicide squads", would like to step up the action physically to prevent any normal working in the pits. But the offical line, strongly supported by Mr Tulley, is to play it cool and send only a handful of pickets to each pit.

And what is winning? "We want the coal board's plan to get rid of twenty thousand jobs reversed", he said. "I would like to see us go all the way and see the actual downfall of this Government and the return of a Labour government that will put this industry back to work."

Police lines face a cut

● Labour-controlled Nottinghamshire council will today consider scaling down its police operation at the county's coalpits after failing to convince the Government that it should pay most of the additional costs.

● Mr Terry Crowe, chairman of Staffordshire council's public protection committee, has called for a reduction in the number of police on duty at collieries in the county.

● Police operations on the miners' picket lines in Derbyshire were described by the county council's policy committee as "intimidatory and totally unnecessary".

● After scuffles on the picket line at Hen Heath Colliery, Stoke-on-Trent, six miners – including one from South Wales – appeared before magistrates and were fined between £75 and £250 each.

● Gregory Dancer, aged 30, a miners' union official from Wolstanton Colliery, in Staffordshire, was fined £300 by Newcastle-under-Lyme magistrates for assaulting two police officers.

Sale room

Unused library boosts historic home fund

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

An eighteenth century library, with tooled leather bindings in mint condition, was auctioned by Christies in Glasgow yesterday, securing prices between three and ten times higher than normal for the titles.

The books were sent for sale by Captain Sir Ivar Colquhoun of Luss and came from Rossdhu, his historic home which is open to the public. The library was sold because it was never used – apparent from the books' condition, to set up an endowment to maintain the house.

Pamphlets were in high demand, with the National Library of Scotland paying £5,616 (estimate £300 to £500) for 35 items about the riot in Edinburgh Play-House in January, 1767, when some young lawyers destroyed the theatre because of a cast change.

A group of pamphlets by Daniel Defoe and other writers about the Act of Union of 1707, bound in contemporary speckled calf, sold for £3,672 (estimated £300 to £500), to Hughes Rare Books.

Scottish printing was well represented, with the finest work of the first printer in Aberdeen, Edward Raban *Funerals of a Right Reverend Father in God, Patrick Forbes*, of 1635, selling for £594 (estimate £200 to £300) to Brooke-Hitching.

Out of a good group of books from the eighteenth century Foulis Press, of Glasgow, there were two titles with no other known copy. Sherlock's *A Practical Discourse Concerning Death*, of 1761, went to the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, at £367 (estimate £50 to £80) and Ray's *The Wisdom Manifested in the Works of Creation*, of 1758, made £238 (estimate £50 to £80).

At Sotheby's in London yesterday, English and foreign coins attracted competitive bidding, with a total of £196,328 and 2 per cent unsold.

A rare 1630 Charles I gold coin secured the top price, £9,900 (estimate £8,000 to £10,000).

A section of American coins sold far beyond expectations; a 1795 five dollar coin made £6,600 (estimate £4,000 to £4,500).

Christie's in London sold ninteenth century Continental drawings, with a total of £156,448

A record was set for a drawing by the Danish Impressionist Peter Kroyer, after the auction record for an oil set at Sotheby's on Wednesday. His pastel drawing of two young girls, "The First Communion", dated 1886, fetched £12,960 (estimate £12,000 to £18,000) to Umeda, a Japanese dealer.

Christie's sale of the Russell C. Veit collection of Japanese sword guards in New York on Wednesday saw prices soaring and totalled £150,139, with 3 per cent unsold.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2 75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.60; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 126; Morocco Dir 9.00; Norway Kr 8 80; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5 50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8 00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0 700; USA $1 75; Yugoslavia Din 100

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Yard report on sect in 'child sex' claim goes to DPP

By Patricia Clough

The Director of Public Prosecutions is studying a Scotland Yard report on the activities of the Children of God, a small religious sect which openly recruits members by sexual enticement and allegedly encourages sex with children.

The sect has come under investigation in Britain as European governments are being urged to work together to protect the rights of young people who become enmeshed with some of the more controversial cults that have emerged over the past 15 years.

The European Parliament's committee on youth, culture and education adopted a series of proposals on Tuesday which members hope will prevent the distress to families and possible long-term psychological damage caused by some of the sects' practices.

Mr Richard Cottrell, European MP for Bristol, said in a report to the Parliament, that in some groups recruits are made dependant on their new faith by brainwashing, they are isolated from their families, and made to give up their education and jobs.

Of the 600 sects he believes now exist within the Community, he singled out in particular the Unification church, better known as the Moonies, which has lost libel actions against *The Times* and the *Daily Mail* over charges of brainwashing and breaking up families. As a result, the Moonies' charitable status is being investigated by the Attorney-General.

Another sect singled out by Mr Cottrell was the Children of God, also known as the Family of Love, which although tiny "is a threat which governments are not taking seriously enough". After investigating material on the sect collected by Mr Cottrell, Scotland Yard's serious crimes squad sent its report to the DPP.

The group was founded among Californian dropouts and rebels in 1968 by David Brandt Berg, who calls himself Father Moses David and is considered a prophet by his followers.

Mr Berg's daughter, Deborah Davis, who left the sect in 1978 after 10 years as a leading member, wrote that it "perpetuates all forms of adultery, fornication, deception, homosexuality, lesbianism and adult-/child sexual relations."

The group gradually moved out of the hippie scene and aimed to penetrate higher levels of society. The women were taught to go to smart night spots and seduce men either to recruit them or to raise money: a method they call "flirty fishing". Unmarried women are encouraged, and paid, to bear "Jesus babies" for the group.

Although members marry among themselves, they also have sexual relations with others in the group, on the ground that they are ministering to each others' needs.

In the 1970s the sect split into small nomadic groups, moved to Britain and Europe and is now thought to be spreading to Latin America, parts of Asia and the Pacific islands. The whereabouts of Moses David, who communicates with his disciples by circular, is kept a mystery.

Professor Roy Wallis, head of the sociology faculty at Queen's University, Belfast, and author of the most comprehensive British study on the group, estimates that it now has about 5,000 members, not counting the growing multitude of children.

The number of British members, which could have reached between 300 and 400 at one stage, is now no more than a couple of hundred, he believes.

The committee's proposals, due to go before the European Parliament next month, have attracted furious lobbying by various sects charging that they are being persecuted for their beliefs. MEPs have been bombarded with letters, journalists pestered and Mr Cottrell says he has been threatened.

"The sects are believed by some scholars who have studied them closely to meet, if only temporarily, a spiritual need.

"No one could live that awful life without believing in it", Professor Wallis says. "It may have been fun when they were hippies singing, travelling and living communally. Now they are in their late thirties, they have dozens of kids and it is not fun any more."



Message of "love", from a Children of God leaflet sent to sect members.


The human touch: Ailsa Berk as the chimpanzee who adopts the infant Tarzan, and in real life.

Warning to solicitors who act for two parties

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society was urged by Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, to consider the "propriety of Solicitors acting both for lenders and borrowers" after a test case in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Giving judgment in a case which Sir John said was of general interest to the profession, he said that solicitors who acted for and advised two parties in a transaction exposed themselves to risk of criticism.

If the trends of the loans were agreed by the clients and the solicitors were "merely being asked to give legal effect to the parties' common intention", he said, "There may well be no problem".

But he added: "If either party is seeking advice or the solicitors are involved in the negotiations of terms, or either party may thereafter seek to say that sufficient was known to the solicitor to create a duty to advise, the solicitors are clearly exposing themselves to risk of criticism."

The court upheld an appeal by Mr Frederick Wills, a retired hotelier, against a ruling in Portsmouth County Court that he was not entitled to £3,000 lent to a Miss Peggy Wood, nor the interest on the sum, as the loans contravened fair dealing and effectively made Mr Wills "an unlicensed moneylender".

As both Miss Wood and Mr Wills were clients of the same firm of solicitors, Hubbard and Co, of Chichester, the case raised questions of ethics over borrowing and lending through solicitors.

The appeal by Mr Wills was backed by the Law Society which paid for leading counsel, Mr Leonard Hoffman QC, perhaps because, Sir John remarked yesterday, "any decision which implies that a large number of solicitors' clients throughout the country are unlicensed moneylenders is of some general interest

Parsley ban after beetle alert

The Government last night banned imports of Italian parsley, after the discovery of an unprecedented number of Colorado beetles.

Within the past two weeks about 40 live beetles have been found in Scotland and 30 in England.

The Colorado destroy vegetable crops, particularly potatoes. There were fewer than 40 findings in Britain last year, and no breeding colony was established.

Mime artist apes a chimp

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

No-one is likely to recognize the mime artist Ailsa Berk in her latest screen role except, perhaps, a young chimpanzee in Wiltshire which, nearly two years ago in the Cameroons, played Miss Berk's baby.

The London mime performer and dancer was one of 21 artists who became apes for *Greystoke, The Legend of Tarzan, Lord of the Apes*, a $27m film by Hugh Hudson which opens in London on April 13.

Miss Berk plays the chimpanzee stepmother to the young Tarzan in the film, which Mr Hudson, director of *Chariots of Fire*, says is the first Tarzan story true to its creator, Edgar Rice Burroughs.

She and her fellow performers spent months working with chimpanzees to study their vocal, facial and body language for scenes which mingle real apes with their human impersonators.

Miss Berk wore two suits, one to give a body outline, the second covered in hair, for her role. The actors found that they had to add asides to make the chimpanzees keep to the script.

"For instance, if you had a scene where there was a dominant alpha male and a female who had to go across to him, you had to be submissive first. Chimp society is very make dominated. We eventually created our own hierarchy in relation to the real chimps," she said.

Miss Berk's role is likely to be unsung in a film which features the late Ralph Richardson, Ian Holm, James Fox, and Cheryl Campbell. But it has left a friendship with the chimpanzee who played her baby.

"I still go to see her regularly in Wiltshire. She still recognizes me, they know by instinct from your smells, your sound and your voice."

Rate threat for point-to-point

By David Nicholson-Lord

The future of many of Britain's 192 point-to-point race meetings, and the fox hunts they help to finance, suffered a severe blow yesterday when the Court of Appeal ruled that farmland used for the races could lose exemption from rates.

Mr John Kerr, land use and valuation adviser to the Country Landowners Association, said the ruling ran counter to efforts to encourage farmers to open their land to the public

The court's unanimous decision involved the Easter Monday meeting held by Mr Christopher Loyd, chairman of the hunt committee of the Old Berkshire Hunt, on his land at Lockinge, Oxfordshire. Most of the profits, £9,601 in 1979 went to the hunt, the court was told.

Mr Loyd was appealing agianst a decision by the Lands Tribunal that the land should be classed as a racecourse with a rateable value of £850. Mr Loyd now faces a rates bill of about £1,200. He was refused leave to appeal to the Lords.

Mr Loyd said yestereday: "I will continue to hold the meeting, but there will be some hunts who are not going to be able to pay the expenses

Cable channel has few British films

By David Hewson, Art Correspondent

Britain's first countrywide cable television film channel unveiled its wares yesterday and offered the public an average of 40 films for a monthly subscription of £7 to £8.

The Entertainment Network (TEN), a consortium of the Rank Organization and United International Pictures, a group of American film companies, has largely shunned British films for its premiere.

The British titles in the first month's showing include *Heat and Dust*, *For Your Eyes Only*, *The French Lieutenant's Woman* and a few black and white titles from the Rank library such as *Doctor in the House*.

The channel clearly hopes to win subscribers chiefly through its Hollywood offerings, such as *Rocky III*, *Missing*, and *Star Trek – the Motion Picture*.

Mr Nicholas Mellersh, chief executive, said however that the company was committed to carrying British products. "Our aim is to acquire and schedule every suitable British film, although the proportion of the UK products in our service is entirely dependent upon the output of the UK industry. While the returns that cable can generate will not be large in the early years, the potential for film distribution is enormous."

The network's rival film channel, Premiere, in which Thorn-EMI holds the majority stake, is due to disclose its schedules in a few weeks. Both organisations are likely to funnel their output through the cable networks of related companies this year. Only when the 11 new cable franchises ordered by the Government come into operation will the rival film channels be in direct competition for the right to fight for viewers' subscriptions.

TEN will originate from the company's transmission suite in Wardour Street, London, then be fed to British Telecom's Woolwich Satellite Earth Station.

FIRST NIGHT SCHEDULES MARCH 29

18.00 *Gallipoli*. Australian film about First World War campaign.
20.00 *Rocky III*. Sylvester Stallone's third film about boxing champion.
22.00 *Missing*. Jack Lemmon and Sissy Spacek unravelling the CIA-backed murders of Chile in the midst of revolution.
24.00 *Poltergeist*. X-rated horror movie, directed by Tobe Hooper with Steven Spielberg's assistance, about a supernatural intrusion into an American family's life.

TEN Launch Campaign

Towns	Number of homes passed by cables
Switch on March 29	
Bristol	49,350
Plymouth	28,000
Rhondda/Pontypridd	36,000
Swansea	22,500
Brighton	7,000 (25,000 to follow)
Southampton	21,000
Billingham/Stockton	11,000
Newcastle upon Tyne	29,000
Middlesbrough	26,200
Barrow	12,400
Burnley	18,500
Lancaster	8,650
Mansfield	28,250
Rotherham	4,600
Switch on May 1	
Hartlepool	15,500
Oxford	8,600
Exeter	15,000
Norwich	8,100
Dover	13,000
Nottingham	12,000

Award for Alan Bennett film

The BBC television film *An Englishman Abroad*, by Alan Bennett was named best single drama of 1983 in the Broadcasting Press Guild TV and Radio awards yesterday. Its stars, Alan Bates and Coral Browne, playing herself, won the best actor and best actress awards.

Independent television's comedy *Auf wiedersehen, pet* was best drama series and *Brass*, again from independent television, won the best light entertainment programme award.

Ron Neil, editor of the BBC's breakfast programme, won a new award: outstanding contribution to television from behind the camera. Melvyn Bragg, independent television's South Bank Show and Martin Young, (BBC's Rough Justice.) won outstanding contribution on camera. Rough Justice also won best documentary series.

Other awards: Independent television's Windscale. The nuclear laundry, best single documentary: Channel 4's Cheers, best imported programme: Brian Redhead and John Timpson (BBC Radio 4 Today programme) outstanding personal contribution to radio. BBC Radio 4's drama When the Wind Blows by Raymond Briggs, outstanding radio programme.

Press awards, page 5

Invaders win support

Space invader machines need planning permission, but councillors should not make it too hard to to gain it, the Department of the Environment said yesterday. Councillors who think that the machines and other electronic inhabitants of amusement arcades encourage sloth and extravagance will not be able to refuse planning permission on those grounds.

Refusal must be based on land use and not moral questions, the Department said in a suggested updating of 15-year-old planning controls.

Mr Neil Macfarlane, a Under-Secretary at the department, said: "Recent rapid growth in the service sector of the economy has meant increased demand for High Street outlets for personal services."

The proposed advice says that excessive noise, crowds and litter are possible reasons for refusing planning permission.

Doctor's tape kits may aid coma victims

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Coma victims may be helped to regain consciouness by a combination of bottled smells and recorded sounds dispensed or played at their bedsides by relatives under medical supervision.

Such smells as cut grass, raspberries, rice puddings or pine trees, and the sound of church bells, classroom laughter, *football crowds or low-flying* aircraft, have been packaged, along with other sensory aids, into kits which are now being made available to hospitals.

They have been developed by the British Life Assurance Trust for Health Education, whose director, Dr Don Clarke, led the research after his own teenage son recovered 15 months ago from a coma after being knocked off his bicycle by a car.

David Clarke, now aged 17, received head injuries but responded gradually to tape recordings of his favourite pop group and other familar sounds.

Meical experts have been aware for many years that coma patients may respond to sensory stimuli applied repetitively. The new kits contain a wide range of such aids and can be mofified to suit individual patients. But many patients suffering brain injuries could not be helped by the kits, it was emphasized yesterday.

Sir John Walton, former president of the British Medical Association and leading neurologist said: "The kits have a very important part to play where brain damage is not irreversible. But it has no part to play in those patients who have suffered irreversible brain damage and we must not arouse false hopes."

Sir John said that the appropriate patients would be those who had been in deep coma for 24 hours or 48 hours *and had begun to demonstrate* some response to stimuli. Children and young adults might be particularly responsive, he said.

The kits also contain such household articles as a nailbrush, feather, a piece of sandpaper and fur fabric, and small capsules of fruit juice, salt and menthol, to stimulate the patient by touch and taste.



PARLIAMENT March 22 1984

PM pins hopes on next week's special meeting

EEC BUDGET

The Government would not take any action which might damage the prospects of decisive progress at next Tuesday's special meeting of EEC Foreign Ministers, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, *the Prime* Minister, stated during questions in the Commons.

In welcoming the French initiative in calling the special meeting, Mrs Thatcher indicated, however, that the Government would not be asking the House of Commons to consider next week the £100m supplementary estimate for an advance to the EEC Commission which had been due to be considered by MPs.

She hoped that next week's meeting would lead to the unblock*ing of the refunds due to the United* Kingdom and that it would go a great deal further on a system and the amounts for a long-term settlement of the Community's budgetary problems.

The exchanges on the issues were opened by **Mr Geoffrey Rippon** who as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1970-72 played a leading part in negotiating Britain's entry to the EEC. He congratulated the Prime Minister on the firm *stand she* had taken at Brussels.

The way in which our partners in the Community have withheld the funds to which we are already entitled (he said) demonstrates how right she was in pressing for a long-term, stable budgetary structure.

At the same time, will she give the House an assurance that she will continue to negotiate patiently and that the Government does not contemplate any retaliatory illegal action which might undermine our position? (Labour interruptions). The future of Western Europe is not something that can be considered in terms of nice calculations.

Mrs Thatcher: I regret the fact that France and Italy have so far blocked our 1983 refunds.

We have learnt this morning that the Presidency of the Community intend to hold a special meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels on *Tuesday next week on the basis* of the texts that were on the table at the end of this week's European Council.

We welcome this initiative and in these circumstances the Government will not take any action which might damage the prospect of decisive progress next week.

Our objectives in these negotiations will be to obtain an agreement which meets the requirements I have outlined to the House. In the meantime, we shall not be asking the House to consider the *supplementary estimate for an* advance to the Commission.

We shall have to consider our position in the light of the outcome of next week's meeting.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition: News of the special meeting is welcome, but how many special meetings are there likely to be?

As £500m of our money is at stake and in view of the strong need for fundamental reform, is she going to go on as *if nothing had happened?*

Mrs Thatcher: With all due respect, I answered his *question before he* asked it. How many special meetings there will be, that is by its very nature totally unpredictable. The Presidency indicating the basis of the special meeting will be the texts on the table at the end of this week's European Council, so that progress made will be taken further.

Refunds are due by agreement between us by March 31. I hope therefore that that meeting will unblock the refunds. I hope also we will get a good deal further on the matter before us in Brussels, namely *agreement on a system and amounts* for a long-term budgetary settlement of the Community's problems.


Rippon: Negotiate patiently


Owen: Law and order

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP (Plymouth, Devonport): Welcoming warmly the decision to meet on Tuesday and hoping that it is possible to bridge the narrow divide on the presidency text, the Prime Minister did not answer the question posed by Mr Rippon.

Surely the Cabinet has come to a conclusion on the matter of the constitutional impropriety of withholding any contributions. This is not a lever in negotiation but simply a question of law and order. (Laughter and protests).

The House and the country are entitled to a clear-cut view from the British Cabinet that that is unconstitutional and will not be *considered, and that we shall not see* the Prime Minister hotting up the issue by reference to the acolytic press.

Mrs Thatcher: If anyone is hotting up the issue, it is Dr Owen. I gave the answer of the decision taken this *morning. In these circumstances, the Government* will take no action which might damage the prospect of decisive progress next week.

Our objective will be to obtain an agreement which meets our requirements. Why is he trying to hot it up?

Mr *Donald Stewart* (Western Isles, SNP): Her reply to Mr Rippon would indicate to many people that despite the rhetoric and resolution the way is being prepared for another sell-out. The idea of retaining our own funds has been described as *unconstitutional. Is* that the case under the British constitution?

Mrs Thatcher: I am not prepared to give a legal opinion on a question which has not yet arisen and a decision which has not yet been taken. I hope he will approve the course of action which the Government is taking.

As the presidency of the Community who was most helpful to us in trying to draft a system last week and in putting it to the Community, has called another *meeting based on those identical* texts. I hope he will think that the best way forward is to try to seek the settlement we want on our own budgetary refunds and to try to secure at that meeting, in conjunction with a decision by the European Assembly, a decision to unblock the refunds, which will then be repaid by March 31.

Mr Michael Howard (Folkestone and Hythe, C): Did she listen to the *Today* programme in which Mr Roy Jenkins declared that he would have accepted the deal on offer in Brussels on Tuesday?

Does that not confirm that *if* the Alliance parties had had anything to do with this matter the gap would have been closed not by skill as suggested yesterday by Dr David Owen, but by surrender? (Conservative cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher: I had exactly the same feeling when I heard exactly the same thing on exactly the same programme.

Howe seeks broader dialogue and more frequent contacts with Soviet Union

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, announced during a debate in the Commons that he intended to visit China in mid-April for talks with Chinese leaders on the future of Hongkong. Great patience would be needed to reach agreement about the future of the colony, he said.

He also announced that Britain would be withdrawing her forces from the multinational peacekeeping force in the Lebanon.

Opening the debate, Sir Geoffrey Howe said the gap which separated Britain from the other EEC countries was more important than the figures alone suggested.

What was finally put forward at *the Brussels summit did not offer a* systematic, equitable and lasting approach to the problem.

Real progress (he said) was made and it will be important to build upon it – that was also the view of the French President – and not to allow the prospect of early decisions to slip away.

In negotiations about the future of Hongkong the Government was concerned that the basis of the present legal and social system would continue with an economy open to world markets and that citizens of Hongkong should be able to speak and travel as they wished.

Great patience would be needed by both sides to reach an agreement satisfactory to all involved. He could not predict precisely how long the talks would continue, but the eleventh round would be on March 26 and 27.

*I shall be visiting China in mid-*April (he said) for talks on Hongkong with the Chinese foreign minister and other Chinese leaders and from there I shall travel to Hongkong.

We are still negotiating. The shape of the final package we bring to the House for approval will be crucial.

One of the important conditions was the acceptability of the outcome to the British Parliament and that implied they had to take that into account.

On the Falkland Islands, he said that better relations with the new Government of Argentina was in the interests of Britain, Argentina and the Falkland Islanders. There should be no mistake that Britain stood *firmly by its commitments.*

They would do what was necessary to defend the islanders, their rights, and to promote conditions in which they could live peacefully under the government of their choosing and would continue to provide help for the development of their economy.

There were practical ways in which progress was possible but Britain would not negotiate about the sovereignty of the islands.

The problems of the Middle East would be important enough if they were simply regional, but there was a continual risk of them becoming more than that. The Gulf war was an obvious example.

The risk of disruption of oil supplies should not be exaggerated, but was there.

There was no truth in the allegation that the United Kingdom had supplied chemical weapons to Iraq. They had supplied no lethal items to either side.

He did not at present see an independent role for the United Kingdom in the mediation process but supported UN efforts.

We are very much aware of the dangers and possible consequences of escalation (he said). We shall be ready, if need arises, to work with others to protect our interests and those of our friends. All diplomatic channels should be exhausted before considering any question of military or other action to clear the straits.

If events did move in that direction it would be important to *endure* that the Soviet Union had no misunderstanding of our intentions.

Lebanon remained another potential flash point. Following the conclusion of the Lausanne talks, they saw no possibility of the British contingent of the multinational force being again used in Beirut.

We have therefore decided (he said) after consultation with the Labanese Govenment, to withdraw it to the United Kindom. We have informed our partners in the Multinational force of our decision.

We have long been of the view that the United Nations should be more widely involved in peacekeeping in Labanon. They should no take the Soviet veto of a move to strengthen the observer force in Beirut as the last word. As a first *step, the UN could be encouraged to* do more with the personnel already on the spot. They had pressed for the UN contingent in south Lebanon to do more to help maintain security and protect civilians.

The UN secretariat was active in canvassing the options *and would* continue to have full British support.

Britain's position on East-West relations was clear. Britain believed in talking to the Russians on the basis of confidence – confidence in the alliance, confidence in Britain's capacity to defend its way of life and in the priciples on which its society was based, and confidence of the strength of its democracy.

One of the lessons of the last few chilly years was that negotiations on arms control could not bear the full weight of *East-West* relations or flourish in a political vacuum or make progress in an atmosphere of misunderstanding and mistrust. So they must try to broaden the dialogue and increase the range and frequency of contacts with the Soviet leadership.

Mr Gromyko's deputy, Mr Kornienko, would visit London next week for consultations with Mr Malcom Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and he (Sir Geoffrey Howe) would be visiting Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet government in July.

It was in Britain's interests as well as theirs that Soviet leaders should have as much first-hand knowledge of the West as possible. Meetings would therefore help but would only *bear fruit in time and only if they* involved a great deal of calm but plain talking.

Britain would make plain its concern about the Soviet military build-up. The *re-opening* of the MBFR talks in Vienna last week was a *welcome* step but the Russians should also return to the negotiating table in Geneva.

Britain would continue to reject the specious arguments put forward by the Soviet leaders to justify their massive occupation of Afghanistan, whose people should be allowed to determine their own future freely. The countries of eastern europe should also be able to choose the policies which best reflected their people's wishes and this was nowhere more important than in Poland.

Even in areas where common interests were acknowledged, Soviet policy worked in a time-frame which could be frustrating to the West. They must therefore show themselves ready for the long haul.

The key to better East-West *relations lay in a strong and* confident transatlantic relationship. He sometimes got the impression the Opposition thought the worst of every preposal by the alliance and the best of every by the Soviet Union. The Labour Party had tended to become a cheer leader for policies which would weaken the defence of Britain and the alliance as a whole.

Shared responsibility was crucial to the defence relationship between the US and its allies and that relationship remained crucial to Britain's security.

The object of the Government's foreign policy was to protect and promote British interests and to ensure the stability and prosperity of the UK. That was done in conjunction with Britain's friends, allies and partners. The policies were consistent, soundly based and had proved successful and these were the lines on which they proposed to continue.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Leeds East, Lab) said the collapse of US policy in so many parts of the world put a heavy responsibility on America's European allies to try to guide that policy into wiser paths. But the fiasco of *the EEC summit meeting in* Brussels, following a similar fiasco in Athens, had not created a better climate for a European *initiative* on the wider issues.

He feared that the obsession of all sides with the financial problems inside the Common Market was as damaging a blight on Europe's approach to the wider problems as *the* Vietnam war was on the possibility of constructive US policies in other parts of the world.

After a bad start the Government was handling the Hongkong nego*tiations sensibly. The Opposition* had no intention of making its difficult task more difficult and hoped in return that the Foreign Secretary would give the House a further report on developments following his visit to China and *Hongkong in April.*

Healey: Europe's duty to US Government

He has written to the Foreign Secretary to deplore the decision to send observers to this weekend's presidental elections in El Salvador. It would have been far better if the Government has not appeared to sanctify *this macabre charade.*

The real danger in Central America was that if President Reagan's policy collapsed in El Salvador he might seek revenge by stepping up his attempt to bring down the government of Nicaragua. America's friends in Europe had a duty to join the growing number of senators and congressmen in Washington and ordinary Americans throughout the United States who were seeking to grab the US back at the eleventh hour from a catastrophe in Central America which could be even more far-reaching in its effects than the castrophe in the Near East. It was vital to the interests of the alliance that the Foreign Secretary should abandon his doormat diplomacy in Central America.

Farther south the Government had a more direct responsibility. The Agentine Government had already come close to ending its dispute with Chile and was now seeking to restore normal relations with the United Kingdom.

I understand he (continued) that President Alfonsin is prepared to exchange diplomatic representatives with Britain and to begin talks on normalizing relations leaving the question of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands on one side for the *time being. It is only* common sense that we should seize this opportunity with both hands.

It is particularly damaging to pursue present policy at the moment when the problem of Argentine debt was perhaps the most *dangerous immediate threat* to the world financial system.

The Prime Minister was right in saying there was probably little chance of important progress on major issues of arms control between East and West in the *immediate future, if only because* of the imminence of the American presidential elections. So other issues on which understanding could be developed must be sought, particularly regional problems.

The most important regional problem needing discussions with the Russians was that in the Middle East. The collapse of American foreign policy in the Near East had not produced peace. The breakdown of the Lausanne talks threatened a Lebanese civil war.

He could not see progress being *possible on the Palestinian problem* so long as the United States adopted such a one-sided posture and the Israeli government was as inflexible as the present administration had been.

Mr Francis Pym (South East Cambridgeshire, C) said there was a need for a permanent and patient dialogue between the West and the Soviet Union to lower tension and lessen the risks of mistakes. He welcomed the news that Sir Geoffrey Howe was to visit Moscow.

The chance exists (he said) for the long freeze to begin to thaw and perhaps ultimately to melt away. The West must ensure that it maintains an adequate, effective defence.

He was much encouraged by what the Prime Minister had said during question time on the EEC negotiations.

The narrow view (he said) was of Britain's self-interest. That is to insist that the refunds to which we *feel* we are entitled must be paid to the lat penny, or almost. This carries the danger of ending up hurting the very people this is designed to protect, namely ourselves.

There is a risk that if we get all our way on the budget we are less likely to do so on other issues. There is also the damage to public *opinion. The British people may* be encouraged towards a feeling of nationalism.

Understandably and rightly, the Government was reluctant to compromise on the principle at stake – the principle of membership on which the community was based and without which it could not function.

He was not asking Sir Geoffrey Howe and the Prime Minister to choose between those two principles, but to understand the need for a reasonable balance between them.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, (Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale, L) said his criticism was not of the Prime Minister for standing up for British interests in the EEC. They expected *her to do that the wider view which* was leading to constant disruption.

The general impression was that the Prime Minister was only interested in "getting her own money back". That interest would be better served if Britain showed *itself more willing* to embrace the political objectives of the Community as a whole. She had shown a paticularly blinkered shopkeeper approach.

Tour would damage sport

PM's QUESTIONS

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, reiterated the Government's view that a tour of South Africa by the English Rugby Union could have damaging consequences for the commonwealth and international sport.

Mr Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central, Lab) had asked Mrs Thatcher to get in touch with the English Rugby Union and ask them to call off the proposed tour.

Will she point out to them (he said) that such a tour will bring comfort to a morally repugnant regime while at the same time putting in danger the Commonwealth Games *that are planned to be* held in Edinburgh.

Mrs Thatcher: The Gleneagles Agreement has been affirmed. It is voluntary but I must make clear that we genuinely discourage the rugby tour of South Africa because of the damaging consequences it could have for the Commonealth and international sport.

Border security never as good as could be wished

ULSTER

About half of the border crossings between Northern Ieland and the Republic are now closed, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said during Commons questions.

Mr James Nicholson (Newry and Armagh, OUP) had asked him to report on the fiasco of attempts to close border crossings? Has this been abandoned (he went on) in deference to representations made to him by the Irish ambassador?

Mr Prior: No, but the question of further closures of border crossings is being kept under review and considered.

Mr Kenneth Maginnis (Fermanagh and South Tyrone, OUP): My constituents were considerably heartened by his frankness, if not his message, during his recent television interview when he stated border security has never been good.

What steps does he hope to take to improve border security? I hope he will not put this House off with the usual answer that it is a matter for the GOC and Chief Constable. It is his responsibility.

Mr Prior: It is my responsibility which I fully accept, but operational duties are the responsibility of the GOC and the Chief Constable. I accept that border security is never as good as I would wish to see it and I accept that remark, but it is not only a problem of border security in Northern Ireland, it is internal *security as well.*

The Rev Ian Paisley (Antrim North, DUP): Would he agree there is consternation in the border com*munity concerning what has taken* place? Is he aware that what happened after Darkley has now been reversed and we are back to a pre-Darkley position?

Will he respond to representations made to him by many sections of the community in Northern Ireland that certain border crossings should be closed and intersections along the border should be manned to keep terrorists from coming in from the Republic *and doing their diabolical deeds?*



Paisley: Intersections should be manned

Mr Prior: It is not true that security forces are back to their pre-Darkely level. They are not. Ther are additional forces deployed, mostly in a covert manner, in these particular areas.

On the guarding of intersections, it is the view of the operational commanders more attention should be paid to them but not necessarily *on a permanent basis but* much more on an in and out basis.

On border security generally, I am deeply aware and conscious of the views of people near or on the border and I do try to take this very much into account in my discussions with the operational commanders.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Hull North, Lab): Will he give an undertaking that the people charged will be brought to trial within a reasonable time and not internment by stealth?

Mr Prior: This is a matter of great concern. It is not a matter directly for me but for the judicial authorities.

Every effort is made to bring people to trial as quickly as possible but there are a number of problems, not least the desire of defendents to choose particular council and the availability of that counsel.

Mr Peter Archer, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, (Warley West, Lab): On border crossings, would he agree that closing roads is only a minor inconvenience to terrorists who can cross fields on foot or by tractor, while it is a real problem to legitimate travellers who travel openly on public highways?

Will he think again on whether *the irritation and loss of good will* may not be worth more to the terrorists than they lose?

Mr Prior: These are all matters that do have to be taken into consideration. If a border crossing is closed and subsequently re-opened *there is simply no point in closing it* in the first place unless one has security forces actually manning that particular closure.

Prior rules out joint sovereignty

A process that might lead to an independant Ulster was suggested by **Mr David Heathcote-Amory** (Wells, C) during questions

He said that **Mr James Prior**, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, should stick to his policy of moving more Government decision-making to Ulster and to the Assembly.

It is desirable (he continued) to have a high degree of local autonomy and control there.

Will Mr Prior go even further and accept that the logical outcome of such a process might be an independant Ulster, a solution favoured by some MPs?

Mr Prior: There is a great deal to be said for much more devolved government in Northern Ireland but it would have to be on the basis that this is acceptable to the community as a whole.

Mr Andrew McKay *(Bershire East,* C) asked the Secretary of State to scotch the rumour about an option of joint sovereignity in Northern Ireland and to confirm that this was a non-starter to the British Government?

Mr Prior: *The Government remains* committed to the principle of self-determination which is given statutory effect in the Northern Ireland Constitution Act 1973. The results of the Assembly election and the general election demonstrate that most voters favour maintenance of Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Hull North, Lab): Will he be careful indeed when talking about administrative devolution, to be aware of the awful problems that existed in the past?

Mr Prior: They are very much the sort of problems in these and other *proposals. That is why they need to* be discussed in the Assembly and need to secure a degree of cross-community support.

£650m spent to assist Liverpool

The Government has spent about £650m over the past few years on measures to help Liverpool, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said in the Commons. Over the past few years (she said) capital expenditure on Merseyside under the Department of the Environment's main programmes has reached something like £650m. That is the measure of the kind of support which has been given by this Government, or by actions taken through this Government, to try to help the situation in Liverpool.

She made these comments after **Mr Terry Fields** (Liverpool, Broadgreen, Lab asked how she squared her stand on this country's EEC contributions with the hypocrisy of the attacks on Liverpool City Council and her unwillingness to concede £30m to Liverpool people.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private Members' Bill: Tobacco Products (Control of Advertising, Sponsorship and Sales Promotion) Bill, second reading.

Protection of Archway inspector

HOUSE OF LORDS

The events which had led to the resignation of the inspector at the Archway Road improvement inquiry had been intolerable and should not be allowed to happen again, but it was not a change of the law that was needed, rather enforcement of existing legislation **Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone**, Lord Chancellor, said during question time in the House of Lords.

Replying the **Lord Harris of Greenwich** (SDP), who had asked if the Government proposed any changes in procedure or the law following the disturbances at the inquiry and the harassment of the inspector. **Lord Hailsham** said: When the next inspector is appointed I propose to make sure that he is aware of the facilities available to him for monitoring incoming telephone calls, sifting his mail and the protection of his residence with an adequate police presence and I will alert my colleagues as to my actions.

I will also seek to ensure that the inspector is made fully aware of his powers under the Public Meeting Act, that the meeting is properly stewarded and the police are alerted to the possibility of disorder.

Lord Harris of Greenwich: Would it be appropriate to see whether any possible clarification of the law is necessary?

Lord Hailsham: My belief is that some minor clarification of the law may well be desirable and I have discussed this with my colleagues.

My conviction is that this is a question of administration and preventive action rather than of a defect in the law.

Lord Mishcon (Lab): Would it be possible to incorporate this sort of inquiry with tribunals

Lord Hailsham: I have thought deeply about this, but it requires a resolution of each House of Parliament and would not normally be appropriate to inquiries of this kind although it could in theory be invoked.

The law on contempt ought not to be extended beyond what is necessary. It is a question of enforcement which means adequate police presence increased stewarding of meetings and enforement of the existing legislation rather than addition to the criminal law by special contempt provisions.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, the former Lord Chancellor: Does not his earlier reply indicate a need for strengthening the criminal law?

Lord Hailsham: I should have thought not.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Trade Union Bill, report, first day.

Tuesday: Rates Bill, report, first day.

Wednesday: Rates Bill, report and third reading.

Thursday: Rating and Valuation (Scotland) Bill, remaining stages.

Friday: Private Members' Bills: Cycle Tracks Bill and Generic Substitution (National Health Service) Bill, second readings.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Housing and Building Control Bill, report, second day. Debate – on EEC report on control of oils and fats and on farm prices. Debate on financial aid for museums.

Tuesday: Telecommunications Bill, third reading. Tenants Rights Etc (Scotland) Amendment Bill, committee.

Wednesday: Debate on White Paper Training for Jobs. Debate on *proposed English rugby* tour to South Africa.

Thursday: Roads (Scotland) Bill; report.

Cadbury's egg treasure hunt 'damaging archaeological sites'

By Robin Young

Archaeological sites and scheduled ancient monuments in Cornwall are being damaged by competitors in a Golden Egg hunt promoted by Cadbury's, the chocolate company.

Professor Charles Thomas, chairman of the Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology, says the hunt has caused "more ruin in the past few months than in the past 5,000 years".

Eighteen important scheduled monuments are known to have suffered serious damage. They include stone circles, hill forts, Bronze Age hut circles, and early Christian remains.

Archaeologists fear better weather and the holiday season will encourage more people to join the egg hunt.

The excavations stem from one of twelve stories in a booklet produced by Cadbury-Schweppes to promote creme egg sales. Each story holds clues to a buried certificate entitling the finder to a golden egg valued at £10,000. One story mentions Cornwall and refers to magic circles on a moor.

The Hurlers, a set of three stone circles near Minnions, has been investigated since February. Holes have been excavated at the base of the stones, pits up to two metres square have been opened within the circles, and half the sites' surface has been dug.

St Pirran's Oratory, an early Christian site, is surrounded by amateurs' sandpits, and in the ruins of St Pirran's Old Church near by treasure-seekers exposed crumbling walls and dug up the floor.

Last weekend, a coach party of 30 to 40 people equipped with picks and shovels alighted on Twelve Men's Moor, Northill, near Bodmin, and dug among some of the best preserved Bronze Age hut circles.

On Wednesday, archaeological field officers discovered men measuring up the Stannon stone circle with string, preparatory to digging.

Mr Stephen Hartgrove, Cornwall's sites and monuments record officer said: "It is a disaster. The hunters are indiscriminate. Many of these sites have never been adequately *investigated. The treasure-seek*ers are destroying much of what might have been learned from them.

"There is no money to repair the damage or to chart the huge disturbances that have been caused. Nothing will deter these people unless Cadbury's call the competition off".

Interfering with a scheduled ancient monument carries a penalty of up to £1,000 fine and two years imprisonment. Cadbury's competition booklet emphasizes that no prizes are to be found at sites of archaeological importance.

But with 20,000 archaeological sites listed in Cornwall, egg-hunters may not realize they are digging a protected site. In the case of the Hurlers, clear notices had no effect.

The company said yesterday that press conferences would be held in Plymouth today at which Mr Norman Hawkins, commercial director, and Mr John Chapman, marketing manager, "would confront these issues very directly".

Yesterday, Mr David Harris, Conservative MP for St Ives, tabled a parliamentary question urging Mr Patrick Jenkin, *Secretary of State for the* Environment, to demand that the competition be cancelled.

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Beach-combing: Three women from the Sellafield nuclear complex in Cumbria taking part in an operation which began *yesterday to clear 15 miles of beaches. It* is hoped to have the beaches declared safe by Easter. The three (left to right) Hilary McManus, Janis Hathaway-Jones, who is expecting a baby in July, and Jany Hewitson – were among about fifty staff removing debris, *some of it radioactive,* washed ashore last November

(Photograph: Nick Lockett).

Pay refund to ex-PoWs sought

By Kenneth Gosling

Compensation for the "mean and shabby" financial treatment of Second World War prisoners is being sought by a committee which is asking for an independent inquiry into deductions made from pay while they were in captivity.

Details of the appeal are contained in a letter being sent out this weekend – *the fortieth anniversary of the mass escape from Stalag Luft III in Poland,* when 50 recaptured prisoners-of-war were shot by the Germans – to all Conservative MPs and to Conservative constituency associations.

The Committee for Justice **for Prisoners of War, headed by the Earl of Kimberley, has calculated that the amount owed in pay refunds is £1.3m, or £15m in today's terms.**

About 9,300 officers and 33,000 other ranks were held in captivity.

Jersey flights

Dan Air will operate a daily *service between Gatwick airport* and Jersey from May 22. The cheapest fare will be £35 one way.

40 dealers lose Jaguar franchise

Jaguar cars is withdrawing its franchise from a further 40 dealers who fall short of the standards demanded by the BL subsidiary's chairman, Mr John Egan.

By the end of the year, the dealer network will be down to 150 outlets – half the number in 1980, when Mr Egan took over the near-bankrupt company.

Now a steady profit earner and prime candidate for privitization this summer, Jaguar is also breaking away from the umbrella of the BL Dealer Council to form its own association. The first meeting will be held shortly with six dealer-elected representatives

Minister resigns over photos

The Rev Edgar Ford, aged 67, a Methodist minister *from* Deddington, Oxfordshire, who admitted taking nude photographs of women when he ran a photographic agency at Willenhall, West Midlands, has resigned after meeting representatives from the Deddington and Barford St John independent reform churches.

Regional trends 2: Earnings

Scotland moves up the wealth league as West Midlands decline

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Scotland emerges from the latest set of regional statistics as an area of strong recent economic growth where incomes and earnings have reached almost the level of London and the South-east.

Long considered one of the United Kingdom's poorest regions and deserving special assistance, Scotland has jumped several places in the league tables showing economic well being; while continuing to enjoy above-average public spending on health and education.

Gross domestic product per head – a measure of income from employment and profits – grew relative to the UK average during the 1970s, thanks in some measure to North Sea oil and gas. In 1976 Scotland's GDP per head was 95 per cent of the United Kingdom average, but in 1981 it rose to 98 per cent. In parallel, gross weekly earnings of Scottish workers rose significnatly. They are lower than in the South-east, but higher than in any other region. In 1981 Scottish incomes after tax were £3,008 per head, the United Kingdom average. Scottish GDP per head was £3.547, second only to the South-east's £4.177.

Other signs of Scottish economic recovery include capital spending per head: higher in 1981 than anywhere else in the UK except Wales. That may be due to Scottish Development Agency and Scottish Office efforts to attract investment.

Scotland of course has problems. Its overall unemployment rate, 14.9 per cent, is still above the 13 per cent UK average. There is a special problem of youth unemployment too. Scottish crime rates are notably high.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER HEAD

% UK average*

	1971	1981
North	86.9	94.5
Yorks and Humberside	93.3	92.4
East Midlands	96.6	95.5
East Anglia	93.6	96.9
South-east	113.7	115.9
Greater London	124.5	128.6
South-west	94.8	95.3
West Midlands	102.8	90.3
North-west	96.2	95.1
Wales	88.3	84.6
Scotland	93.0	98.4
N Ireland	74.3	75.5

* Excludes some proceeds from UK offshore oil activities

But Scotland appears to gain from social policy spending. There are proportionately more teachers and more doctors than elsewhere.

If Scotland is a relative success story among the regions, the West Midlands shows every sign of decline. Since 1971 the region's economic performance has been consistently below average and GDP per head fell from 103 per cent of the UK figure to 90 per cent in 1981.

The problems of Black Country manufacturing are evident. Capital spending in industry is only two-fifths of the UK average in most of the region; unemployment has risen to 15.5 per cent; weekly earnings of men are now below those of most other regions, pushing personal disposable income per head down to 93 per cent of the average.

Conditions of life in the region still show some influence of its former predominance as the car manufacturing centre of the UK. A higher proportion of households than average own at least one car.

Next: *The regional quality of life*

Secondary education reforms proposed

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Reforms in London schools which would enable 14-year-olds to learn in blocks of between six and eight weeks rather than over a two-year examination syllabus are proposed in a 150-page report published yesterday.

The five-year plan for London's 153 secondary schools, prepared by an independent committee under the chairmanship of Dr David Hargreaves, reader in education at Oxford University, are designed to raise standards.

Dr Hargreaves, who is soon to become the Inner London Education Authority's chief inspector for schools, said that it was the first such inquiry to be carried out in the history of British education. Commissioned by the authority to look particularly at under-achievement among working class children, the inquiry finds these pupils do much worse than they should and an important cause is that teachers do not expect enough of them.

One of its 104 recommendations is that secondary school teachers need more help and more on-the-job training, and that each school should set up a development committee to look at how individual teachers are progressing.

Other important proposals are that parents be more involved in their children's education through "welcome" signs at the school gate, regular open days and clear communication, and that older pupils be brought more into the running of the school on issues such as policy, such as the curriculum, distribution of resources and rules and sanctions.

The report approves of class monitor and prefect systems and says: "in those schools where older pupils are given defined privileges, roles and responsibilities, behaviour is noticeably more adult."

Union chief wins libel damages

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, won "substantial" undisclosed libel damages against the satirical magazine *Private Eye* in the High Court yesterday.

His counsel, Mr Peter Bowsher, QC, told Mr Justice Hirst that two articles in the magazine in 1982 had accused Mr Jeakins of being a "strike-breaker" and ignoring an official picket line when he flew to a union conference in Miami from Heathrow during a strike by airport workers.

In fact, Mr Bowsher said, Mr Jenkins had been in touch with the national organizer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, whose members were in dispute at terminals one and two, to see whether he should cancel his flight. He was told that as he was leaving from terminal three he would not be strike breaking.

Robert Fisk is Journalist of the Year

By David Nicholson-Lord

Robert Fisk, the Middle East Correspondent of *The Times*, is named today as Journalist of the Year, the highest accolade in the 1983 British Press Awards.

Fisk, who receives £1,000, is praised for his outstanding reports from Lebanon. The citation says he has combined serious analysis with graphic war reporting of the highest order.

"Despite his long stint in the Lebanon and his familiarity with the horrors of the civil war he writes day after day with a sense of tension and compassion as if he was observing it all for the first time. The judges felt that this year he was in a class of his own."

The freelance writer, John Barry, is named as Specialist Writer of the Year for his articles in *The Times*. "No fly on the wall could have produced a more detailed and fascinating account of the crucial US-Soviet nuclear missile negotiations at Geneva," the judges comment.

"It was a classic of specialist reporting and with the rest of his outstanding entry all in the same extraordinary detail demonstrated his leadership in the most important diplomatic story for a long time." Barry receives £250.



Fisk with a UN convoy in Lebanon last year.

Commended in this category are Suzy Menkes, Fashion Editor of *The Times*, and Peter Stothard, Features Editor of *The Times*.

Nicholas Timmins, now Social Services Correspondent of *The Times*, receives a commendation in the Reporter of the Year category, as does Roger Boyes, Eastern Europe correspondent of *The Times* in the International Reporter of the Year class.

The Sunday Times also receives three awards: Hugo Young for Columnist of the Year; Brough Scott for Sports Journalist of the Year; and Robin Morgan for Campaigning Journalist of the Year. John Carey is commended in the Critic of the Year category, as is Ian Jack in the Colour Magazine Writer of the Year section.

Other awards: Philip Bassett (*Financial Times*), Reporter of the Year; Ross Benson (*Daily Express*), International Reporter of the Year James Naughtie (*The Scotsman*), Provincial Journalist of the Year: David Thomas (freelance), Young Journalist of the Year; William Feaver (*The Observer Magazine*), Colour Magazine Writer of the Year; William Marshall (*Daily Mirror*), General Feature Writer of the Year; Mark Frankland (*The Observer*), the David Holden award for foreign reporting; Roger Bamber (*The Sun*), Photographer of the Year and News Photographer of the Year.

Countryside Commission report

New deal urged for uplands

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Measures to improve the economy in the uplands of England and Wales are urged by the Countryside Commission in a report published yesterday.

The resources put into upland farming and forestry are far greater than those used to back industries, it points out. The necessary increase in support should not be at the expense of agriculture. "But we feel that other elements in the upland economy are being held back."

The report, the result of 15 months of discussions, paints a more optimistic picture than might have been expected. Depopulation appears to have slowed down and many communities could be revitalized.

The commission found "widespread resentment" among country people at the withdrawal of public services, such as village schools, public transport and telephone boxes.

Rural housing problems are especially serious in the Lake District, the Peak District and Snowdonia, the report says. Policies are needed to provide housing for local people at costs they can afford.

The report emphasized the importance of the uplands for tourism, sport and recreation. It emphasized the need for wider access, and notes strong opposition to the sale, especially by the Forestry Commission, of publicly-owned land.

In general, large-scale commercial forestry is seen as a greater threat to landscape than modern farming practices. But there is also growing public unease over farm policies apparently directed at maximizing output from the uplands at the expense of social and environmental objectives, it adds.

Neither the planning system nor the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, provides safeguards against unsightly afforestation or insensitively-designed farm and forest buildings and roads, it says. It therefore advocates that planning permission should be required for all roads and buildings, and for all forestry schemes of more than 50 hectares (124 acres).

On the other hand, the future of native broadleaf woodlands is a cause for concern. One way of assisting regeneration would be to continue sheep and cattle headage payments to farmers who agree to reduce their grazing.

The Nature Conservancy Council needs more money to fulfil its obligations under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, the commission says. Government aid for management agreements in national parks should be increased to 90 per cent, at a cost of about £1.5m.

The Government should press the European Community to adopt a wider approach to the problems of the "less-favoured areas" and to support other rural activities as well as agriculture.

Housing investment programme allocations should be increased to district councils with large rural areas.

The Government's development and tourism agencies should be given more funds, using EEC sources where possible, for capital investment in industries, the report says. An increase of £10m to £15m a year would have a very significant effect

(*A Better Future for the Uplands* Countryside Commission, John Dower House, Crescent Place, Cheltenham, Glos GL50 3RA; £5.00).

Temple tribute: Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture, standing in front of the Parthenon during yesterday's Minute's Silence for Peace, proposed by Greece and adopted by Unesco last year to be observed throughout the world.

Hotel given £187,000 for raid by security agents

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

The owners of Melbourne's Sheraton Hotel, scene of a bungled initiative raid by trainee member's of the Australian Security Intelligence Service (Asis), last November, have accepted $A300,000 (about £187,000) in compensation from the federal Government.

The money is to cover physical damage to the hotel and to compensate staff. Mr Nick Rice, the hotel manager who was manhandled by the masked, armed agents whom he found smashing down a tenth floor bedroom door in the hotel, will receive a bigger amount of money than the other 13 staff involved.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, who is responsible for ASIS, said yesterday that the total bill for the botched exercise at the hotel was likely to be nearly $A750,000.

"It makes it not just an appalling frolic the Asis people were off on, but an extraordinary costly one and inexcusable in every respect," he said.

Mr Hayden said that the total costs of the incident included the $A300,000 compensation to the hotel and staff, legal proceedings to date of about $A200,000 and similar costs associated with the inquiry into disciplinary action against those concerned. None of those involved in the incident has resigned

British jet hijack ends in Taiwan

Taipei (AFP) – The passengers and crew of a Peking-bound British Airways jumbo jet flew back to Hongkong yesterday after their aircraft was hijacked here by a Chinese man who claimed to have explosives on board.

British Airways said here that all 338 passengers and 16 crew on board were unharmed and the hijacker was taken into custody soon after the boeing 747 landed at Chiang Kai-shek airport at 2.49pm.

The man, identified as Liang Wei Chiang, aged 28, gave a note to the crew after take-off from Hongkong

Nakasone plays the mediator in Asia with visit to China

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

Mr Vasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister of Japan, arrives in Peking today on his first official visit to China, bearing promises of 470,000m yen (£1,436m) in long-term economic aid, and of help for starving pandas, an animal which symbolizes friendly relations with Japan.

But he will also take up with his hosts the delicate diplomatic task of smoothing the way for closer "non-political" ties between China and South Korea, which have no official links. For a Japanese Prime Minister the role of go-between in relations involving the Korean peninsula and China is still a relatively new one.

Mr Nakasone and his Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe, will be anxious to sound out Peking on allowing South Koreans to visit the graves of relatives in China. There are about 1.7 million Koreans – northern and southern – who have been living there since the Second World War.

Japan will also do the spadework for exchanges of Koreans and Chinese athletes, an important step in thawing relations, and towards Chinese participation in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

For Mr Wakasone, the three-day visit to China reflects his long-standing desire for Japan to assert itself in international affairs, especially in Asia. Soviet relations will figure prominently in the talks. The visit can be seen as a measure of the success of his efforts to improve Japan's once strained bilateral relations with both China and South Korea.

Mr Nakasone arrives just four months after the Chinese Communist Party's Secretary-General, Mr Hu Yaobang, made his official visit to Japan, and just before President Reagan ventures to Peking for the first time.

Speculation has been rife that Japan may have some as yet undefined role to play in any scheme to bring forward talks on easing tensions in the Korean peninsula and in the region. These have been exacerbated by incidents such as the bombing in Rangoon last year, which killed four South Korean ministers, and narrowly missed President Chun Doo Hwan. North Korea was accused of plotting the attack.

With no outstanding bilateral issues, the visit should prove a pleasant affair for Mr Nakasone.

The 470,000m yen in financial assistance is earmarked for six large-scale development projects, over six or seven years.

10 nations pledge to fight menace of acid rain

Ottawa (NYT) – Environment and health ministers from nine European countries and Canada signed an agreement on Wednesday commiting their governments to reduce sulphur emissions by at least 30 per cent in the next decade to limit damage from acid rain.

The ceremony was the highlight of a two-day conference intended to generate the pressure of public opinion on both the United States and Britain to join what was referred to repeatedly as "the 30 per cent club".

All the countries taking part here – Austria, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Finland, France, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland – had individually adopted the 30 per cent reductions. Some, such as Canada, have committed themselves to 50 per cent cutbacks on the 1980 levels of sulphur emissions.

Amman's harder line gives unexpected boost to Shamir

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

At a time of deep Israeli difficulties in Lebanon, the recent hardline statements of Jordan's King Husain, and President Reagan's subsequent decision to cancel the proposed sale of 1,613 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to the Hashemite kingdom have come as an unexpected bonus for the Government of Mr. Yitzhak Shamir.

Jerusalem officials yesterday praised the cancellation of the deal, noting that Israel was firmly opposed to American arms sales to any Arab country still in a state of war with Israel.

Unofficially there was resignation that the King might now succeed in securing a similar type of weapon from the French. "We have won the battle but perhaps not the war," said one source.

The delight in Israeli circles was matched by bitter disappointment in Amman, where the scrapping of the order was seen as placing a further strain on relations with the United States. But after the King's recent scathing attack on the American role in the Middle East, the cancellation had not been unexpected.

A statement released by the official news agency, Petra, said: "The Jordanian Government, after being informed of the decision, deeply regrets this step, which is considered detrimental to the kingdom's defence capability."

Even more than the cancellation of the sale of the shoulder-fired missiles, the King's recent statements, *emphasizing that* he would not negotiate with Israel even if there was a freeze on settlements in the occupied West Bank, played into the hands of the Likud coalition at a time when the air is thick with election talk.

Over the past 48 hours, a number of leading Likud members have pointed out gleefully that the King's remarks have dealt a severe blow to the so-called "Jordanian option", the main foreign-policy platform of the opposition Labour Party which, unlike the Government, is prepared to exchange territory in the West Bank for a peace treaty with Jordan.

In diplomatic circles, King Husain's recent series of outspoken interviews, in which he has been bitter in condemning the US role, are seen as reflecting his deep personal frustration during a presidential election year, and his fears of Syrian moves, especially after the abrogation of the 1983 Israel-Lebanon agreement.

After his first outburst during a two-hour meeting in Amman with Judy Miller, Middle East correspondent of *The New York Times*, the Jordanian monarch subsequently made clear that his attacks on the erosion of the US position in the region were not intended to end what he termed "the US-Arab dialogue".

Explaining his remarks in a statement distributed by Petra on Wednesday, the King said: "It was a presentation of the situation as I see it, in view of the considerable influence which the Zionist lobby and Israel have had in the United States over the years.

"This influence has caused a grave deterioration in the region and brought about a drastic change in US policies, a change that has been going on since 1967. US credibility with the Arabs is at its lowest . . . as long as this situation continues, the United States will not be able to play its major role, which no other country can play, of serving the cause of peace".

The view that the King was acting out of fear of neighbouring Syria was voiced by Israel's President, Mr Chaim Herzog.

"The feeling in Israel is that the King has done what he has done and said what he has said with one eye on the Syrians", he told me. "This only goes to confirm the warnings that we have often given about the dangers posed in the Middle East by a Syrian regime backed by the USSR."

Western diplomats cite other possible reasons for the timing of the King's sudden string of attacks. They note that, because it is an election year in Washington the King may believe that he has nothing to lose and can therefore afford to make such criticism, to boost his standing in the Arab world and display Jordanian independence.

Mitterrand basks in Reagan's praise

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan greeted President Mitterrand of France at the White House yesterday with words of praise for France's gendarme role in the Middle East and Africa, and a quotation from Victor Hugo that "it is through franternity that liberty is saved".

In a wind-blown ceremony on the White House lawn, both Presidents sought to underline their historical ties and their shared ideals rather than the political and ideological differences between two of the West's foremost conservative and socialist leaders.

President Reagan lauded the constructive Global role played by France and President Mitterrand's "courage and decisiveness in the face of international challenges". The bond between the two countries was deep and had stood the test of time, he added.

For his part, the French leader emphasized the need for the West to engage in dialogue with the Eastern block and proffer a helping hand to impoverished countries in the Third World. France, he declared, was a constant ally that could be counted on to bring "an original contribution to the search for world peace".

US and French officials emphasized that political and economic differences between the two countries would be pushed firmly into the background, as this was a state rather than an official visit by the French President – the first since President Giscard D'Estaing visited Washington in 1976.

They also pointed out that both leaders were anxious to emphasize points of agreement, particularly on matters such as East-West relations and the cohesion of the Atlantic alliance, rather than dwell on divisive issues such as agricultural exports, the US budget deficit, Lebanon and Central America.

For President Mitterrand his visit to the United States provided a welcome respite from the crisis in the European Community and growing political and economic strains at home. The words of praise which President Reagan showered on him were in sharp contrast to the brickbats he has become accustomed to receiving in recent weeks.

The French President was spending two days in Washington before visiting Atlanta, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, the Middle West and New York. While in Washington he was due to hold talks with Vice-President Bush and Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, as well as addressing a joint session of Congress.

During his trip around the country he was scheduled to meet Mr Andrew Young, the mayor of Atlanta, and Mrs Coretta Scott-King, the widow of Martin Luther King, while in Georgia. He also planned to visit "Silicon Valley" in California, and stay on a farm in Illinois belonging to Mr William Block, the Secretary of Commerce.

● PARIS: President Mitterrand's first state visit to the United States comes at a time when Franco-American relations are riding particularly high, largely as a result of France's firm support for the deployment of US missiles in Europe, and a close similarity of view on East-West relations in general (Diana Geddes writes).

The deep-seated fears evinced by Washington over the inclusion of Communists in President Mitterrand's Government in June, 1981 – the first time that has happened in any member state of the Altlantic alliance have largely (though not entirely) been disipated, as Washington has seen for itself the total abscence of Communist influence on French foreign policy decisions of any importance.

Lorrymen win reforms

From Ian Murray, Brussels

French lorry drivers yesterday proved that strong-arm tactics can work in the European Community when EEC transport ministers pledged themselves to clearing away much of the red tape which cause delays at frontiers.

Every minister, including those of France and Italy, promised to have full frontier crossing facilities available 24 hours a day at crossing points from the start of next year. Italy, although still unable to implement this fully, said that it would honour the promise at the Mont Blanc tunnel and at the Brenner Pass – the two places where angry drivers carried out a blockade last month.

The ministers also moved towards acceptance of a single administrative document for use by drivers – instead of the present system, which means that more than 100 different forms are in use.

There was also strong pressure on West Germany to drop its refusal to allow lorries to bring more than 200 litres of fuel in their tanks across its border without paying duty.



All change: Druze fighters meet a French officer after taking control of Beirut's Museum crossing point yesterday

Druze drive out pro-Libyan militia

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Druze fighters of the Progressive Socialist Party drove the small pro-Libyan Mourabitoun militia off the streets of west Beirut yesterday, awakening the city with gunfire two days after Labanon's leaders declared a new ceasefire in their reconciliation meeting in Switzerland.

Eight people were reported killed and 17 wounded as the Druze guerrillas dislodged the Mourabitoun from a position it held at the Museum crossing point between east and west Beirut, from its headquarters on the main thoroughfare of Corniche Mazraa, and from other posts in the Muslim western sector of the city.

A statement by the party of Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, said the Sunni Muslim Mourabitoun fighters had been extorting money from shops and restaurants and kidnapping Christian residents of west Beirut "in an accelerating campaign of lawlessness.".

Mr Ali Musawi, a spokesman for the party, also said the crackdown was ordered because the Mourabitoun failed to live up to the ceasefire declared on Tuesday by Lebanese leaders meeting in Lausanne.

The Mourabitoun issued no statement. Its Voice of Arab Lebanon radio went off the air during the fighting. It resumed broadcasting later in the day but presented only music.

The Mourabitoun advocates the Pan-Arab Socialism of the late Egyptian President Nasser and has received most of its financing from Libya. The Mourabitoun leader, Mr Ibrahim Koleilat, was reported to be in Libya during yesterday's fighting.

The militia had been the largest Sunni Muslim fighting force in west Beirut during the 1975-76 civil war. But it had close links the the Palestine Liberation Organization and lost much of its strength after the Israeli invasion in 1982 that drove the PLO from west Beirut.

President Gemayel returned to Lebanon during the morning fighting by the Druze and the Mourabitoun. He made no comment on the Lausanne conference or a subsequent visit to Paris as he arrived by helicopter at the Presidential palace in Baabda, five miles east of Beirut.

Passengers flee jet in flames

Calgary (AP) – An undetermined number of passengers were taken to hospital with minor injuries yesterday after a Pacific Western Airline Boeing 737 jetliner caught fire on takeoff from Calgary international airport, the Canadian Press Agency reported.

Passengers scrambled as the burning plane, a shuttle flight bound for Edmonton, taxied to a halt.

Mustard gas burns crews

Copenhagen (AFP) – Five more Danish fishermen are being treated for serious burns caused by mustard gas dumped into the Baltic Sea after the Second World War. About 1,000 cases of cod had to be destroyed. Experts say poison is now oozing out of its broken containers and spreading in the form of clumps.

Hoare transfer

Johannesburg (AFP) – Colonel Hoare, the jailed mercenary leader, is to be transferred from prison in Pretoria to Pietrmaritzburg on humanitarian grounds, legal sources said. He is 65 and said to be in bad health. His wife recently underwent an open heart operation.

China accused

Paris (AFP) – More than 10,000 common-law criminals were executed in China between August and November last year in the crackdown on crime, a group of China experts told a press conference here. They condemned the physical violence to which prisoners were subjected.

Tunisian jailed

Tunis (Reuter) – Bechir Essid, leader of the Arab National Assembly Movement, a Pro Libyan opposition group, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for defaming President Bourguiba in his criticism of the Government's response to last January's "bread riots". His trial was the first of an oppositon figure since the riots.

Sole candidate

Nairobi – The interim President of Zanzibar, Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi, is touring the island addressing political meetings in advance of the presidential election in mid-April. As the only candidate, he is endorsed by the ruling Tanzanian Revolutionary Party.

Spying arrest

Karlsruhe (AFP) – The West German police arrested an unidentified American civilaian employee of US forces in Giessen, Hesse, allegedly for spying for East Germany, federal prosecutors here said. His arrest followed the arrest of a West German in the United States on suspicion of being an East German spy.

Togo sex ban

Lomé (AFP) – The Togo Cabinet, faced with a growing number of teenage pregnancies, has passed a law prohibiting sexual relations with a schoolgirl. The Government has been running a campaign to make the young aware of the risks.

Muti takes Milan by storm

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Riccardo Muti has been chosen as the next principal conductor at La Scala, widely taken to be added proof that the fortunes of the country most revered operatic temple are on an upbeat.

The committee called to make the final decision had a luxurious choice before it. Its members say that the final candidates apart from compatively youthful Muti, were Lorin Maazel, who successfully opened the current Milan season with *Turandot* and Claudio Abbado, the theatre's present prinsipal conductor.

Muti is much less known at La Scala than Abbado, whose reign as musical director, and from 1977 to 1979 artistic director as well, now draws towards its end.

According to well-placed observers, Abbado recieved only one vote in the committee and for those intrigued by the political inspiration of Italian musical decision, Muti was said to have been backed by the Christain Democrats. Abbado's one supporters was a Communist.

The committee, nevertheless, expressed the intention of seeking ways of assuring continued collaboration on the part of Abbado, even if the main post will no longer be his. Muti is said to have been the orchestra's preferece, despite his legendary rigour and discipline.

Muti, who is 42, was brought up and trainded in the expansive and anarchic atmosphera of Naples, but he is in no way the stereotype image of a young southerner, except in looks.

Riccardo Muti: Cold and self-disciplined

He is sometimes compared in his musical outlook with Toscanini, who remains the most august of the phantoms of the Milan opera. But at least one experienced musician maintains that Muti is even colder and more disciplined than that archetype of musical autocrates.

It happened to be in Naples on the day decision was taken at La Scala, and by chance was talking to Vincenzo Vitale, the great Neapolitan piano teacher who numbered Muti among his pupils.

He regards Muti as the most talented person he trained in 50 years of teaching, and no mean autocrat himself in his younger days, recalls with some awe the self-discipline of Muti and the punctiliousness with which he impresses his requirment on his orchestra.

Muti was principal conductor of the Florence Maggio Musicale until 1981. During his years there it looked as if he would have as little contact with the Milan theatre as his rival, Abbado, would have in Florence.

Muti has now taken the bastion by storm after relatively few engagements at La Scala. He is expected to take up his duties in 1986 and it appears that he is willing to spend between five and six months a year with the La Scala orchestra.

According to plans for the 1985 season Abbado is due to conduct five operas, including the opening *Carmen*, and Muti none. Both will conduct a *Macbeth* in the course of the season: Abbado at La Scala, while Muti's *Macbeth* will open the new season at the San Carlo in Naples.

This engagement, which now looks more foresighted than before, was a clever move by the San Carlo's comparatively new general administrator, Francesco Canessa, who has made the exhilirating jump from being a highly respected music critic.

The fact that Muti is not due to conduct next year at La Scala is presumably an additional reason why the Milan house wants to be sure of Abbado's services

Prince gets taste of Zambian sweet life

From Michael Hornsby, Mazabuka, Zambia

Prince Charles yesterday visited a sugar cane growing project near here, where it is hoped that 300 Zambian smallholders will be settled eventually on about 1,900 hectares of land.

The scheme is being managed by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, of which the Prince is a director, in collaboration with the Zambian Government.

Accompanied by Lord Kindersley, chairman of the CDC, the Prince was taken to a hilltop from which he looked down on to a bright green expanse of cane fields which, he was assured, had been a dustbowl only three years ago.

Unfortunately the scheme is running slightly behind schedule, and only eight smallholders have very recently been installed. The goal is that each of the 300 should eventually have an irrigated plot of four hectares plus a house and small vegetable garden.

The sugar cane they grow will be sent for processing to a mill nearby on the Nakambala estate of the Zambian Sugar Company, in which Tate and Lyle is a major shareholder.

It is hoped the scheme will produce 20,000 tons of sugar annually. Zambia is already self-sufficient in sugar, and had a record crop of 130,000 tons last year, leaving a surplus for export of 15,000 tons.

Prince Charles talked briefly to some of the new farmers, ate some raw sugar cane and watched a demonstration of the irrigation system. However, his own attmepts to coax water out of a rubber hose leading from an irrigation channel into the canefield produced only a derisory trickle.

The Prince, in safari suit, drove in a motor procession to visit the scheme, situated 90 miles south-west of Lusaka. On the way he paused to talk to a wayside group of British farmers and their families who had strung a large Union Jack from a tree in the hope of catching his attention.

The British community in Zambia is about 15,000, including 4,000 Asian holders of British passports, and is one of the largest in black Africa.

Last night he was the guest of honour at a dinner given at State House by President Kaunda. Today he will visit the Copper Belt and fly to Livingstone to see the Victoria Falls.



Down to earth: Mr Greg Wass, in a protective space suit, taking a walk with his wife, Heather, in Glen Innes, New South Wales. He is allergic to most chemicals.

Two are charged with 'Hitler Diaries' hoax

Hamburg (AP) — The Hamburg prosecutor filed fraud charges on Tuesday against two Germans suspected of selling the bogus *Hitler Diaries* to *Stern* magazine, a spokesman said yesterday.

Konrad Kujau, a dealer in Nazi artefacts, and Gerd Heidemann, a former *Stern* reporter, were formally charged with staging the elaborate hoax to obtain DM9.34m (£22.3m) from the magazine's owner, Gruner-Jahr Publishers.

The case is the biggest literary fraud on record. Herr Kujau, aged 45, and Herr Heidemann, aged 52, were taken into investigative custody last May in Hamburg after West German experts determined that the 62-volume set of journals acquired by *Stern* were fakes.

The weekly published several instalments of the purported diaries last year before the hoax was revealed by government investigators on May 6. The magazine also sold rights to foreign publications, which reproduced excerpts.

The prosecutor's spokesman said Herr Kujau was charged with pocketing at least DM1.57. Herr Heidemann was charged with keeping at least DM1.72m for himself. None of the cash has been recovered.

The magazine's circulation has fallen and there have been several changes in the senior editorial posts

Hongkong and China visit for Howe

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is to visit China and Hongkong in the third week of April, he announced in the Commons yesterday.

The future of Hongkong will be the predominant subject in talks he will have with Mr Wu Xueqian, China's Foreign Minister, *while his stay* in the British colony will enable him to have extensive consultations with the local officials.

Negotiations between Britain and China over the ownership and administration of Hongkong after Britain's lease on the New Territories expires in 1997, have continued for 18 months.

Members of Hongkong's executive council, in effect the colony's Cabinet, are due in London on April 4 and 5 for their third round of consultations with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her ministers since last July.

The last round of negotiations took place on March 16 and 17 and the next will be on March 26-27.

Fire spares top files at Unesco

From Diana Geddes
Paris

No confidential documents or important files were destroyed in the fire which broke out on Wednesday evening in one of the archive rooms of the Paris headqarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, it was revealed yesterday.

The fire, which reached the seventh floor on the building's right wing before being controlled after an hour and a half by more than 200 firemen, destroyed or damaged more than 100 offices. Three other fires which broke out later in the evening in other parts of the building were quickly put out. The cost of repairs has been estimated at nearly £½m.

Police, who have no doubt the fires were started deliberately, found piles of screwed-up paper ready for lighting in several offices, and an empty plastic petrol container.

Unions defy Alfonsín on pay limit

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires

The Argentine General Confederation of Labour (CGT) has rejected the minimum wage set by the Government and given a warning that the country is on the verge of an "explosion of a social crisis with unpredictable consequences".

The trade union challenge to the Government's wage policy came as Radical Party youth factions vied for control of the mass rally due to be held tonight *in the Plaza de Mayo* opposite Government House in celebration of the first 100 days in office of the Government of President Raúl Alfonsín, of the Radical Party.

The CGT, in a statement, flatly rejected the Government's set minimum wage of 3.700 pesos (£50).



Geoffrey Smith

Chicago

Mr Walter Mondale is the Rab Butler of American politics – a politician at his best in office, a man who knows how the wheels of government turn, shrewd and experienced in the art of managing his party, who none the less finds it difficult to arouse excitement among the public at large.

It is possible that Mr Mondale may become president, whereas Butler failed to become Prime Minister. Yet Mr Mondale would in fact, be more suited to a parliamentary system in which the capacity to win the respect of colleagues and to work one's way up in the *party count for so* much more than in the intensely personal process of presidential politics.

Like Butler, he looked the natral heir to his party's leadership yet ran into difficulties when he tried to establish that claim. Six weeks ago it would have seemed extraordinary that Mr Mondale should be beaming with *delight* at a relatively narrow victory in such a favourable state for him as Illinios. His pleasure on Tuesday night was a measure of how badly his compaign had come unstuck before then.

He has now passed the resilience test. This is a campaign manned by some of the toughest professionals in American politics which is not going to fold up under the pressure of a few early primary defeats.

Climax of Illinois campaign

Listening to Mr Mondale in a joint debate with his two Democratic rivals at the climax of the Illinois campaign on Sunday evening, it was easy to appreciate why he has been regarded as a natural heir to the party leadership. The Rev Jesse Jackson was the wittiest. Senator *Gary* Hart had the sharpest debating style, but the longer the debate went on the *more Mr Mondale looked to be* the senior partner, experienced and well informed.

Experienced: the word pervades the Mondale campaign. It is both his greatest strength and one of his principal weaknesses. While Senator Hart was improvising the freshness of his approach throughout the debate, Mr Mondale was referring to his record, his commitment and his experience.

This reinforced the impression that he is peddling the policies of yesterday. But experience should be an important consideration for those who see elections as essentially a preliminary to government. It *is less relevant for those* who regard elections as one of the more traditional forms of spectator sport. There is a relentless restlessness in the American public at the moment, defying the politicians to capture and hold its imagination.

Weakness of his strength

Experience defines a person who has been around a while, somebody who has been around a while lacks novelty and novelty is prized highly by those whose attention is fickle. Mr Mondale is having to contend not only with *his rivals* but also with this mood of the American public.

There is another respect in which Mr Mondale suffers from the weakness of his strength. The way in which he has secured the support of the interest groups – the trade unions, the teachers' organizations and others – it is a remarkable and in its way a smart political operation. I believe it was an important factor in his Illinois victory.

It may help him to win the Democratic nomination, and the language of necessity is compelling in American politics. "I wish someone would tell me," remarked one of the Mondale team in exasperation a little while ago, "how *it is* possible to govern this country without getting elected first.?

Yet Mr Mondale is paying a heavy price for this support in the widespread belief that he has sold out *to* the interest groups.

We shall never know how far he has really restricted his freedom of manoeuvre unless he becomes President.

The suprises there have already been this year should be a warning against dogmatic predictions He must once again be the favourite for Democratic nomination. If President Reagan stumbles, Mr Mondale may well be the beneficiary.

But he does not look likely to seize the presidency through his own initiative and popular appeal – a widely shared impression which may yet deny him the nomination. Like Rab Butler, he has the air of a man of parts who will somehow not quite make it.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Comment

Geoffrey Smith

Mr. Foster was posted to Jeddah. His wife was sent to Coventry.

An overseas posting is often seen as a promotion. Sadly, in many cases, it promotes only stress, divorce, alcoholism and breakdown.

In a recent article, The Economist looked at the perils of working abroad. One American survey estimates that one in three American managers fail to complete an overseas tour of duty. Even for European companies the figure is one in seven.

For the company, such failures are expensive.

The typical cost of relocating a manager and his family is about £100,000.

For the family, the price can be even more catastrophic. The wife of one British manager who was sent to Saudi Arabia found herself "virtually confined to a hotel bedroom."

After four months of loneliness she quit, leaving Saudi, her husband and her marriage behind her.

The Economist analysed the reasons for such failures and explained what some large companies are doing to prevent them.

It was an article you should have read.

Each week, The Economist looks at business throughout the world.

It reports on inventions, raw materials, people, government policies, environmental pressure groups – anything and everything that can affect business performance.

For the curious and intelligent reader, The Economist can be a very profitable investment. It encourages you to ask the right questions.

What's the link between the soft-drinks market in America and the price of real-estate in Hawaii?

The Economist made the connection and someone, somewhere, probably made some money.

If you've never read The Economist, we suggest you really shouldn't leave it much longer.

We have readers in 160 countries and in thousands of Boardrooms. Wouldn't you like to know what they know?

The Economist

Mr. Foster is a fictitious name but the incident is true.

Crime wave in Spain forces Cabinet rethink on reforms

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The Spanish Government, moved by a popular outcry against a growing crime wave, has decided to toughen its stand and reconsider liberal reforms outlined in its original 1982 election programme.

A rash of armed robberies in the big cities during recent weeks with the murder of several shopkeepers, particularly jewellers, lies behind the important policy switch announced after Wednesday's Cabinet meeting. More important, perhaps, has been the *growing visible social* effects of drug addiction among the young. A young woman was yesterday the tenth victim to be found dead from drugs in Madrid this year.

As Señor José Barrionuevo, the Interior Minister, said: "This Government is prepared to rectify its mistakes." His words were immediately greeted by a delighted "we told you so" from the right wing Opposition.

The detailed changes could not be settled at one Cabinet meeting, however, and another is to be held soon, for not all the ministers agree with Señor Barrionuevo, including Señor Fernando Ledesma, the Justice Minister, father of the original reforms.

Sources at his ministry yesterday went on record dissociating Señor Ledesma from decisions which had been taken by Señor Barrionuevo at a meeting with top police chiefs even before Wednesday's Cabinet meeting.

The two ministers differ on two essential points. One is ending the toleration of soft drugs, with no prosecutions, and the second is the revision of legal reforms last year which allowed those awaiting trial to obtain bail if they had been detained for more than certain periods.

Señor Ledesma's reforming spirit has been answered by cold statistics which show that, out of 5,500 accused who were released temporarily after May of last year, no fewer than 2,400 had been picked up again by the police for alleged fresh offences by last month.

The public has become alarmed by this return of criminals to the streets, overlooking the basic problem of the chronic slowness of Spanish magistrates to dispense justice.

The Goverment feels it has to do something, for in both Madrid and Barcelona politically influential shopkeepers' organizations have arranged well-backed demonstrations against the crime wave.

Frontier blockade ends

Hendaye (AP) – The first of about 500 lorries that have been blocking three crossing points on the Franco-Spanish border for four days began leaving yesterday after negotiations aimed at protecting French drivers in Spain.

According to French officials, Spain has offered to pay indemnities for the 21 French lorries Spanish fishermen have set on fire. The officials said the Civil Guard will provide security for future convoys in north-west Spain instead of local police.

The blocking of the highway crossings began on Monday to protest against the burning of lorries by *fishermen made angry* by the French naval attack on two Spanish boats fishing illegally in the Bay of Biscay.



Lennon tribute: Yoko Ono in Central Park, New York, yesterday as work began on a garden in memory of her husband John Lennon, the former Beatle. The garden is called Strawberry Fields, after one of the group's songs.

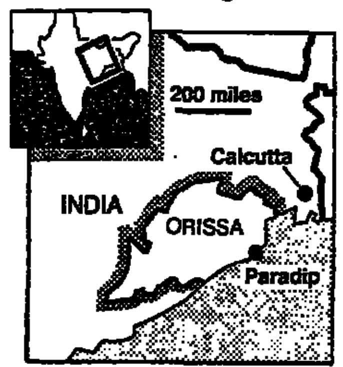
300 die in Indian port massacre

Delhi (AFP). – Police in the port of Paradip killed more than 100 people and set some 3,000 huts ablaze on Monday in a rampage sparked off by the death of four colleagues during India's dock strike, opposition politicians said yesterday.

The *Hindustan Times*, which sent a correspondent to the scene, said that more than 300 people were killed and that their bodies were thrown into the sea or the flames of their blazing houses in the east coast city, one of 10 ports paralysed by the week-long strike.

"Charred bodies, half-burnt cattle carcasses, twisted utensils and kerosene tins, grinding mortars and other household bric-à-brac and a miles-long stretch of ash and burnt soil are among the reminders of Monday's carnage," the paper said.

The Press Trust of India quoted Mrs Nandini Satphaty, head of a delegation of communist and conservative Members of Parliament who toured Paradip, as saying that many bodies were loaded on to lorries and taken outside the city.



One woman described how her husband was shot by police and then thrown alive into the flaming ruins of their house, according to Mrs Satphaty after she had toured the now-empty streets of Paradip with her 13-member delegation.

There was no official confirmation of the reports. Paradip authorities had said earlier that Monday's clashes involving union and non-union dock workers and police had left eight people dead, including four policemen.

US anxieties in El Salvador

Congress stonewalls on aid for army until after election

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan wants to give an immediate $94m (£64.4m) to strengthen the Salvadorean army. He really means immediate – he would have liked to sign the cheque before the elections on Sunday.

The Army is not winning the guerrilla war in El Salvador. America's economic and military aid continues to escalate. Sunday's presidential elections will not bring peace. The grip of poverty is tightening. The Administration is increasingly isolated by world opinion in its drive for greater political, economic and military entanglement.

It is against that setting that congressional sympathy for what President Reagan is doing in El Salvador in particular, and Central America in general, has grown more and more tepid. In Congress there seems to be particular impatience with Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, who leads the Administration's rhetoric about the "darkening shadow of communism in Central America".

Still the rhetoric flows. He said a few days ago that El Salvador could not wait for more military aid until June, which is the earliest date that Congress is due to vote on further funds for El Salvador.

That is why President Reagan is seeking an immediate emergency package. To his chagrin, Congress is *determined not to* give him a penny until the outcome of the election is clear.

Mr Shultz summoned a press conference on Tuesday to state inignantly: "To delay these funds is to hinder prospects for peace and negotiations, to prolong suffering and strengthen the hand of our adversaries".

President Reagan has been no less adamant. He said 12 days ago that El Salvador was running out of ammunition and other supplies, and would be unable to hold secure elections unless his request for emergency aid was approved quickly.

GUATEMALA · HONDURAS · Guatemala City · San Salvador · Tegucigalpa · EL SALVADOR · NICARAGUA · Managua · 150 miles

The President has also lodged a parallel request for $21m in additional aid to anti-Sandinista guerrillas in Nicaragua – the rebels who have claimed responsibility for laying mines *that damaged a Soviet* tanker delivering oil to the Nicaraguan port of Puerto Sandino on Tuesday.

If Congress continues to dally, the Administration has not totally abandoned the possibility of employing a little-used presidential power to give emergency aid to El Salvador without recourse to congressional approval. Such a move would send Congress into a fury. After Lebanon, Capitol Hill is more nervous of the language of the gun.

After Mr Shultz's public appeal to Congress on Tuesday, opponents of emergency aid to El Salvador fanned out quickly across Capitol Hill. Their central argument is that the Administration's real fear is not that vital military supplies will run out in El Salvdor; it is that, if the extreme right wins the presidential election, there will be serious pressure for a complete end to American military aid.

Oiling a faulty voting machine

From John Carlin, San Salvador

In February last year President Reagan's special envoy to Central America, Mr Richard Stone, told the provisional Salvadorean President, Señor Alvaro Magaña, that Mr Reagan was seeking a prompt election in El Salvador to alleviate "domestic problems" with the US Congress.

According to a Christian Democrat party member at the meeting, Mr Stone told Señor Magaña: "You hold the elections before Christmas 1983 and we'll come up with the money tomorrow."

Señor Magaña announced elections for November last year, but a series of problems delayed them until this Sunday. The delay notwithstanding, the US is paying nearly $10m (£6.6m). The American aim is to bolster the Salvadorean electoral system, which is traditionally fragile, characterized by large-scale fraud.

The US money comes from Agency for International Development (AID) funds, which are paying an additional $1.6m for a US accounting firm to supervise the compiling of the first Salvadorean electoral register, besides ensuring a clean count on polling day.

AID paid for a computer system to perform the two tasks and even paid for 29 tons of Plexiglass to make 6,912 ballot boxes. "This is the first time we've ever done anything this political," said a perplexed AID official.

Clearly, President Reagan is hoping that the 350 journalists and the observers from at least 20 countries, Britain included, will go away after the elections, convinced of the country's impeccable democratic credentials and thus persuade the world, with Congress uppermost, that the Salvadorean system is worth supporting and that it is worth pumping in more US military aid to defeat the guerrillas.

To make the electoral register, on which most of the US money will be spent, the Central Election Council (CCE), organizing the election mechanics, makes a list of identity cards, which all Salvadoreans must carry.

To avoid double voting or, even, "dead voting", the US-donated computer was to have done "a purification" of identity cards, ensuring that each Salvadorean over 18 would have his or her name, just once, in a national electoral register.

But, through excessive haste or inability to grapple with computer technology, tens of thousands of phantom voters remain on the register, now declared by the CCE to be complete.



Señor Magaña: Forced to delay the poll.

The final, supposedly "purified" register contains about 2.5 million names, 700,000 more than the total electorate at the last national poll, in March 1982. The CCE chairman recently admitted that about 25 per cent of votes cast in 1982 had been fraudulent, mainly as a result of "disorganization" in monitoring voters.

Another conundrum is why there will be 6,912 ballot boxes, each supposed to contain 500 ballot papers – 6,912 multiplied by 500 is 3,456,000, nearly a million more than the official number of voters.

A US official involved with the build-up to the election said there is "a hell of a lot of possibility" of fraud, especially in the countryside.

Technicalities apart – which, it is known, political parties have studied closely for fraud opportunities – terror and intimidation have remained features of the poll.

Out of an awareness of Washington's aid conditions, death-squad killings and politically-inspired "disappearances" have been more discreet than two years ago.

The American writer Joan Didion said in her book *Salvador* that one great error of her country's government was "to imagine that the word 'elections' have stable meanings north and south", in El Salvador and in the United States.

Journalist pardoned in Madrid

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

Señor Zavier Vinander, a journalist, has been pardoned by the Spanish Government for an act of "professional negligence", for which he was sentenced to a seven-year prison term in 1981.

Soon after his trial he went into exile, and returned here this year only after receiving assurances from the Government that he would be pardoned.

Señor Vinander's conviction was based on an article in the magazine *Interviu* in which he named several police informers in the north, two of whom were assassinated soon afterwards by the Basque terrorist organization ETA. In its verdict the *court* said he was partially responsible for the terrorist murders.

His pardon was granted at a regular Cabinet meeting here on Wednesday and he was released later that day from Madrid's Carabanchel prison.

Kenya MP repeats deaths claim

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

A Kenyan MP who last month said 300 members of the Somali tribe had died after being rounded up by security forces at Wajir, north-east Kenya, has repeated his claim in Parliament here.

He told the House during a debate that thousands of Somalis were rounded up and held in a makeshift enclosure for several days without food or water, and that many were shot or beaten to death.

The incident allegedly happened in mid-February, but the Kenyan Government has not yet commented on the claims of Mr Ahmed Khalif, MP for Wajir West. He called for a full inquiry, saying the soldiers were encouraged to ill-treat the Somalis, and he produced photographs showing a pile of naked bodies.

French rights haunt Canada contest

From John Best, Ottawa

The issue of minority French-language rights, never far beneath the surface of Canadian politics, has burst upon the campaign for leadership of the governing Liberal Party and the job of Prime Minister.

A single utterence by Mr John Turner, the leading contender for the offices now held by Mr Pierre Trudeau, started it all.

At a press conference last Friday, Mr Turner was asked to state his position on French-language rights in the province of Manitoba. He replied that the solution to that problem would have to be provincial. Then he added: "And I would hope that it would be resolved by the political process and not by the judicial process."

The statement caused an immediate sensation. The leader of the Progressive Conservative opposition, Mr Brian Mulroney – who himself will be aspiring to become Prime Minister in the federal election expected later this year – lost no time in accusing Mr Turner of turning his back on French-speaking Manitobans.

Only a few weeks ago, the New Democratic Party Government of Manitoba failed in an attempt to have French and English made constitutionally entrenched, official languages of that western province.

The official Conservative opposition, responding to pressures from the heavily-preponderant English-speaking population, *killed* the move by boycotting the provincial legislature and preventing the enabling legislation from coming to a vote.

The federal Government of Mr Trudeau, which long ago made English and French the official languages of Canada, did what it could to save the Manitoba legislatiion by sponsoring two House of Commons resolutions supporting the initiative, and these sailed through with all-party support. However, the effort was in vain. Now the federal Government is planning a new initiative: referring the whole matter to the Supreme Court of Canada though a series of questions designed to establish once and for all that bilingualism in Manitoba flows constitutionally from the 1870 terms of its Union with Canada, which recognized French and English as the languages of Manitoba's legislature and courts.

The provision has been honoured more in the breach than in the observance practically ever since 1870 as Manitoba's once considerable French-speaking population has dwindled in comparison with other ethnic groups.

Mr Turner, a former federal Cabinet minister who has spent the last eight years practising law in Toronto, is widely believed to have stumbled on the language issue.

His press conference statement, later reiterated in a television interview, has given new heart to his four opponents for the Liberal leadership, most of whom had had few hopes of defeating him but now feel that he is assailable.

The most obvious potential beneficiary is Mr Jean Chrétien, the Minister of Energy and Resources and the only French-speaking candidate to enter the leadership race so far. Mr Chrétien is trying to overcome a liability attaching to the fact that the Liberals have traditionally chosen alternately English-Canadians and French-Canadians as their leader and Mr Trudeau is a French-Canadian.

The French-speaking populations of all three areas – Manitoba, Yukon and Northwest Territories – are well under 10 per cent but they are a force to be reckoned with because of the sentiments which their treatment invariably evoke in politically powerful Quebec.



Turner: Provincial solution

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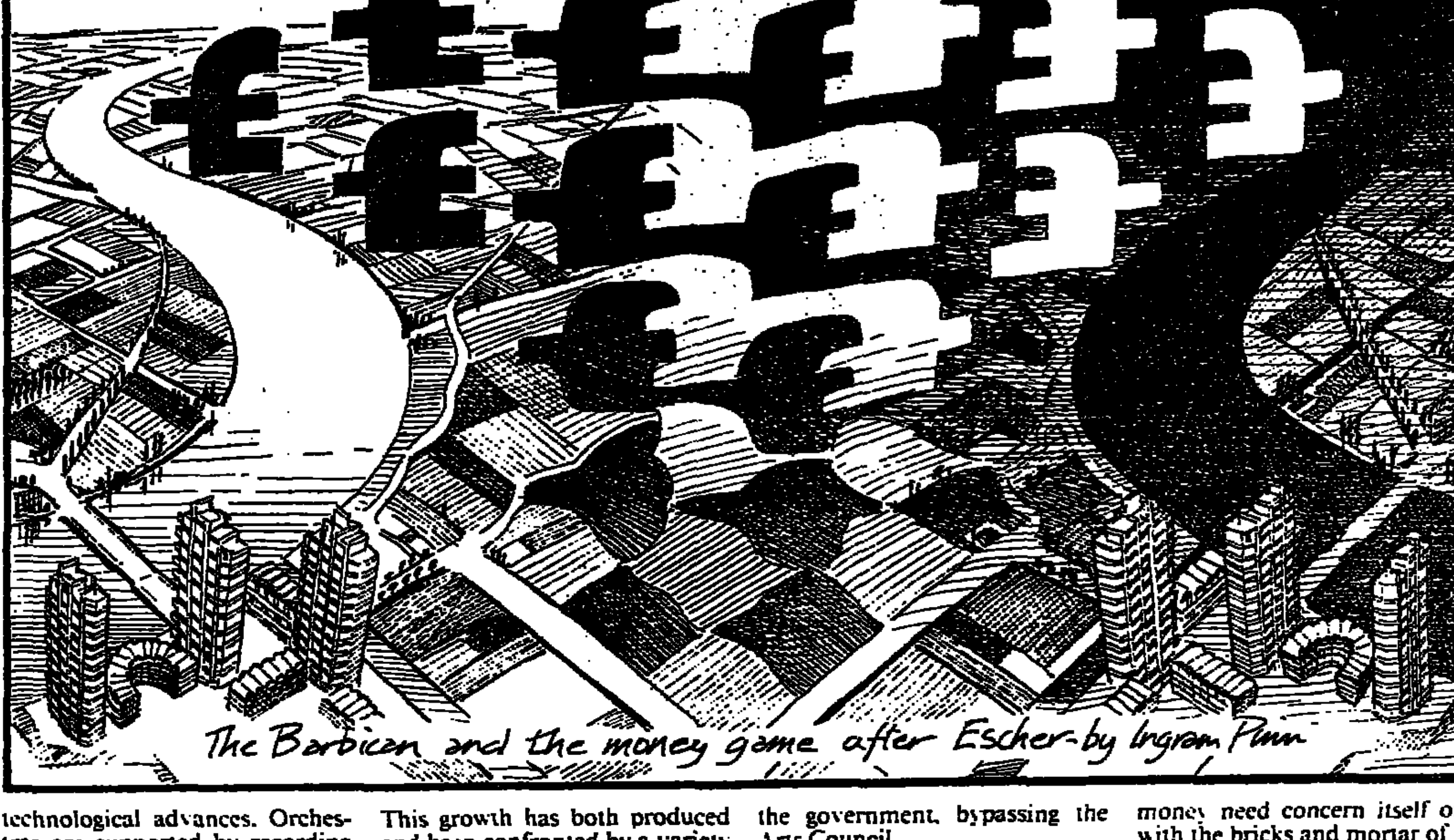
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Can art and money ever mix?

Mr Wrong runs the colossal Barbican Centre in the City of London, a £200m monument to the uneasy relations between culture and finance in Britain, argues Bryan Appleyard in a new book. When the arts business has never been richer why all the complaints about cuts?



The Barbican and the money game after Escher - by Ingram Pinn

Henry Wrong strolls round the Barbican Centre, an ambiguous smile on his face. As far as the punters are concerned, the administrator is smiling, so all is well; employees are more likely to detect the pained fixedness of his expression, a certain tightness around the jaw line. Wrong holds his dinosaur of an arts centre together with facial muscle tone.

He eats with some distaste in the restaurant when he has no choice and makes lightning security checks in the small hours of the morning, descending from his Barbican *pied-à-terre* with fastidious wrath. He makes his entry into the vast set, with its chandelier, an object expressive of nothing so much as the cost of light fittings these days, its bush-hammered concrete sporadically concealed by large orange sheets of plywood and its baffling "levels" as opposed to floors or storeys. The light is low and the carpets thick. You might be in the foyer of an American bank

It is a fitting monument for the Canadian Mr Wrong to wander through in the small hours – a monument to all the dogged uncertainties that have characterized Britain's post-war public funding of the arts. It is perhaps embarrassing that it has clearly been built to last five hundred years – presumably to become one day a symbolic relic to be deciphered by amused historians.

They will find it a rich source of information about our age, for at the Barbican the equation between art and money has achieved a weird kind of formal perfection. To begin with, it is in the City, the money-making centre of the nation. If one locality might reasonably have been expected to be free from the lure of post-war welfarism, this was it. But first the City decided it needed people living there; then it decided they needed some kind or recreational facility; and finally it found, to its amazement, that it needed a £200m international arts centre.

It was an exquisite piece of non-planning, which occurred solely because of the local government anomaly that retains the medieval indentity of the City and gives it a ratable value of breathtaking size. As a result, of course, the nation finds itself with an enormous sum of money to spend on the arts but discovers that it can be spent only within a particular square mile of London in which there is absolutely no tradition of artistic activity.

The organic growth of London has decreed that entertainment should be in the West End and commerce in the East, but the organism reckoned without the sudden onset of a mania within the City Corporation to make themselves a real, rounded city. The one thing they do inordinately well is to make money, so perhaps it was merely a subconscious longing for balance which drove them to the arts, which can always lose it with such style.

Wrong is a pragmatist who builds and runs arts centres. Wider qualms are not his stock in trade. He is our only representative of that latter-day breed of global, cultivated autocrats who run the prestige subsidized centres around the world. He is managing to keep afloat a centre which is appallingly expensive to run and which houses the Royal Shakespeare Company and the London Symphony Orchestra. Relations with the former have been reasonable but for its tendency to lapse into a habitual arrogance, and with the latter terrible owing to its distinctly unpredictable management style.

Patronage imposes restrictions

The theatre seems to be all right, having at least been given an auditorium comparable with that of the National. The record of the art gallery has been unimpressive, and the concert hall has created a massive over-capacity in the serious music business in London.

But the real point is that not one of these amenities is necessary. They arose from a liberal itch to do something: in the event, to build an arts centre in the wrong place.

It is a monument to the way in which money invested in the arts in Britain tends to end up in the wrong place and in the wrong form – as capital rather than revenue. This is particularly tragic in view of the fact that the arts in this country are enjoying a period of unprecedented wealth. For a start, they now occupy luxurious new buildings like the Barbican, the physical realizations of the liberal impulse. Less obviously, they can also lay claim to vast and constantly marketed capital resources resulting from the value added to paintings and sculptures by the operations of the expanded international art market. They are just beginning to tap the revenue available from the rapidly growing world television industry. They can logically expect to benefit to some extent from the generally increased leisure time available to the population as a result of technological advances. Orchestras are supported by recording and film work. Opera and theatre are beginning to exploit video as well as broadcast television.

Private corporations are steadily beginning to discern some merit in artistic patronage. But money and art have never coexisted easily. There are two sources of cash, the market and patronage, yet neither produces simple solutions. In the case of the market Raymond Williams has identified in *Culture and Society* the acute pressure which immediately arose when an affluent middle class became interested in culture during the industrial revolution. It began to buy literature and to aspire, a process spectacularly accelerated, as we have seen, two hundred years later. But "the free play of genius found it increasingly difficult to consort with the free play of the market" writes Williams. In other words, the obligation to sell seemed to taint the obligation to express. Patronage, on the other hand, appears to take it as read that art has an intrinsic and unquestionable value and it is made available to cushion the artist against the full impact of the free market. Unfortunately, patronage imposes its own restrictions: there are only certain types of sculpture that can be placed in churches or which IBM will tolerate. When it comes to government patronage the problems become mind-bogglingly complex and produce ever more fraught extrusions of logic and clammy moral distinctions. Money and the arts now live in a variety of uneasy partnerships, neither really acknowledging the scale of the uncertainties underlying their relationship. The arts industry has sustained explosive growth over the past 40 years.

This growth has both produced and been confronted by a variety of recent problems. Most obviously it has run into the malign combination of recession and a government whose primary policy decision will restrict growth in public spending for the foreseeable future. Lord Goodman's "widespread feeling" that a right to public cash existed clearly does not extend to all the ranks of the modern Tory Party.

In October 1982 the House of Commons Select Committee report *Public and Private Funding of the Arts* was published. First the report endorsed the central position of the arts in national life – so far great news for the Arts Council. It then went on to recommend significant decentralization of power and substantial organizational changes which would, if fully implemented, massively reduce the workload of the inhabitants of 105 Piccadily. The report has proved increasingly influential.

Fringe companies favoured

Then came Clive Priestley's scrutiny of the affairs of the Royal Opera House and the Royal Shakespeare Company. This was ordered by the Prime Minister as the price to be paid for the additional £5m one-off payment to the arts made in 1983-4. In the event Priestley was almost embarrassingly nice to both companies. Criticisms were minor, comments no more scathing than scrutiny of any organization would be bound to provoke. Overwhelmingly the conclusion was that both needed more money. In addition Priestley suggested direct funding from the government, bypassing the Arts Council.

The implications are clear enough. In waking up to the size and significance of the arts industry, the Government had also become alert to the fact that its prime means of intervention and involvement in that industry was via a somewhat eccentric organization, which seemed to involve itself in highly publicized rows with appalling regularity.

Just as the Arts Council was winning its battle to convince the Government that it was a major and profitable industry, sections of the Government were forming the view that the industry was too major for the Arts Council.

The potential for change arising from this Government's awakening is enormous. The old Goodman defence of the Arts Council is based in its role as an extra-government body which neutralizes the cash: strips it of any possible political clothing. This precious arms-length principle is fiercely defended as the organizational soul of the council, which justifies its existence as the launderer of money and preserves us from nasty continental excesses of the Ministry of Culture variety.

History, however, can be rewritten. Perhaps the arms-length principle was born not of an idealistic urge to protect the freedom of the arts but of the continuing squeamishness in government circles over subsidies for the performing arts. In 1945 such subsidy still had a slightly improper feel to it. Thus the portion of the Arts Council's defence that it is based on its traditions is being questioned.

In most other areas its defences look similarly weak, primarily because of its disjointed history. Also in 1945 Keynes suggested that public money need concern itself only with the bricks and mortar of the arts: audiences and artists would look after the rest. In other words, provide the capital and the revenue will roll in. In effect, his advice was followed. It was a miscalculation, based on a belief in the efficiencies of scale.

Simultaneously the major national companies were being established and knitted into the fabric of government funding. The policy was to proceed logically and smoothly, in best Wilsonian order.

In fact, the goals set were unattainable at the levels of funding then current and completely out of the question once growth had stopped. The legacy of those unrealistic aims is an ill-structured subsidized sector with little semblance of regional commitment. There is a wild imbalance in favour of London and a grotesquely assorted rag-bag of fringe and ultra-fringe companies on the Arts Council's client list.

This does not exactly leave the council in a position of strength from which to defend its traditions from the inroads of the Priestleys and select committees of the world.

Of course, rows over relative levels of funding have always incorporated all the other big grievances of British life – class, the regions versus London, left versus right and so on. These have an unnerving habit of escalating at once into conflicts on the broadest scale, not least because of the heavily political emphasis placed on art by so many council clients. And it is in this context that the other half of government policy, the encouragement of commercial sponsorship, also runs into trouble.

Commercial sponsorship is the nearest this Government can get to "privatization" of the arts that will certainly never pay their way in a real free market.

Yet, ideologically acceptable as tax incentives for private sponsorship would be, that does not look like Lord Gowrie's most probable route. Instead, the government is likely to move down and left to deal with strategy, and the broad level of allocation towards a high level of devolution to the regional arts associations, and the Arts Council may be slimmed.

This may actually produce more money for the arts, as experience in other countries has shown that in the right circumstances greater local involvement has produced greater willingness to subsidize.

But in the real capitalist world developments have occurred which will inexorably transform the market for the subsidized and the profitable alike: briefly, these developments involve raising the cash from the pockets of the true potential audience. Sir Peter Hall points out that if he puts on an opera at Glyndebourne, within six months it may well have been seen or heard by several million people, thanks to radio and television. The problem is making the punters pay.

Making the punter pay

At the moment a television or video company simply puts up the money and shoots the production or, increasingly, puts up the money for the original director to shoot the production. This is fine but not massively profitable, and it leaves the original subsidizer with most of the production bill. The balance of power should switch slightly with the advent of cable and satellite television, as the broadcasting companies will require huge amounts of new material simply to fill their schedules. At the moment the arts companies are picking up mere scraps from this source.

Yet the new technology's true impact will not be simply upon cash flow: it will also strike at audiences. Television will need something "hand-made and excellent" to broadcast, but it may threaten the real viability of that hand-made excellence by taking away its live audience.

The final point is this: the arts are unprecedentedly wealthy and, assuming they can learn to live with the problems, should become even more so as a result of the new technology and increased leisure. But the problems of applying money to art as such will always remain – first because quality is a minority interest and, second, because nobody is ever sure what is the best. The consequence is continuous friction, a constant failure of the money and the art ever quite to understand each other.

The Culture Club: crisis in the arts is published on Monday by Faber and Faber (price £2.95)

moreover ... **Miles Kington**

Crippling yourself in the long run

Is there any cure for marathon running?

This affliction was hardly known 10 years ago, yet now it is reckoned to be one of the fastest growing physical conditions in the western world, with no signs of abating. The victim can spend an hour or two each day in pain, often quite severe. It may also affect his private life and have a damaging effect on his conversation, as relations and friends learn to their cost.

What can be done about it?

Some large cities like London and New York now set aside one day a year when sufferers are given the freedom of the streets to work off their condition.

This is not enough, according to Dr Adidas, Professor of Advanced Sports Injuries at Milton Keynes University.

"First of all we have to get the public to realize that this *is* an ailment, and an addictive ailment at that. Awareness of a complaint is half the battle. Don't forget that for many years smoking was thought to be a smart *social habit*, just as marathon running is now.

"Secondly, and more important, we have to discover the motives for marathon running. Why do people inflict this pain on their bodies? Why do they shake their bones, and deliver such *punishment to their legs*? If we could discover the deep-seated cause of such irrational behaviour, we could start to eliminate it.

"There have been many moves to ban boxing on the grounds that such battering to the head must result in brain damage. But marathon runners receive an equal battering to the feet. If they kept their brains in their feet, there would already be a tremendous outcry – in fact, after talking to many people suffering from marathon running, I'm not sure that some of them don't have brains down their legs somewhere."

One common factor among many sufferers is the belief that although marathon running *itself can be painful, not to say* almost unbearable, the feeling of relief afterwards is so great that the whole thing is worth it.

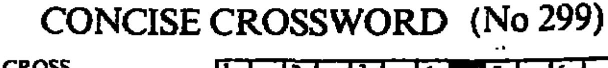
"The only parallel I can think *of for this attitude is a religious* one. Many religions are based on the idea that a wretched life on earth is worth it if the after-life is blissful. Pay now, travel later, you might say. Well, in our agnostic age, where nobody seems convinced of an after-life, it may well be that marathon runners are craving for the same sensation of bliss after pain.

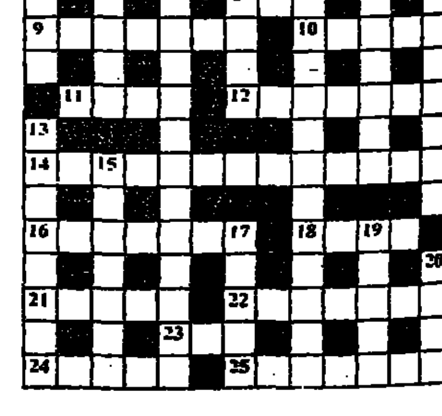
"What persuades me that I might be on the right track is the language used by those hooked on marathon running. They always talk about 'punishing' the body, about 'pushing it beyond the limit', about 'strict' training and 'hard graft'. What has the body done to deserve all this 'punishment' and 'strictness'? Nothing. They are simply trying to recapture the guilt-ridden ethos of fundamental religions, to go through the cycle of sin, expiation and redemption.

"If you have ever been present at the end of a marathon race and seen the suffering, the staring, pain-wracked faces, you will have been reminded inexorably of paintings of souls in torment, of medieval concepts of hell.

Dr Addidas is now hard at work on a new book about marathon running, which he is writing in collaboration with the Totally Reverend Phil Marsh, Visiting Lecturer in Applied Theology at Milton Keynes. It is to be entitled either "The Magic Marathon? A Modern Addiction", or "Running Yourself Into the Ground, And How to Stop It". Their aim is twofold: to give hope to marathon addicts, and to bring the book out before Geoffrey Cannon does one on the same subject.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 299)





ACROSS
1 Being born (7)
5 Ecuador currency (5)
8 Payment promise (1,1,1)
9 Sparkle brightly (7)
10 Damp (5)
11 Earnest entreaty (4)
12 Bridged (7)
14 Not renting householder (5,8)
16 Add distinction (7)
18 Charge weapon (4)
21 Doglike pack animal (5)
22 Unlawful possessor (7)
23 Despicable person (3)
24 Osier (5)
25 Boisterous square dance (7)

DOWN
1 Near (4)
2 Glib talk (5)
3 Very unusual (13)
4 Wearies (5)
5 With utmost praise (5,3,5)
6 Tuscany wine (7)
7 Outer embryo layer (8)
13 Travelling entertainers (4,4)
15 Disregard (7)
17 Adolescence (5)
19 Test (5)
20 St Paul's architect (4)

SOLUTION TO No 298
ACROSS: 1 Belief 5 Shogun 8 USM 9 Tussle 10 Abrupt 11 Reel 12 Remember 14 Rubbernecking 17 Alleluia 19 Some 21 Snitch 23 Icicle 24 Ego 25 Adorer 26 Notary
DOWN: 2 Elude 3 Insoluble 4 Fuehrer 5 Smarm 6 Our 7 Umpteen 13 Makeshift 15 Unlined 16 Elation 18 Usher 20 Molar 22 TIR

هكذا من الأصل

FRIDAY PAGE

Sheilah Graham tells Shirley Lowe why a life of writing has left her with few filmstar friends

The second biggest bitch in Hollywood

"It's hard to believe that a girl as pretty as you is the biggest bitch in Hollywood", said actress Constance Bennett when the young Sheilah Graham was introduced to her on set. "Not the biggest bitch, Connie", replied Miss Graham, quick as a flash. "The *second*-biggest bitch!" And then she cried all the way home; a remarkably thin-skinned reaction for a reporter who was *prepared to dish the dirt on* everyone else.

"I can't take rejection", says the English-born Miss Graham. "That's to do with being thrown into an orphanage at the age of six." As everyone who has read any of her 10 books will know (the eleventh is *My Hollywood**), she emerged from the orphanage, did a stint demonstrating toothbrushes in Gamages, as a Cochrane Young Lady, as a young wife to a major who spotted her cleaning her teeth in Gamages ("What's a pretty, young girl like you doing etc . . . etc . . . ") and as a New York reporter, before she became one of The Unholy Trio in Hollywood. Louella Parsons and Hedda Hopper were the two others. "We were known at The Witches' Cauldron", says Sheila. "Bubble, bubble toil and trouble. Louella was *bubble, bubble. I was toil and Hedda* was trouble."

She was, and still is, one of those compulsive gossips who are so basically bitchy that you feel almost guilty about encouraging her to tell .

Clark Gable was Hollywood's favourite macho man when Sheilah Graham wrote: "Clark Gable threw back his handsome head and exposed a neckline on which a thin *edge of fat is beginning to collect.*"

She tells us why Ginger Rogers is still rich: "I remember the bottle of sweets she gave at the end of her London engagement in *Mame* to be divided among all the members of the orchestra." She recalls that Joan Crawford drank 120-proof vodka all the time she was filming and *still* managed to block the lighting and cast dark shadows on her co-star's faces, that Shirley Temple's mother used to bring the necessary cinematic tears to the child-star's eyes by telling her that her pet dog had had an accident. "After the successful shot Mummy explained that the accident was not serious and the pet would recover."

She even revealed that sex symbol Dietrich was, in reality, "a goody-goody haus frau who enjoys baking bread in her spare time", and you can't get more libellous than that.

No minutae of gossip is too trivial for Miss Graham's pen. Revealing that Ronnie doesn't dye, after all, but uses "a strong rinse", she says: "How do I know this? A friend of a friend reported a slight dark brown stain on the white fabric head-protector on the presidential plane."

For nearly 40 years Sheilah Graham has made a living out of gossip – 800 words daily, 1,000 words on Sundays and a syndicated *weekly 15 minutes on television* for which she was paid $5,000 a time. F. Scott Fitzgerald was her lover for the last three years of his life and she quotes him or bits of Keats or Shakespeare continuously: "Scott told me that . . ." "Scott taught me that." She always seems to have despised the stars (only a few have remained friends) but, like any girl who leaves school at 14 and Makes Good she was overly impressed by the intellectuals. She was grateful to Fitzgerald for educating her in his patronizing College of One, and breathlessly quotes the most mundane words of O'Hara, Benchley, *Hemingway and the other writers* who hung about The Garden of Allah in the 1930s. They played word games and charades. "At Dorothy Parker's house, when it was my turn to act, I was so pleased when they guessed 'Picasso's Blue Period' ".

Brian Harris



Sheilah Graham: 800 words of gossip a day for forty years

"I won't be remembered for my *writing", she says now. "I'll be* remembered as Scott's mistress." Miss Graham makes much of the fact that she was a virgin when she married (she went on sending the major a monthly cheque until he died in the 1960s, incidentally), that she didn't actually *live* with Fitzgerald, and that she only ever slept with one film star. Her second marriage, to Trevor Cresswell Lawrence Westbrook, Beaverbrook's right hand man during the war, didn't last. "I only saw him twice and we have two children.

She won't speak of her third *marriage. "I had two years of agony;* the kind of thing I write about happening to other people was happening to me." She is not, she says, good marriage material. "I want my own way . . ." and prefers to move house instead. Her daughter is the dean of a woman's college in Virginia and has two *children, her son married* and was divorced and has one. Sheilah witnessed the child casualties in Hollywood – the sons of Charles Boyer, Louis Jourdan, Gregory Peck, Dan Dailey, Ray Milland and Mary Tyler Moore all *killed* themselves – and wisely sent her own to boarding school out east. "Otherwise they might have believed that everyone had a swimming pool and a tennis court."

The Christmas before last Miss Graham gave her granddaughter a nurse's outfit and her grandson a doctor's outfit. "Do you know what happened?" she says. "My daughter, the dean, *switched them* around. Well, I don't agree with any of that at all. I've always made my own way, done what I wanted to do without any of that; without any help from anyone."

Sheilah Graham is as circumspect about her age as she is about her third husband, but she must be *somewhere in her seventies.* She has a disarmingly cosy manner, worries about her weight and says she's spent half her life getting into things and the other half getting out.

The last time she was over here she elaborated a piece of gossip about the man next door (a Well Known Name) and had to get the story suppressed. Tomorrow she faces Wogan. "Is he nice? Is he kind? I hear he likes to talk about sex?" When she's being interviewed she likes to write a warning memo to herself on the palm of her hand. Tomorrow, she intends to write simply: "Watch out".

She won't. "I've always been indiscreet", she says. "I've always taken chances. I've always said 'Yes'. Well, nothing ever happens to you if you say 'No'."

*My Hollywood. *To be published March 26 by Michael Joseph. £10.95.*

COMMENT

How do we decide when a motorist has grown too old to take the wheel?

When time overtakes the elderly driver

In the depths of darkest Dorset, when I was a boy, we knew a dear old clergyman who drove until he was 90. His car, like him, was showing signs of age, and usually needed cranking to make it start. This was beyond his physical powers, so he used to stand in engaging helplessness by his garage door, starting handle in hand, until a passing neighbour offered to turn it for him. He would then drive off, hugging the crown of the road, because his poor eyesight prevented him accurately gauging the distance between his near-side wing and the hedge.

Unfortunately there is a less funny side to this story. A friend of mine has an octogenarian neighbour whose car has an ever-growing collection of dents, caused by the driver's failing eyesight, hearing and clutch control during parking. Parents in that street live in daily fear that one of their children will be accidentally run down or crushed.

Indeed, an number of elderly drivers do get involved in very serious accidents. In Cambridge last summer, a retired doctor of 80 got onto the M11 and drove the wrong way along the fast lane. In the resulting collision she was killed, and the driver of another car very badly injured. In the same area two months later, a driver of 81 ran down a mother of two children. On a fine *summer's day she failed to see* the bicycle in front of her, hit it, and dragged the rider's body 100 yards before she stopped. A few years ago, a 73-year-old motorist drove through Bury when suffering from a stroke. After hitting a van and grinding a cyclist into the gutter he wrecked another car, seriously injuring the driver and her child passenger. His insurers disputed liability on the grounds that a semi-conscious driver could not be described as negligent.

Obviously, an elderly driver is not necessarily a danger just because he is old. Nor need one be old to be a dangerous driver. But it certainly helps, because old age brings on certain ailments which make it highly unsafe to drive: for example, bad eyesight, poor concentration, and enhanced risk of blackouts.

At present, we do virtually nothing about it. Insurance companies often require a doctor's certificate before renewing cover for an elderly driver, but this is the only advance screening that occurs. A driving licence lasts until the holder is 70, after which it must be renewed every three years; but all that an elderly driver has to do to renew his licence is to state in writing that he is still fit to drive.

Even if he is 100, he needs no medical evidence of fitness, let alone a requirement to pass another test. So unless he is both honest and aware of his infirmities – when he will probably give up voluntarily – he can often go on driving until he hits someone; and then, if he is prosecuted and convicted of a traffic offence, the court may disqualify him from driving until he passes another test. This is done in about 1,500 cases every year.

It is not an exaggeration to say that just as every dog is supposedly allowed one bite, so every senile motorist is *allowed* one smash. The police are understandably unhappy with this state of affairs. The Association of Chief Police Officers recently advocated the introduction of fitness tests for elderly drivers.

This will not be a popular proposal in some quarters. It is a sad fact of modern life that the older people get, so they become more dependent on motor-cars. This is increasingly the case in the country, with its dwindling bus services and unhappily vanished trains. Indeed, there must be a growing number of old people living on their own for whom the ability to drive is one of the things which makes life worth living.

But nobody, however anti-ageist or pro-motorist, can seriously argue that old people ought to be *permitted to drive if they are* demonstrably unfit to do so.

The present policy is obviously costly in life and limb. Also, it is only dubiously kind to the elderly driver. Ought we to tempt a respectable octogenarian to do what he is no longer fit to do, and then make a public exhibition of him in the criminal courts for doing his incompetent best?

J. R. Spencer

'I'll take test again'– banned 81-year-old

Death was an accident

Woman, 80, ... wrong ... on M11

Old slow-coach Lil is banned at 91

In the teeth of danger



A timely word of warning has been given by Dr D. MacAuley and Dr I. O'Brien of the The Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital; they have written to the *British Medical Journal* describing the fatal effects of swallowing Steradent tablets, now stocked by *most householders.*

Before the advent of modern dentistry it was commonplace for visiting doctors to find patients, sometimes only in their thirties and forties, lying with false teeth bubbling away beside them in a Steradent-laced glass of water. At this time their use was confined to dentistry and their presence to the bathrooms of the edentulous. Recently, however, other uses have been found for the tablets so that they are left lying around kitchens or even dining rooms, for wine connoisseurs have discovered that there is no better way of cleaning the stains from inside a decanter; in a more prosaic role they are equally effective against the hardwater encrustations inside a basin or resistant tea stains in a cup.

The patient in Devon, having accidentally taken seven tablets, had severe swelling and burning of the mouth and throat; she died from bleeding into her lungs and ulceration of her stomach and intestines.

The doctors point out that Steradent tablets smell nice; they look like, and are packaged like other pills, but are not supplied in childproof containers. They are anxious to bring to the general public's attention the product's toxicity so that it can be kept out of the reach of children.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Diet debate

Doctors disagree about the advantages of school milk. A detailed American study of nearly 500 babies born in 1974-75 shows that coronary heart disease risk factors, both genetic and environmental, are discernable soon after birth and show a particularly dramatic rise between six months and a year. American cardiologists have recently issued recommendations, in line with those of the World Health Organisation, that the proportion of a child's total calorie intake taken as fat should not exceed 30 per cent, of which only a third should be in the saturated form.

Those doctors who do not worry about children having cholesterol-rich foods, and thus establishing dietary habits which may persist into adult life, welcome the fact that school *milk* provides even the poorest child with some wholesome nourishment daily.

If the medical profession is divided in the battle of the school milk they will be united in their support of the Chancellor's attack this year on fish and chips, Chinese takeaways and hamburgers nestling in white bread buns. No doctor condemns fish and potatoes, but they are appalled at the amount of saturated fat which has been used to turn them into fish and chips. They are not much happier about Chinese takeaways, as they contain high levels of sodium; in excess this causes high blood pressure with a subsequent risk of a stroke or a coronary thrombosis.

Generous donor

When Mr Rodney Burrows, a 34-year-old Norfolk journalist, was working for the Ely Standard *he was involved in covering the story of Britain's longest- living heart transplant patient, Mr Keith Castle at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge. He was impressed both by the miraculous transformation he saw in Mr Castle's and other transplant patients' conditions, and by the comfort bestowed on the bereaved when their relative had been a donor. As a result he, his wife and his mother all signed donor cards.*

Three weeks ago Mr Burrows was driving home to Welney when his car skidded on oil spilt on the road in the village of Three Holes. Mr Burrows suffered irreversible brain damage. Minutes after he died in hospital transplant surgeons removed his liver, heart, pancreas, kidneys and eyes.

The young woman at Addenbrookes Hospital who received one of the kidneys and the pancreas will be particularly cheered by a paper written by her doctor, Professor Roy Calne, in this week's Lancet. *Last year he published in the* BMJ *a gloomy review of pancreatic transplants; but in the* Lancet *paper, in which he outlines the apparently beneficial effects of a change of technique, he is far more encouraging.*

The other kidney was transplanted into a young boy at The London Hospital, Whitechapel, the corneas from his eyes were grafted onto two patients at the Norfolk & Norwich, his heart valves were used at Harefield Hospital; only his liver wasn't used as, very unusually, no suitable recipient was ready for it.

All the patients are doing well.

Allergy overkill

A woman formerly prominent in public life used to cause comment before formal dinners by sweeping aside civic silver, glass and plates and replacing them with disposable plastic. She was, or thought she was, allergic to all forms of washing-up soap; at the time her belief was greeted with scepticism rather than sympathy, but patients and doctors alike are now becoming increasingly aware of the diverse problems which can be caused by allergy to many substances, including foods and food additives. Food allergies can be demonstrated by skin testing or by carrying out a double blind trial where neither doctor nor patient knows if the supposed allergen has been included in the diet.

Despite these well-proved methods of testing some patients are so obsessed by the imagined problem that they *will* persist in their own diagnosis against all the medical evidence.

Drs Warner and Hathaway from the allergy clinic at St Mary's have written in the Archives of Diseases in Children of a particularly unfortunate manifestation of this obsession where a mother diagnoses the trouble not in herself, but in her children.

They studied 17 children of 11 mothers who, with no medical evidence, were convinced that such varied symptoms as diarrhoea, bed wetting, urinary tract infections or behaviour problems were due to food allergy. The unhappy children were subjected to very restricted diets and often made to live bizarre lifestyles. One of the mothers, fearful that her children might be exposed to allergies circulating in the air, wrapped them in lavatory paper and oven silver foil before putting them to bed on the back of an upturned wardrobe.

The mothers were predominantly *well-educated and articulate, but* most had domestic problems, two were unmarried, one divorced, from unhappily married. Two had obvious psychiatric disease.

Only three of the mothers modified their children's lifestyle after medical advice.

Why the worm?

Worms *may* conjure up pictures of yards of tapeworm clogging up the intestines but the most common infestation in this country is by a much more innocent creature – the threadworm. Each worm is white and *about ½cm long and can* sometimes be seen wriggling in the faeces.

What is remarkable about this worm is that little is known about it. How widespread are infestations? *Why has it managed to persist? The* answers are speculative.

Dr Alexander Gatherer, community physician in Oxford, has done a few small-scale studies on children and estimates that between a quarter and a third of children are probably infested, and nearer 50 per cent of children in long-stay hospitals could carry worms.

In some European countries levels of infestation are lower and Dr Gatherer speculates that regular use of bidets may prevent reinfection. Eggs are laid in the anal region which then cling to fingers and clothes and, unless the child is scrupulously hygienic, the eggs find their way back to the child's mouth and the life cycle is repeated.

Dr Gatherer is surprised that infestations have not been controlled but he puts that down to lack of medical interest: there is no evidence to suggest the worms do any harm and the majority with them are symptomless.

This lack of concern also explains the paucity of national statistics and why most infested families go straight to the chemist for help. Infestation with threadworms is not a disease; a little like lice, they cause more social anxiety than a medical emergency.

Thomas Stuttaford

Correction

Lieutenant Jan Harper was not the first woman to command a troop of the Royal Engineers (headline, March 16). Lieutenant Penny Denton preceded her.



THE TIMES DIARY

With right on their side

Ken Livingstone was reeling with disbelief yesterday after just missing – by only four votes – the support of the right-wing Institute of Directors' Surrey branch members, for his campaign to save the Greater London Council.

By 91-87, *the members voted for* the Government's case. "The narrowness of the margin was all down to our brilliant logic, wit and good humour", bubbled Frances Morrell of the Inner London Education Authority, who was in the red corner with Livingstone in the Tory stronghold of Esher.

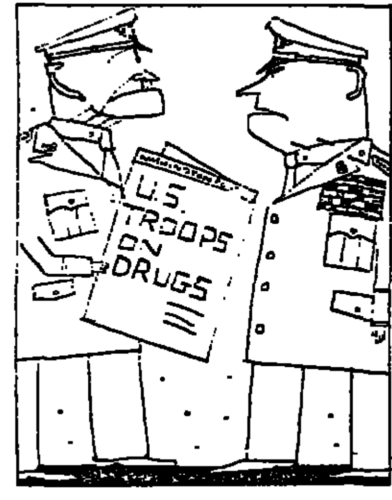
The IOD's other members are furious, of course. When I rang the institute's London headquarters, "Clockwork Wallie" Goldsmith's men already had a stinging rejoinder, namely a statement Livingstone made on the Marshall inquiry into the GLC at County Hall, in 1979: "I feel a degree of regret that Marshall did not push on and say 'Abolish the GLC', because I think it would be a major saving and would have released massive resources for more productive use . . . I do not believe you need two tiers of local government, and I very much regret that Horace Cutler has not been the ruthless Tory he likes to project and come forward with the biggest axe of all and axed the whole appalling show."

Race to the post

Sir Ian Gilmour's controversial Bill to allow bookies to make their betting shops plush and cosy for punters has been sneaked through an unopposed second reading.

Sir Ian, who used to share three racehorses with his mother – one called Spartan Sacrifice, and another Golden Dice – first presented his Bill, which would enable bookies to install furniture, televisions and amusements, last *July*. But every Friday, the hapless Bill was shot down by MPs representing opponents such as priests and preachers. On March 7 it was suddenly withdrawn, and all assumed that Sir Ian had finally thrown in the towel. Not so. Sir Ian had simply changed its name from the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries (Amendment) Bill to Specified Premises (Improvement) Bill. Now the Private Member's Bill will go to the Standing Committee, with many MPs none the wiser.

BARRY FANTONI



When you say he's a high ranking officer, what exactly do you mean?

Salty talk

Chernenko must be indebted for the advice from two prominent Americans in Moscow this week. Ted Turner, king of cable television, after gorging himself in the fashionable Praga restaurant, declared loudly that it was about time Moscow and Washington "stopped all this fighting and started talking to each other". Also in town was Norman Mailer, who suggested the Russians needed a good American PR man to brush up their image.

●*Neil* Kinnock's *minders* were somewhat baffled when the Labour leader was given a hero's welcome the other day when he visited a children's ward at Selly Oak Hospital, Birmingham. The truth slowly dawned. They thought Kinnock was Tracy Ullman's boyfriend.

Who's redundant?

I warned things would get worse for Leif Mills, and they have. A member of the white-collar union Apex, he is *also general secretary of the Banking* Insurance and Finance Union (Bifu). About 35 members of Apex employed by Bifu went on strike over a redundancy dispute, and Mills has been on the other side of the fence leading a Bifu management team in peace negotiations with the striking members of his own union. Apex has called out the entire Bifu staff on strike so Leif Mills is now crossing his own official Apex picket line. Olive branch or not, he now in theory stands to face a reprimand, and even a fine, from his union, Apex that is.

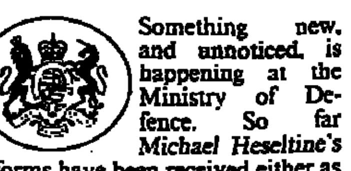
Cri de coeur

As Liberal leader David Steel prepares to visit Argentina, financed by party funds, Labour and Conservative members of the peace-seeking South Atlantic Council are struggling to raise money for their air fares. Cyril Townsend, Tory MP, and Labour MP George Foulkes, who jointly set up the council last winter – were forced to postpone their trip to Buenos Aires this month until June, after their budget was drained by the cost of a full-time researcher. Diplomatic sensitivity means no money can be accepted from Argentine or British governments. If need be, Faulkes will resort to rattling the can in Westminster lobbies.

PHS

George Walden on the manoeuvrings behind Mr Heseltine's reforms

More diplomacy for defence



Something new, and unnoticed, is happening at the Ministry of Defence. So far *Michael Heseltine's* reforms have been received either as a predictable echo of his managerial revolution at the Department of the Environment, or as an in-service reorganization ruffling the military establishment. But although the title of his announcement – "MINIS and the Development of the Organization of Defence" – may have the instantly distancing quality of the Chancellor's famous M(0), the contents are more alluring than the label.

The proposals are couched in decisive, first-person prose and are reasonably brief. It is ironic, therefore, that despite their appearance in an "Open Government" document, one key item should have excited so little notice: "I wish in future to be advised by a Central Defence Arms Control Unit including both professional military and civilian advisors, responsible to CDS (Chief of the Defence Staff) and PUS (Permanent Under-Secretary) but organizationally separate *from the Defence staff.*"

Sceptics may conclude that it all has more to do with Whitehall infighting than the pursuit of peace by all available means. It might, for example, be thought that Mr Heseltine has decided that arms control is too serious a matter to be *left to doveish diplomats,* and is mounting a takeover bid to put peace back into more reliable military hands. Not only is this *intrinsically unlikely;* it would be politically self-defeating. The real position is, I suspect, more complex and more encouraging.

At present, formal responsibility for arms control rests with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, in consultation with the MoD. Mrs Thatcher specifically reaffirmed the position when she came to office. But recent events have no doubt had their effect. Financially and politically expensive decisions on cruise and Trident have been shown to be inextricable bound up with their arms control implications. The Foreign Office may still be in the front line at the conference table abroad; but it is the Secretary of State for Defence who gets caught up most closely in the seamless web of defence and arms control – and in the seething crowds too.

It has fallen mainly to Mr Heseltine's lot to argue the case for the decision to deploy cruise, Trident and Pershing before some unenthusiastic, and occasionally over-responsive, audiences and to deal with the interminable antics of the Furies of Greenham Common. Such experiences are unlikely to weaken his or the Government's resolve. But they must focus the political mind wonderfully on how we got here and where we go next.

In Britain, the notion that arms control is something that diplomats and politicians propose and soldiers and the MoD resist has never been watertight. There have been no noisy or stagey conflicts between two factions of government, as in the United States. One has only to read Lord Carver or Sir Frank Cooper to be reminded that this simple antithesis does not apply here.

There are, of course, natural differences of function; the primary instincts of the military are to defend and deter rather than negotiate down their stock of weapons. It would be a miracle, for *example, if the scope for lively* internal debate on the number of warheads to be carried by Britain's Trident were not fully exploited. But increasingly the stark realization is gaining ground that, in political terms, it is all one ball of wax. Everyone wants sound defences but without undue tension or expense.

This is where Mr Heseltine's reforms have a bearing. Until now two small sections of the MoD have dealt with arms control: a tiny group in the defence secretariat, shadowed by a small military staff. Together, they in turn shadow the two main FO departments, which themselves reflect the defence/arms control division. Now, instead of forming part of the new defence staff, which would have been the logical step, the two MoD cells are to amalgamate in a new unit and become more directly responsible to the secretary of state.

This change may seem less than revolutionary. But it is in the filigree of such bureaucratic arcana that deeper political truths are revealed. In blunt terms, Mr Heseltine seems to wish to come to grips with the diplomacy of defence. The new arrangements should mean that his experts will be more responsive to his personal wishes, and will make it easier for him to launch and follow through initiatives by ensuring that advice and instructions are piped hot on to everyone's desks, and are not split, diluted or cooled off on the way there or back.

In the past, arms control has been a Cinderella subject in the MoD, even though some brilliant brains have worked on it. It is easily overshadowed by mainstream defence business. But now that a clear space has been set aside for it, it could grow and flourish, particularly if tended by politicians who are alive to its potential.

The change in Whitehall has a broader logic. Arms control has been a growth subject in Nato too for some years, and particularly since the minor disaster of the neutron bomb, whose very name reflected exquisite insensitivity to the public-relations aspect of defence.

The special consultative group set up to coordinate the West's Intermediate range Nuclear Forces strategy has worked well too. In Brussels the message that defence and arms control are not contradictory, but complementary, has been well and truly learnt. The very reluctance of President Reagan to recognize this binary truism helped to institutionalize the subject there, as European members of Nato battled with the shock waves caused as much by Washington's rhetoric, in those thankfully distant days, as by the decision itself to deploy missiles in Europe. On an even wider plane, for good or ill East/West relations themselves have settled into the twin grooves of arms control and defence.

The politicization of defence – in the best sense – is inherent in many of Mr Heseltine's reforms. They will help the Government to argue that its relentless search for efficiency and economy is not confined to the "soft parts" of public expenditure, such as education, health and local government, but to the military too. They also recognize that arms control has entered the domestic political bloodstream, and remind the public that the MoD is a thinking machine.

The assumption of a conflict of interest between "the people" and their armed forces, implicit in the most insidious type of "peace studies" psychology, can gain ground in unexpected places. The Government must counter-attack by securing and extending the broadest national consensus on defence and disarmament. That seems to be what Mr Heseltine is about.

The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham.

David Watt

Twitchiness in the president's camp

Can Ronald Reagan really be beaten in this year's presidential elections by anyone on two legs, black or white, male or female, superman or master mind? The question, which is naturally beginning to loom out of the Democratic Party primary, may look simple, and the current answer in the opinion polls is simpler still. If the elections were held next week, Reagan, without lifting another finger, would win against any available opposition.

This conclusion gives a certain gloss of self-satisfaction to the pronouncements of the present *incumbent* of the White House, and, of course, the more Messrs Mondale and Hart blackguard each other as they slug it out for the Democratic nomination (a process which now looks likely to go on for months), the more patronizingly genial President Reagan becomes. "I don't think there is any need for any generational struggle here", he remarked the other day, when asked how he would react to the Hart phenomenon. "But if there is, maybe we can settle it with an arm wrestle."

Nevertheless, Reagan is not by any means free of problems. In the first place he starts from a less promising political base than most people suppose.

It is easy to forget that Reagan won the 1980 election only by a tiny overall majority of 2.5 million votes out of more than 80 million cast – in spite of the unpopularity of Jimmy Carter. Admittedly, without the intervention of an independent candidate, John Anderson, who somehow managed to capture 5.7 million votes, the margin would have looked bigger; but Anderson's supporters were mainly disgruntled liberals and cannot bring much prospective comfort to the president this time.

Nor can a number of other groups fail to do what was expected of them by Carter in 1980. The blacks, many of whom went fishing when they should have been voting a Democratic, are much more likely to come out after four years of high black unemployment; moreover a tremendous surge of black – and for that matter Hispanic – voter registrations has probably swollen their numbers by as much as a couple of million. Women, the majority of whom voted Reagan four years ago, have been alienated by his rather flip anti-feminism. And above all, will the blue-collar workers of "middle" America – whose *desertion* from their old Democratic leader was probably the single largest cause of Carter's downfall – regard the reduction of inflation and the lowering of tax rates in the higher brackets as more meritorious than the present level of unemployment?

The two Democratic contenders would harvest these missing voters by rather different means. Mondale would appeal to the old-fashioned Democratic coalition loyalty of blacks and organized labour and any other malcontented interests he can tag on.

Hart, an issues and image politican, would rely upon the attraction of his own youthful *charisma as well as an eclectic* but ultimately conservative appeal to middle of America on domestic issues. Of these two, it looks from the opinion polls as if the latter strategy would be the more effective, but either way there is plenty of evidence that behind the bland exterior, the White House is beginning to get twitchy.

The first, and probably the easiest, part of the president's counter-strategy is already being put into effect. He is now busy securing his political base on the right. The hard conservatives are, amazingly, extremely disappointed with Reagan. He has not, for their taste, been sufficiently tough on the Soviet Union or the weak-kneed, neutralist Europeans; he has not given unequivocal support to Israel; he has not cut the budget deficit in due accordance with monetarist prescription; he has not squeezed "scroungers" or carried his chastisement of crime and immorality to any very practical conclusion.

Now, however, he has been *making handsome rhetorical* amends for these derelictions, ardently crusading for the proposed constitutional amendment in favour of prayer, backing the campaign against abortion and generally sounding like the old Reagan of the 1980 campaign. Ungenerous cynics are raising their eyebrows at all this "moral majority" stuff coming from the President, who goes to church himself only once in a blue moon, and several of his administration, including his closest political adviser Edward Meese, are currently being hauled through a blaze of publicity for financial transactions which certainly offend against the Christian code and quite possibly the legal one too. But the main thing is that by a little touch of hypocrisy a damaging attack on Reagan's rear can be prevented and any blame for the truimph of atheism placed elsewhere (and preferably on the Democrats).

A similar, time-honoured, tactic is being employed in relation to the economy. The White House last week reached a compromise with Republican senators that would reduce the federal budget and leave the Democrats the responsibility for further cuts in defence expenditure which can be labelled irresponsible, or cuts in social expenditure that will harm their own constituency.

Behind these tactical ploys lie the solid political questions of 1984. These are whether the American people – and particularly the prosperous lower middle class – believe that the economy is on the right track, and whether they *like* Ronald Reagan enough to keep him, for all his faults.

On the first point, the President at first sight looks in good shape. The American economy is growing nicely. Wall Street is booming, and real disposable income has risen steadily on average for the past year. As yet there is a slightly cracked and uncertain note coming out, along with the busy humming of machinery. Change in old industries such as steel is causing massive regional problems in some states; and over all hangs the prospect that the whole engine will crash into the buffers of high interest rates as soon as the election is out of the way.

As for Reagan's personal popularity, it remains amazingly high. He is a master of television, and the image he projects with such easy charm is decent and authorative. He has made Americans feel at ease with him and in doing so he has restored to the presidency what, after Nixon, Ford and Carter, is *badly needed.* This knack survives miraculously, despite disasters such as the Lebanon, and remarkable exhibitions of cupidity or insensitivity by his associates, to say nothing of his own indolence and advancing age.

At present it looks just about enough to carry him through to the second term, but there are more cracks to cover than in 1980 and a determined opponent might make it look very thin.

Jonathan Davis asks if the trade and industry secretary's actions conflict with his words

Is Norman Tebbit growing soggy?

Mr Norman Tebbit is not finding it easy to preserve his credentials as the "driest of dries" in the Cabinet *since he moved from the Department* of Employment to Trade and Industry. In the last month two of his major decisions have raised eyebrows among the guardians of Tory economic orthodoxy, as well as in other parts of Whitehall.

First there was the decision to pump up to £250m of launch aid into the European A320 Airbus project. Mr Tebbit carried the day against much scepticism in the Treasury and Downing Street about the wisdom of putting taxpayers' money into yet another civil aviation project, given the appalling record of nearly every previous postwar venture in such a high-cost, high-risk field.

This week he unveiled plans to invest up to £180m in support for high-technology industries, including £120m for the Microelectronics Industry Support Scheme, which was originally inherited from the previous Labour administration and promptly cut down in size by the Thatcher government. Now it is not only being extended but expanded in scope and size.

It fell, perhaps not surprisingly to the former Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath, to point out unhelpfully in Monday's debate on the Budget the apparent conflict between Mr Tebbit's continuing rhetorical support for the free untrammelled play of market forces and his decision to try to stimulate industry to do what he thought it should be doing – in this case using more technologically advanced equipment.

Throw in rumours that Mr Tebbit's initial plans for the privatization of Jaguar, the now profitable specialist marque in the BL portfolio, were not well-received by his colleagues (Mr Tebbit is said to have backed BL's wishes to keep a 25 per cent stake in the company after the operation) and it becomes clear that the former scrouge of the unions is finding the political going tougher than before.

Suggestions that Mr *Tebbit* is becoming a closet "wet" in his new bailiwick are however almost certainly as premature as they are – on the face of it – hard to credit. Though the Trade and Industry Secretary said this week that he was not necessarily against public-sector investment if it were profitable, his public speeches in the six months since he took over from Mr Cecil Parkinson have hardly erred on the side of incipient dampness.

He has continually plugged away *at some highly orthodox themes.* "One of the most powerful weapons in the armoury of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry", he declared soon after moving to Victoria Street "is the promotion of competition and free markets in every possible sector of the economy and the prevention of monopoly abuse".

In the nationalized-industry sector this means privatization, wherever possible. "It is," he said, "my conviction and determination that we should act promptly and radically on privatization."

Words of course are one thing, actions another – and here the evidence is more mixed. Last month's public spending White Paper shows that Mr Tebbit is not being allowed to run wild with the taxpayer's money, even if he wanted *to. His department's spending is* expected to decline from a peak £3,240m in 1981/2 and its present level of £1,800m to £1,360m in 1986/7.

A fair proportion of the drop is attributable to the improved financial performance of the so-called "lame ducks" in Mr Tebbit's care – *principally British Shipbuilders, BL,* British Steel and Rolls-Royce – but it also reflects a genuine cut in real terms in the amount of "pump priming" cash and general industrial assistance available to the department.

Mr Tebbit has emphasized that the cash for both the Airbus and this week's package of support will come from within the existing budget. The current review of regional policy which Mr Tebbit inherited from Mr Parkinson is certain to lead to fewer *and more selective regional grants* to industry, which has long been an aim of right-wing economic ideologues.

The biggest privatization project on Mr Tebbit's hands is the planned flotation of British Telecom on the stock market this autumn. He has staunchly defended the decision to keep the corporation intact as a single entity, despite accusations that this will merely substitute a private for public sector monopoly. This policy, enthusiastically endorsed by his junior minister, Mr Kenneth Baker, was also inherited by Mr Tebbit from his predecessors. Whether he was one of those cabinet ministers who initially argued in favour of the more radical option of breaking up British Telecom in the interests of creating more "genuine" competition is not known. If so, there has been no public hint of it.

That Mr Tebbit is an enthusiastic privatizer is not doubted however. He has played an active role in drawing up the £10,000m programme of privatization options for the next five years which was approved by ministers earlier this year. His department is pressing ahead with a number of plans, including the sale of British Shipbuilders' warship yards, the flotation of Jaguar – and in the longer term – the injection of private capital into *Rolls-Royce. If it goes through, the* sale of Scott Lithgow to the Trafalgar House consortium will remove another long-standing government headache.

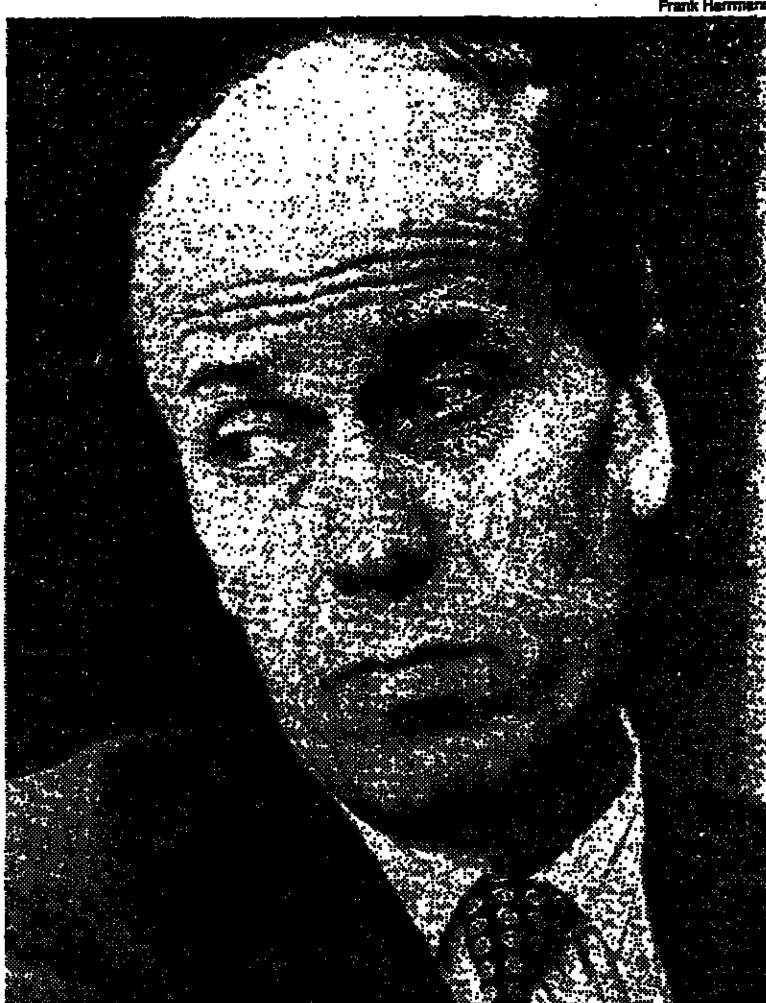
There is no doubt, however, that the decisions on Airbus and this week's technology package have introduced the first scintilla of doubt about how true Mr Tebbit's economic faith really is. It is interesting that they should coincide with the publication of a new book by Mr John Redwood, head of Mrs Thatcher's policy unit, *which* castigates the Department of Industry for its wretched record on industrial policy over the last 15 years.

Mr Redwood, a merchant banker whose right-wing and intellectual credentials are not in doubt, has produced a fairly devastating critique of the industrial record of British governments – Conservative and Labour – over the years. All governments love meddling with the economy, he argues, and all governments have been equally unsuccessful in standing up whether to the big nationalized industry barons or to the interventionist mandarins of the Department of Industry. *Their* record at picking or backing winners, *especially those the* market has failed to support, is lamentable.

At the end of his 144-page survey of such sorry sagas as De Lorean, British Steel, BL and the NEB's high-tech twins, Inmos and Nexos, Mr Redwood's conclusion is that looking at the whole record of governments' involvement in industry, the conclusion must be "that it would be better if they did not intervene at all".

Is Mr Tebbit listening?

Frank Herrmann



New dilemmas: Norman Tebbit considers the options

Why Congress sank Reagan's leak-proof plan

The leak – official, anonymous, well-meaning or malicious – is a *Washington institution. The last* three varieties come under attack from all presidents, but usually not with the Draconian kind of measures envisaged by President Reagan.

If he had his way – and so far he has not – he would compel more than 100,000 officials in the White House, the Pentagon and other departments that handle intelligence secrets, to sign lifelong censorship agreements. He would also expect all government employees to subject themselves to lie-detector tests if they were suspected of leaking.

On March 11 last year, he issued directives imposing both those measures. On lie-detector tests he warned, somewhat brutally, that investigators might decide that "adverse consequences will follow an employee's refusal to cooperate with a polygraph examination."

That set the American Civil Liberties Union ablaze with indignation. *But by far the most* determined opponent the President has encountered has been Congress itself. It does, after all, depend for its survival on the trafficking of information – a process practised casually, though discreetly, among reporters, lobbyists, and government officials both high and low.

Only intelligence agents are at present subjected to the kind of measures that Mr Reagan wants to extend throughout the federal bureaucracy. Not only current employees would fall into his net: he also wants former officials to submit their writings and speeches for the rest of their lives for "prepublication review".

Opposition to that idea has come from both sides of the House. Republican Congressman Charles Mathias of Maryland said Mr Reagan's plan would create "a system which would allow the officials of one administration to censor the writings of *their* predecessors".

Nothing that Mr Reagan is trying to do would, it appears, help prevent espionage. The widespread view in Congress is that the real purpose is to stem embarrassing leaks and to ensure that the adminstration enjoys a powerful and intimidating control over the distribution of information.

Congress moved swiftly after Mr Reagan had issued his directive, and it blocked the measure temporarily. *Mr Reagan agreed to suspend its* implementation indefinitely, although it has not been withdrawn. He has now indicated, however, that the administration is willing to seek a bipartisan solution.

The anonymous leak is by far the most prevalent variety in Washington. Leaks by former officials in writings and speeches accounted for only 21 of 328 "unauthorized disclosures of classified information" over a five-year period surveyed at *six* government agencies by the General Accounting Office last year. Only one or two of the leaks were deemed to be of the kind that could be prejudicial to national security.

The author of Mr Reagan's sweeping measures was Mr Richard Willard, an official in the Justice Department. He said *the* lie detector test was potentially very useful, both for ferreting out those who leaked government secrets to the press, and *for catching foreign spies. There are* many, however, who dispute the validity of polygraph tests.

The latest leak from White House sources is that President Reagan did not expect such a storm and that he may let his anti-leak measures stay quietly on the shelf.

Christopher Thomas

Philip Howard

A tabloid word, easy to digest

The Times is not going tabloid – yet. There are certain advantages in the smaller format for a newspaper. The columnists have fewer words to write; though it is conventional *wisdom* in the inky trade that it is easier to write 1,000 than 200 words on any subject (which must be why the hacks on the tabloids get paid so much more than their fellow hacks on the broadsheets). A tabloid page of 12 by 16 inches is exactly the right size to frame a pic of a gorgeous, pouting *Times*-girl, imprudently dressed for the nipping winds of March, and protruding herself at the camera in a way that gives a new, and somewhat improper, meaning to the tag, *"Ars est celare artem"*.

But, in spite of the advantage, tabloid will not do for *The Times*. Not enough meat for the reading chaps and chapesses who buy us. And it is the wrong shape for the crossword. Most of us do the crossword standing up in the Tube in the rush hour, buffeted by bottoms of complete strangers, *holding The Times folded in four* as a firm writing board in our left hands, and using the right hands to wield the biro and scratch our heads. There was once a wheeze to redesign *The Times* so that the crossword ran horizontally across the bottom of the back page, or even appeared on the penultimate page. It was hastily dropped because of the avalanche of protest from the rampant crossword-puzzlers.

Let us not go tabloid; but let us consider the name tabloid, the cliché that found a niche in the English language. It was a dark and stormy night, a hundred years ago this March. Henry Solomon Welcome, the manufacturing chemist about to make his fortune from drugs for the masses, was having a nightmare about rivals in the business, who were flogging tons of tablets to the hypochondriac and gullible. At half-past four in the morning Wellcome woke with a start and the new word tabloid on his lips. The combination of tablets and alkaloid sounded irresistibly scientific. He summoned his unfortunate secretary at once to dictate a *memo* on the subject. And shortly afterwards he registered "Tabloid" as his trademark. *Tabloid* was used as the propriety brand name to describe not just his patent pills, but also medicine chests, food products, Tabloid Tea, and his publications.

Unfortunately the new word was too successful. Magpie journalists, and the public who like vogue words almost as much as they like purple pills, started to use tabloid to describe athletics, dehydrated foods, short book reviews, sermons, epics, dramas, opinions, advice, wisdom, religion, and, more commonly, condensed and highly coloured newspapers that purported to compress all you needed to know in a form that could be digested with a single swallow, and without thought.

Wellcome was indignant that others were stealing his word. In the famous Tabloid Case of 1903 he secured his company's exclusive right to use the word. And a fat lot of good it did him. There is no copyright or trademark legislation that can prevent us using words as we want, thank God. The trademarks department, trying to be helpful, suggested to the newspaper proprietors that they should use the phrase "nutshell newspaper" to describe a tabloid. It was short, alliterative, and pretty. Other suggestions made were "miniature", "pocket-size", "concise", "concentrated", and "bijou". None of them caught on, of course.

Let us not go tabloid. You should be ashamed of looking at the trash. But the evolution of tabloid from proprietary trademark to common adjective is an encouraging example of the way that language works.



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IN OFFICE – OR IN POWER?

Mr Lawson's first budget has boosted morale at Westminster and is likely to have done the same trick for the Tory faithful who assemble today at the Conservative Central Council in Birmingham. But long before this Government seeks a new verdict at the polls the 1984 Budget will have become so many footnotes in the Taxes Act. It will be the public's attitude to the Government as a whole, and its likely success or failure in meeting their aspirations, which will influence the verdict then. On that criterion, this month's good cheer presents a false picture.

The surprisingly innovative character of the budget cannot conceal the lack of progress in this Government's original intention to reduce the role of the state in people's lives. The message of the 1979 manifesto was that the state takes too much of the nation's resources, and that its share must be steadily reduced. It was then taking 40 per cent; today it takes 43 per cent. At the end of this parliament, in spite of all the big talk by ministers, and the persistent clamour of pressure groups complaining about deprivation, the Government will be lucky if it has struggled back to the figure it inherited in 1979. The proportion of income taxed in Labour's last year was 34 per cent, it is now 39 per cent and only expected to come down to 36 per cent in 1988. The drive to shrink the appetite of the great spending departments has lost its sense of urgency.

When the Prime Minister was tackled about this on television she expressed hope that more could be done, but no conviction. Where is a conviction politician without conviction? It is not as though that hope is even shared by the Treasury, which plans only to hold rather than to reduce public spending. The horizon has receded.

The case for reduction of state spending is not primarily an economic one. It springs from a central philosophical conviction that the citizen is the best judge – and certainly better than the bureaucrats – of how and where to spend his money. Ministers need to be constantly reminded of that philosophical foundation for their policies before they succumb to the distractions of office and become glorified bureaucrats themselves.

Is this Government in office or in power? The question goes to the heart of the strategy to be pursued now, and it should be lobbed at ministers repeatedly from the floor of today's meeting of the Central Council. If they are content to be in office they will not like to encourage fundamental questions about the role of state spending in the last quarter of the twentieth century. The blandness of last week's green paper on the subject does not augur well for a lively public debate in which ministers have to be seen to address themselves to painful questions.

The other side of the state spending question is the need to eliminate the paternalist bias in the taxation system. At least the budget has made an impressive start dismantling some of these anomalies, both in the personal sector and in cutting back the thicket of industrial allowances. It is a very modest start however, and the great bureaucratic mountains still stand solidly in the path of this Government. Those mountains must be moved. There will always be some disagreement about where lies the precise boundary of public goods which can be financed only through the taxation system rather than through personal choice. But what is surely undeniable is that any and every kind of public spending is based on an acceptance of some diminution of personal choice in the matter, in favour of a general good provided for by taxation. We need to hear ministers more persistently questioning whether that general good is actually as good in its results as it is claimed to be.

The major achievement of Mrs Thatcher's first government was that it brought down the rate of inflation. It only managed to do so because the reduction in inflation was a paramount objective to which all else was subordinated. There is no such paramountcy now about the Government's commitment to get the state off people's backs. So the state will stay where it is, on the backs of the people.

The Government has been intimidated by the clamour of vested interests. Ministers are frightened that any attempt to open up the debate about health, welfare or that vast range of social, industrial, agricultural and overseas subsidies which spread out like economic treacle from Whitehall will upset too many pressure groups all at the same time. After five years in office they seem to prefer a quiet life; but it is not a new problem. Seventy years ago A. V. Dicey wrote:

"The beneficial effect of state intervention . . . is direct, immediate and, so to speak, visible, whilst its evil effects are gradual and indirect and lie out of sight . . . State help kills self-help".

At Birmingham today ministers should throw away their departmental briefs and reassure their listeners that they are still fighting for the individual against the collectivist and corporatist apparatus over which they preside; and some more detailed questions will be asked on this page before the Prime Minister's summing up tomorrow.

IRELAND'S BOTTOM LINE

It was uncharacteristic of Dr FitzGerald to flounce out of the European Council, winding it if not disrupting its proceedings. He is known as a rational politician, willing on all occasions to argue everything through. He is also known as a Community man. He won golden opinions when his country was in the chair and he was its foreign minister. If there is an Irish word for *communautaire* it belongs to Dr FitzGerald. To have imported the manners of a Gromyko into the intimacy of a European summit he must have been under extreme pressure. The pressure arises from the political power of his farmers (common to other heads of government in the Ten) and the importance of milk in his country's economy (unique to Ireland).

The dairying sector contributes nearly 10 per cent of Irish national output. The proposed new milk regime for the CAP would mean a cut of 25 per cent in Ireland's anticipated output in 1984. That is three times as severe as the cut across the Community as a whole because of fast expansion of herds and yields starting from a low base.

Dr FitzGerald has stumped the capitals of Europe in recent months explaining that the continuing expansion of the dairying sector of Irish agriculture is a vital national interest and that he intended to treat it as such in negotiations. Ireland needed and deserved exemption or derogation from the proposed ceiling on production. It needed it because of the exceptional importance of that activity in the Irish economy. It deserved it because of Ireland's long subservience to Britain's policy of cheap food and deficiency payments for (British) farmers, which depressed Irish farm prices and inhibited the expansion of agricultural production, especially dairying which soil and climate combine to favour in that temperate island.

Ireland's economic calculation on joining the EEC was that what it lost from the exposure of its protected indigenous industry to free competition it would more than make up for in the longer run from the prospective expansion of Irish agriculture in the Community context. Its industry was duly clobbered, and it is now told that the expansion, which has gone some way, has to stop in respect of the commodity with the greatest productive potential. It feels aggrieved.

Though his country is a financial beneficiary of the Community by a large margin, the Irish Prime Minister made some impression on his fellow prime ministers with whom he pleaded his case. M Mitterrand in the chair on Tuesday proposed the compromise of a temporary dispensation allowing Ireland a 5 per cent increase in milk production in 1984 over 1983 reviewable after one year. This was abruptly rejected by Britain and Holland. At that point Dr FitzGerald walked out.

Jealously watched by its own farmers the British Government has been wholly unsympathetic to the Irish case. That is a mistake. In the give and take of the adjustment of national interest within the Community the peculiar importance of milk to Ireland requires recognition. That recognition might have procured a modicum of support for Mrs Thatcher's budgetary stance just when she needed it most. In rearranging its hand for the next round the Government should weigh the advantage of looking more positively on its neighbour's predicament, always provided that anything done for the Republic is matched for Northern Ireland by the Community's regional mechanisms.

The fact remains however that it is Ireland's misfortune, or miscalculation, that it has invested much effort and more hope in the production of something which is in chronic surplus in Europe, with a shrinking market and weak export potential. Special dispensation from the CAP rules should either be on the basis of planned specialization of production, which would be sensible but hard to get agreed, or be in the form of transitional help to allow Irish farmers to redirect their efforts.

CRY SCANDAL

The Bishop of Winchester was not to be envied, faced with a report from one of his incumbents that a scandal had broken out in the village of Poulner concerning the wife of a local curate and a deputy churchwarden. He was to be envied less still when the direction he gave, that they be excluded from Holy Communion, became public knowledge. It was apparently not what he ordered though he has since expressed his confidence in the clergyman who felt publication was necessary, and issued a public statement himself confirming and explaining his original decision.

The rubric to the Book of Common Prayer, Order for the Administration of Holy Communion, on which the present Canon Law on the point is based, seems to give authority for such rulings, technically known as "lesser excommunications", being made public

"If any of those be an open and notorious liver . . . so that the congregation be thereby offended, the curate, having knowledge thereof, shall call upon him and advertise him, that in any wise he presume not to come to the Lord's Table, until he hath openly declared himself to have truly repented and amended his former naughty life, that the congregation may thereby be satisfied . . . ."

It seems reasonable that a public scandal should require an equally public remedy. In this age of mass communication, however, undreamt of in 1662 when that rubric was authorized, it would be unrealistic to believe that only "the congregation" will have heard of it. Scandal expands to fill all the space available, of its nature, and the church operates in front of an audience of national opinion, often to its considerable benefit; and therefore those outside the immediate congregation, in a case like this one, will hear of it, and with concern.

It can fairly be asked whether jusice has been done, and whether it has been seen to be done; and the answer at least to the latter is not satisfactory. Two people have been deprived of their good name, and bear the unusual and notorious stigma of public excommunication, but without due process. "The church would be failing its members if it allowed any of them to imagine that they could do a serious and public wrong and yet remain in good standing," the Bishop of Winchester explained in his statement. That would have been satisfied by a private word from the parish clergy, and it has not been suggested that the two people concerned would have defied it. The church, in the person of the bishop and of the incumbent, felt that something stronger was called for, surprisingly because one of the parties was a clergyman's wife. So the bishop made a formal ruling under Canon Law.

It is a coincidence that the same bishop, Dr John Taylor, was recently urging the General Synod of the Church of England to relax its prohibition on the remarriage of divorcees in church. It is relevant to note that many divorces start with adultery, and that some clergymen (and their wives) are not much less inclined to that sin than the rest of society. So why single out a clergyman's wife and not the others? Perhaps an inadvertent result of the uncertainty in the church over divorce and remarriage in church is that some members may have concluded that adultery is less of a sin than it was, not even a sufficient sin to deter an approach to the altar rail. If that was what worried the bishop he could have said so in a general way, dealing with a specific case in what the Roman Catholic Church calls "the internal forum". The church would be very unwise to try to put that point across by making a public example of invidiously selected and identifiable individuals.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Race to nowhere in technology?

From Mr Graham Chainey

Sir, You report (March 19) Sir Douglas Hague, Chairman of the Economic and Social Research Council, as prophesying a threat to universities from the "information revolution" which, he says, will allow students in future to acquire their education at home via computers and video recorders.

You similarly report Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, as attacking the "whining cultural pessimism" of his people (who have apparently become increasingly disenchanted with the value of technology), in contrast to "the vision of a high-technology society opening up undreamed of possibilities" enjoyed by the Americans and Japanese.

"Green ideologists and those who think like them preach fear of life, fear of technology and fear of the future", says Herr Genscher, and calls for the establishment of elite universities specializing in micro-electronics and biotechnology (reports, March 19 and 20).

Such utterances are typical of modern technocratic leaders. Neither shows any conception of what universities are or should be. "Information" is not learning and "information technology" cannot replace (or comprise) a university. What *does* pose a threat to universities is the increasing belief, propagated by governments, industry, and the communications media, that information *is* learning.

"Green ideologists", on the other hand, so far from preaching fear of life, preach fear of the devaluation of life caused by ever greater reliance on ever more dangerous technological structures.

Governments necessarily perceive everything economically: new technology means new industry means improved balances of payments. They measure standards of living only in monetary terms.

There are other values at stake. The achievements of the technological part of man's mind are often in themselves admirable, but always meaningless if divorced from the imaginative and humanistic part of his mind.

While governments would have us believe, as they impel us into a technological race to nowhere, that a nation is as good as the technology it possesses, in fact technology is only as good as those who use it.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM CHAINEY,
47 St Barnabas Road,
Cambridge.
March 20.

Recruitment sources

From Mr Michael Clark and Dr William Gosling

Sir, You report in your issue of March 8 the view of the Institute of Manpower Studies that employers still look to "traditional sources of recruitment" in seeking highly qualified technical personnel for the information technology industry. We wonder what has led the institute's researchers to this quite inaccurate view.

In the information technology industry we are acutely aware of the difficulty in recruiting people with the right talents and training to fill the staffing needs that we foresee. Already we experience a shortage of highly qualified graduate-level specialists in electronics, systems and software technologies.

How could we afford to overlook any possible source of people with this background, however unconventionally achieved, when we are already obliged to scour the world for recruits of this kind, seeking them in Australia, Canada and Italy, to name but a few countries most recently involved?

There can be no doubt that achieving the necessary improvement in supply of highly qualified people will demand increased entry of women into this class of employment, where they are woefully under-represented at the moment. Adaptability of the career pattern to the particular needs of women is a feature of our industry; for instance, we are now conducting an exciting trial programme employing as programmers women at home with their babies.

It is the lack of realisation by parents and particularly teachers in schools that information technology offers worthwhile and rewarding careers for girls which is the principal bar to progress.

Finally, if the institute propose to take us to task about the employment of women, ought they not first to consider whether their own name does not have what the Americans would describe as a "sexist dimension"?

We are, Sir, yours etc,
MICHAEL CLARK,
WILLIAM GOSLING,
The Plessey Company plc,
Millbank Tower,
21-24 Millbank, SW1.
March 8.

Defects of unified defence system

From Field Marshal Lord Carver

Sir, In his letter to you (March 20), commenting on your leader of March 16 about the Secretary of State for Defence's proposals for reorganization of the Central Defence Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin puts down an important warning marker in his statement that "the single Service Chiefs of Staff must, of course, be left with adequate staffs of their own to fulfil their responsibilities as the professional heads of their Services and to enable them to contribute considered advice to the CDS on matters of strategy and defence policy".

The "consultative proposals" recently made by the Defence Secretary would appear to deprive them of that and relegate them to the task of routine management of their Services, the shape, size and equipment of which would have been decided by a joint-Service staff, responsible to CDS personally, not to the Chiefs of Staff Committee.

That concept, put forward by Lord Mountbatten in a memorandum dated October 9, 1962, was not accepted by the Government of the time, headed by the Earl of Stockton.

Following the Ismay-Jacob report of February, 1963 (which has never been made public, on the grounds that it was "advice to ministers"), the organization, which has functioned generally satisfactorily for the last 20 years, was established on the lines laid down in the White Paper, *Central Organization for Defence* (Comd 2097) in July, 1963. Modifications, including the recent one mentioned by Lord Lewin, have been made since then, the most important being the establishment of the Procurement Executive, recommended by Lord Rayner.

To revert now to Lord Mountbatten's original proposal could do untold harm. Supporters of it stress the need for "functional" organization and the requirement to separate responsibility for policy from that for management. The principal "functions" of the Armed Forces are to operate respectively at sea, on land and in the air. Although these functions overlap, particularly in the air, they are more basic than other "functional" divisions and an organization which recognizes that is the soundest and the most truly functional.

It is a serious error to imagine that policy and management are two different functions. They are inextricably intertwined. Policy that takes no account of the intricate details involved in management will be divorced from reality and will fail the ultimate test – participation in active operations – just as management which takes no account of policy will be wasted effort.

There is no argument about the need to concentrate responsibility for the conduct of operations under CDS. What is at stake is the highly complicated and sensitive business of balancing all the factors which affect the operational capability of the Forces.

There must be central assessment and direction of the general balance between the effort to be devoted to our contribution to Nato and to other commitments; and, within Nato, to maritime warfare, land/air warfare on the Continent and home defence, including air defence; but, within that global central allocation of priorities and resources, the single Service machinery is best qualified to balance all the different factors affecting the effort to be provided by its Service: to determine what weapons systems and organization are required, how many units there should be, how they should be organized, equipped, trained and accommodated – all within the financial resources made available from a central allocation and within the manpower which can be recruited and retained content and efficient, in the Service.

It is a permanent balancing act, highly sensitive to a large number of factors, which can only be accurately assessed as a result of accumulated experience and contact with the grass roots. That experience and contact lies within the single Services.

If policy decisions are made on the basis of other advice: of bright ideas, thought up by civil servants or officers with no expertise of the subject, they are liable to be bad decisions, however acceptable they may be to the Treasury or for political purposes.

The "consultation", which the Defence Secretary's proposals are intended to initiate, must concentrate on just what functions, now performed by the naval, general and air staffs, should be transferred to the Central Defence Staff.

That transfer must not deprive the single Service Chiefs of Staff of their ability to balance all the factors affecting the efficiency of their Services and to give their advice to the CDS on that basis. When their advice conflicts, as it often will, it is for the CDS, advised by his central staff, to sort the conflict out in consultation with his colleagues.

The best solutions are more often found as a result of conflict between experts, responsible for the execution of those solutions, than out of compromise between people who have no real knowledge of nor stake in the issue.

Yours truly,
CARVER,
House of Lords.
March 21.

Speed limit on lorries

From Mr J. R. Lucas

Sir, The Government's argument that speed limits need to be "realistic" is surely misconceived. If coaches or lorries go too fast, and put lives at risk, the right course is to enforce the speed limit, not to raise it.

It would be quite easy to enforce the speed limit, if the tachographs were modified so that if the vehicle exceeded a pre-assigned speed, a light would flash, and the horn sound intermittently.

The driver could select the speed, 30, 40 or 50 mph; which would then be shown on an illuminated panel at the front and rear. Anybody then could see what maximum speed was in operation, and whether the vehicle was exceeding it.

There would need to be four offences laid down by law:

(1) It would be an offence to drive a lorry or coach along a road with the maximum set above the speed limit on that stretch of road.
(2) It would be an offence to drive a lorry or coach with the maximum set above the speed limit for that type of vehicle.
(3) It would be an offence to drive a lorry or coach at a speed greater than the pre-assigned maximum.
(4) It would be a serious offence, punishable perhaps by having the vehicle impounded, to drive a vehicle in which the apparatus was not working properly.

The first three of these provisions would be very easy to enforce, because no special equipment would be required. Drivers would be correspondingly inclined to observe speed limits with the same care as they do in America.

Only the last would be difficult to enforce. But a vehicle that had been tampered with would be at risk all the time, not only when it was actually exceeding the speed limit. And this in itself would be a powerful incentive to keep the law.

Yours etc,
J. R. LUCAS,
Merton College,
Oxford.
March 12.

Cost of policing pits

From Mr F. L. Aburrow

Sir, With reference to the report in your issue of March 20, the enormous cost of policing the miners' pickets over the past week should not be borne by the ratepayers or the Government.

The whole cost should be charged to the NUM and collected through the High Court if necessary.

Yours faithfully,
F. L. ABURROW,
Hipswell House,
50 Western Elms Avenue,
Reading,
Berkshire.
March 21.

Shock tactics

From Mr David Charles-Edwards

Sir, Caroline Moorehead (feature, March 12), in charting "the inexorable growth of international terrorism", repeats an appalling and common piece of media doublethink: "The terrorists need that brutality: as the public has become inured to the destruction of empty buildings, so deaths have become important to ensure publicity."

What is appalling is the unquestioning implication that publicity is determined by public attitudes rather than editorial policy.

That all human beings need attention is a cornerstone of counselling. Those with strong political or religious views will, in particular, seek public as well as individual attention. The inexorable growth of terrorism is clearly encouraged by those editors who reward attention-seeking behaviour by providing publicity in proportion to the enormity of the terrorist act.

My guess is the "public" are sick to death of this trend and want it reversed by editors, on television and in the press, so that killing or injuring people is no longer an easy way of securing free publicity.

A start in that direction would be for journalists not to hide editorial responsibility on this issue behind a facade of public opinion.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID CHARLES-EDWARDS,
British Association for Counselling,
37a Sheep Street,
Rugby,
Warwickshire.

Medical manpower

From Dr John Ball

Sir, At a time of increasing discussion, both in Parliament and in the press, on the crisis in our health service, it seems strangely unfashionable to promote the successes of general practice.

Yet the facts are there. Britain is fortunate to enjoy a general practice which provides a unique, community-based service flexible enough to take into account the differing needs of patients. This service is maintained despite an expenditure which has been halved from over 10 per cent of the total NHS budget in 1950 to around 5 per cent now.

In this period, general practice has only grown by a third of the rate in other NHS sectors. Nevertheless, general practioners treat over nine tenths of all episodes of ill health and there is good evidence that their service is cost-effective.

We know the majority of our patients would rather be treated in the community with the benefits of being in the familiar circumstances of the surgery with easy access to the GP and other health-care professionals. We plan to expand general practice in order to provide an increasing range of services for our patients.

The NHS faces two options – we can either close services or we can redeploy the way care is provided to get the best from each sector. What is needed now is a fundamental reassessment of health-care provision so we can aim to transfer the balance of care into the community.

At a time of limited NHS resources it makes sense to shift from the hospital sector the work which does not require their very special facilities. This includes activities such as minor surgery. Such a policy would free hospitals to concentrate their valuable resources on those patients most in need of their specialised skills.

We have seen the beginnings of a trend to shift the responsibility for patients on to general practitioners; what we now need is a planned commitment to build up our community services coupled with resources to carry this out.

The imposition of cuts on general practice would contradict any move to improve the base of health care in this country.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BALL, Chairman,
General Medical Services Committee,
British Medical Association,
BMA House,
Tavistock Square, WC1.
March 20.

Sites ravaged in greed for gold

From the President of the Council for British Archaeology

Sir, With Easter approaching some sweet-toothed *Times* readers may feel egged on by a promotional campaign, organised on behalf of a well-known chocolate manufacturer, to venture into the countryside in search of buried golden treasure.

The clues to this treasure are contained in a booklet which has been leading would-be treasure seekers to dig up the ground on and around many of England's best known, archaeological sites, such as the Rollright Stones, the Stannon Circle, near Rough Tor, the Hurlers, near Minnions, the Merry Maidens, St Pirran's oratory and church near Perran Porth and the chapel and holy well at Sancreed. These sites are all scheduled ancient monuments whose protection is fragile at the best of times.

The promoters of this particular publicity stunt state in their literature that none of the treasure is to be found on archaeological sites, but evidently the clues are somewhat ambiguous.

The damage to some of the sites may be incalculable, both in terms of actual physical damage and, perhaps more important in the long term, in influencing people's attitudes towards the preservation of archaeological sites.

We have already witnessed the quest for the golden hare and now the search for the golden eggs. Soon no doubt the hunt for the golden Easter bunny will be initiated.

Is it too much to hope that in future the promoters of such campaigns will not thoughtlessly let loose this form of unwarranted attack on our past?

Yours faithfully,
TOM HASSALL, President,
Council for British Archaeology,
112 Kennington Road, SE11.
March 19.

Changes in procedure

From the Secretary of the National Association of Local Councils

Sir, Any organisation which, like this association, is concerned with getting changes in the law in the interests of communities or the removal of legal anomalies, must welcome the prospect of the new Commons select committee looking generally at the methods by which the House settles the final texts of legislation, and in particular at a timetabling device to ensure proper scrutiny of details as well as debate on general principles.

I am only too well aware of the constitutional implications for Oppositions if it becomes automatic practice to timetable Bills from the start, but it is equally important to have regard to the public interest that legislation shall cover properly the details of its subject.

Legislative time in Parliament is scarce and precious: changes in procedures which use that time more effectively are to be welcomed. But would procedural changes suffice? My experiences in considering the whole process from Government proposals, through the Bills and the amendments, on to the Acts and then in advising member councils on the effects of new laws suggest that the form of legislation ought also to be reviewed.

Is it really logical to start an Act with two or three sections of general principles and then have 20 or so sections of substantial pieces of law but cram all the details into a dozen closely printed Schedules at the end?

Law-making in that fashion means that all the energy and skill goes on the earlier parts of an Act whilst the details, which are important and which need careful attention, are dealt with at the end of the process when, especially in a long and hard fought Committee, people must be sick and tired of the very sight of the Bill.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CLARK, Secretary,
The National Association of Local Councils,
108 Great Russell Street, WC1.
March 14.

Credit to the Poles

From Mr Peter Calvocoressi

Sir, Mr Mieczkowski (March 17) does his compatriots no service with his moody complaint of a conspiracy of silence about the Polish contribution to the breaking of Enigma codes. One gets a little tired of this sort of thing.

A number of books, including my own, have expatiated on the Polish achievement. The facts, all on public record, are that the Poles were the first to read Enigma; that they were then foiled by German elaboration of the machine; that on the eve of war they told all they knew to the French and British secret services; and that this information was valuable to the Bletchley Park cryptographers.

The one moot point is - how valuable? According to the best qualified judges it accelerated the British breaking of Enigma by perhaps a year. The British did not adopt the Polish techniques but they were enlightened by them.

Yours faithfully,
PETER CALVOCORESSI,
1 Queens Parade,
Bath,
Avon.
March 16.

Cooling-off time

From Mr R. J. Dormer

Sir, Anybody who hopes to avoid VAT on his takeaway food by waiting until it has cooled to *below* room temperature, as you report the Customs and Excise saying (March 21), has a long wait ahead of him if the food is not in a refrigerator.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. DORMER,
3 Crane Grove, N7.
March 22.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 22: Mr Richard Davies had the honour of being received by The Queen this morning and took leave upon relinquishing his appointment as Treasurer to The Duke of Edinburgh, when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

His Excellency Mr Benjamin K. Kipkulei was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letter of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letter of Commission for Kenya in London.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the High Commission who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr G. N. Nyaanga (Counsellor), Miss A. J. Mandi (Third Secretary), Colonel B. M. Killu (Defence Adviser), Mr S. R. Onchere (Coffee Attaché), Mr G. K. Theuri (Commercial Attaché), Mr A. W. K. Busaka (Tourist Attaché) and Mr S. Mutuku (Immigration Attaché).

Mrs Kipkulei had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Anthony Acland (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Queen received the Bishop of Bradford (the Venerable Robert Kerr Williamson) who was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by the Viscount Whitelaw (Lord President of the Council) and did Homage upon his appointment.

The Lord President of the Council administered the Oath.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells (Clerk of the Closet to The Queen) and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr William Bentley (Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Oslo) and Mrs Bentley had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, this evening honoured with her presence a Gala Performance of *Starlight Express* at the Apollo Theatre, Victoria, in aid of the Centre for World Development Education (Chairman, Mr Frank Judd), of which Her Majesty is Patron.

The Duchess of Grafton, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore and Major Hugh Lindsay were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Trustee, this morning attended a meeting of the National Maritime Museum Trustees at Greenwich, SW10.

His Royal Highness, Patron and Twelfth Man, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace presented the Lords' Taverners' Trophy to Essex County Cricket Club, winners of the 1983 Schweppes County Championship.

CLARENCE HOUSE
March 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon received the Presidents of Queen Mary's London Needlework Guild at St James's Palace on the occasion of the Guild's Annual General Meeting.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 22: The Princess of Wales this morning visited the Burleys Way factory of T. W. Kempton Ltd, Burleys Way, Leicester.

In the afternoon Her Royal Highness visited Charnwood Mencap Society, Glebe House, Forest Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

The Princess of Wales, attended by Mrs George West and Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, RN, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales was represented by Mr Michael Farebrother at the Memorial Service for Mrs Beatrice May Townsend (founder of Hill House School) which was held at St Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, SW1 this morning.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 22: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this afternoon at a Service of Thanksgiving and Dedication at Chelmsford Cathedral on the completion of the restoration work.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Wills.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
March 22: The Duke of Kent today visited H. Clarkson & Co, 12 Camomile Street, and later lunched at the Baltic Exchange at St Mary Axe, London, EC3, where His Royal Highness opened the London Meat Futures Exchange.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

Memorial services for the Duke of Beaufort will be held today in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at noon, in Bristol Cathedral at noon, and in Gloucester Cathedral at 3pm.

The family of the Hon Sir Hugh Fraser are deeply grateful for all the messages and letters they have received and look forward to answering them all personally in time.

Birthdays today

Professor H. C. Allen, 67; Mr Norman Bailey, 51; Sir Roger Bannister, 55; Mr Barry Cryer, 49; Mr P. P. Dunkley, 62; Mr Jimmy Edwards, 64; Marshal of the RAF Lord Elworthy, 73; Mr Douglas Jay, 77; Sir David McNee, 59; Mr Edward Middleditch, 61; Mr Alfred Morris, MP, 56; Sir Ralph Perring, 79; Professor Sir John Randall, 79; Sir Eward Warner, 73; the Most Rev G. O. Williams, 71; Sir Denis Wright, 73.

Latest wills

Sir John William McNee, of Winchester, regius professor of practice of medicine at Glasgow University, 1936-53, left £174,725 net. Among several bequests he left [illegible] of the residue to the Barbers' Company and 3/10 to the Royal College of Physicians, London.

Sybil Evangeline Rampton, of Folkestone, left £1,647,876 net.

Mrs Kathleen Florence Hendren, of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, left £45,432 net. She left all of her property to All Saints Church, Northampton.

Other estates included (net, before tax paid):

Cave, Mr Arthur Harry, of Kirdford, West Sussex £399,183
Hares, Mr Frank, of Highworth, Wiltshire £836,129
Nash, Mr Leonard Henry, of Petersham, Surrey £204,717

Pattenmakers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Pattenmakers' Company for the ensuing year: Master, Mr A J Y Magnus; Upper Warden, Mr A N Eskenzi; Renter Warden, Dr K C D Steen; Warden to the Trade, Mr G W Marshall.



Reach for the air: Mr Alastair Pugh, managing director of British Caledonian Airways, with the airline's two long range European Airbus 310 aircraft yesterday. They are the first for a British carrier and will fly on African routes from this weekend (Photograph: Roger Taylor).

Memorial services

Lord Amulree

The Speaker was represented by Mr Paul Dean, MP, at a memorial service for Lord Amulree held at St Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. The Right Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, officiated, assisted by Canon Trevor Beeson and the Rev J. Cameron Walker. Mr David Steel, MP, leader of the Liberal Party, read the lesson and Professor the Rev G. R. Dunstan gave an address. Prebendary Edward Shotter and the Rev Dr Kenneth Boyd were robed and in the sanctuary. Among those present were:

Earl Amherst, Viscount and Viscountess Simon, Viscount Thurso, Baroness Seear (Leader of the Liberal Peers), Lord Airedale, Lord Banks, Lady Byers, Lord Diamond, Lord and Lady Gladwyn, Baroness Hylton-Foster, Lord Stamp, Lord Porritt, Lord Wigoder, QC, Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, Lord Hampton, Baroness David, Lord Windlesham, Lord Grimond, Lord Evans of Claughton, Baroness Vickers, Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede (Opposition Chief Whip, House of Lords), Lord McNair, Lord and Lady Harmsworth, Lord Henley, Lord Harris of Greenwich, Lord Taylor, Lord Foot, Lord Henderson of Brompton, Lord Bancroft (chairman, Board of Management, Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables) with Mr Matthew Keating, Colonel B E Blunt, Air Commodore D F Rixson and Dr and Mrs John Wedgwood.

Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the Hon Lady Sachs, the Hon Mrs C Villiers (president, London Red Cross) with Colonel M U Ryan (director); the Hon Mrs Thorold, Dame Albertine Winner (representing St Christopher's Hospice and Friends of University College Hospital), Dame Cicely Saunders, Lady (Edgar) Bonham-Carter, Sir Brian Windeyer, Dame Anne Bryans, Sir Graham Rowlandson, Sir Theodore Fox, Sir Geoffrey Agnew, Lady Ashton, Sir Harold Beeley, Lady Daniell (Women's Holiday Fund), Sir Cyril Clarke (Royal College of Physicians Research Unit), Lady (Terence) Shone, Sir Leonard Millis.

Mr John Sainty (Clerk of the Parliaments, House of Lords), Mr L. C. Smith (secretary, Attendance Allowance Board, representing the Department of Health and Social Security) with Dr I K Lambert; Dr Windle-Taylor (Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene), Dr Keable Elliott (British Medical Association), Mrs J Rustage (representing the chairman, Bloomsbury Dispensary) with Mr F H W Bedford; Dr R D Catterall (Middlesex Hospital), Miss G Purches (representing the director, Committee of Management, Royal National Lifeboat Institution), Professor R B Welbourn (Society for the Study of Medical Ethics) with Father Brendan Callaghan, SJ; Mr Lanil W De Silva (president, London Medical Group), Dr Alfred White Franklin (Osler Club), Dr R E Irvine (president, Geriatric Society) with Dr M Piper (secretary); Mr W E A Lewis (Centre for Policy on Ageing and the National Association of Almshouses), Professor A N Exton-Smith (Royal College of Physicians) and Mrs Exton-Smith, Miss M J Gallyer (Faculty of Clinical Sciences, University College, London), Dr R M Gruneberg Bloomsbury Health Authority), Mr Ian Hastie (St George's Geriatric Unit), Mr Dennis Joss (Cranbrook School), Dr David Hamilton (Anglo-Ethiopian Society).

Mr E R Gardiner (Sutton District Water Company) with Mr K Simmons; Mr M A R Powers (chairman, Reform Club), Mr P Sommerfeld (London Voluntary Service Council), Mr R M K Gray, QC (chairman, Harrison Homes, also representing the patron), Mr F Furlonger (chairman, Harding Housing Association), Professor Norman Ashton, Mr T Metcalf, Mr R J Townley (Lancing Club).

Mr R. Mander

A memorial service for Mr Raymond Mander was held at the Actors' Church, St Paul's, Covent Garden, yesterday. The Rev Michael Hurst-Bannister, senior chaplain, Actors' Church Union, officiated. Mr Bill Fournier, Miss Mary Miller, Mr Roy Plomley and Mr Michael Williams gave readings and Miss Judi Dench gave an address. Miss Lorna Dallas and singers from the Players' Theatre also took part. Among those present were:

Lord and Lady Elwyn-Jones, Mr Joe Mitchenson, Mr Colin Mabberley, Mr Graham Payn, Mr Danny la Rue, Miss Barbara Leigh-Hunt, Miss June Mendoza, Mr Jeffery ddaniels (director, Geffrye Museum), Mrs George Benson, Mr William Squire, Mr and Mrs Andrew Cruickshank, Mr Ellis Ashton (president, British Music Hall Society), Mr and Mrs Felix Barker, Mr Ned Sherrin, Mr Clive Francis, Miss Polly James, Mr Donald Sinden, Mr and Mrs J C Trewin, Mr Richard Pasco, Miss Avril Angers, Miss Grace Golden, Miss Peggy Thorpe-Bates, Mrs Ronnie Stevens, Mr Frank Thornton, Mr Dennis Arundell.

Mr Patrick Ide, Mr Bill Shine, Mr Alan Strachan, Mr Martin Tickner (Combined Theatrical Charities Council), Mr Alan Foss (Catholic Stage Guild), Miss Joan Hirst, Miss Betty Conquest, Mr Julian Courtenay, Dr Geoffrey Ashton (art adviser, Raymond Mander and Joe Mitchenson Theatre Collections), Mr Bernard Beschwitz, Mrs Enid Foster (British Theatre Association), Mrs Bill Fournier, Mr Jeremy Sinden, Mr and Mrs Marc Sinden, Mrs Mary Mander, Mr Colin Sorenson (Museum of London), Miss Pat Lancaster, Miss Janet Green (Sotheby's), Mrs Muriel Gumbel (GLC), Mr Barry Cryer, Mr Roy Gentry and Mr Mischa de la Motte.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. H. A. Bailey and Miss A. Briggs

The engagement is announced between Mark, only son of Mr and Mrs Graham Bailey, of Two Chimneys, Ewenny, Mid-Glamorgan, and Alyson, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Peter Briggs, of Stirling, Ontario, Canada.

Mr P. J. K. Bishop and Miss I. S. L. Slater

The engagement is announced between Patrick only son of Mr C. J. K. Bisgood and the late Mrs C. J. K. Bisgood, of Fetcham Surrey, and Imogen eldest daughter of Mr H. D. Slater, of Staunton Harold, Leicestershire, and Mrs C. I. Slater, of Barnes, London.

Mr G. L. S. Black and Miss S. M. Romanes

The engagement is announced between Graeme Lewis Sims, son of Mr and Mrs Lewis Black, and Sally Margaret, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Romanes, of Knowl Hill, Berkshire.

The Rev I. J. Broomfield and Miss C. E. Sparrow

The engagement is announced between Iain Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs J. B. Broomfield, of Tonbridge, Kent, and Charlotte Elisabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs I. J. K. Sparrow, of Knutsford, Cheshire.

Mr C. C. T. Broughton Pipkin and Mrs S. A. B. Williams

The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Mr C. H. Broughton Pipkin, CBE, and Mrs Broughton Pipkin, of Chislehurst, Kent, and Maugersbury, Gloucestershire, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Denis Heliot, of Crown House, Chislehurst, Kent.

Dr L. G. Neill and Miss S. J. Sellars

The engagement is announced between Gary, son of Mr and Mrs C. L. Neill, of Belfast, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. S. Sellars, of Southampton.

Dr W. A. Elsden and Miss E. Stanford

The engagement is announced between William, twin son of Professor and Mrs S. R. Elsden, of Norwich, and Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs T. E. Stanford, of Dundee.

Mr W. J. D. Barker and Miss K. E. Campbell

The engagement is announced between Wade, son of Mr D. E. Barker, of Whitton, Middlesex, and Mrs G. E. Barker, of Chiswick, W4, and Karon, daughter of Mr R. D. Campbell, of Sunbury-on-Thames, and Mrs P. E. Campbell, of Ashford, Middlesex.

Mr C. M. Dealtry and Mlle B. J. Keating-Hill

The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs C. G. Dealtry, of Weybridge, Surrey, and Brigid, daughter of M and Mme M. D. Keating-Hill, of Brussels.

Captain M. D. C. Devlin and Miss J. L. Potter

The engagement is announced between Michael Devlin, late the Royal Irish Rangers, only son of of Mr and Mrs G. A. Devlin, of Borenich, Strathtummel, Perthshire, and Janet Lorraine Potter, BDS, elder daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Sidney Potter, of Upton, Chester.

Mr J. B. Edwards and Miss H. E. Bridel

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr Ralph Edwards and the late Mrs Edwards, of Droitwich, Worcester, and Hazel, daughter of the late Mr L. Bridel and Mrs N. G. Gair, of Bickley, Kent.

Mr F. R. Elton-Jones and Miss N. Talbot

The engagement is announced between Frederick Robert, only son of the late Mr and Mrs F. M. Elton-Jones, of Sale, Cheshire, and Nicola, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Talbot, of Cowbridge, South Glamorgan.

Mr C. E. Grundy and Miss J. E. Credland

The engagement is announced between Charles, younger son of the Rev Jocelyn and Mrs Grundy, of Searle, Surrey, and Julia, elder daughter of Mr Michael Credland, and of Mrs Jean Credland, of Fleet, Hampshire.

Mr P. J. Hawker and Miss P. E. Niven

The engagement is announced between Patrick, youngest son of the late Mr W. H. Hawker and of Mrs Hawker, of Burton Bradstock, Dorset, and Philippa, youngest daughter of the late Mr C. R. Niven and of Mrs Niven, of Harare, Zimbabwe.

Luncheons

HM Government

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens given yesterday in honour of the Deputy Chairman of the SPD Parliamentary Party of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr Horst Ehmke.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping

A luncheon was given at the headquarters of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, Fenchurch Street, yesterday by Mr H R MacLeod, chairman, and members of the executive board, to mark the presentation of Lloyd's Register's annual report for 1983.

British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce

Mr V. P. Pletnev, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was the guest speaker at a luncheon of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce held at the Connaught Rooms yesterday. Sir John Mayhew-Sanders presided and the Soviet Ambassador was among those present.

London Europe Society

Dr David Owen, MP, addressed a luncheon meeting of the London Europe Society at the St Ermin's Hotel yesterday. Mr Derek Prag, MEP, presided and the guests included the ambassadors of France, Belgium and Denmark; Lord and Lady Gladmyn, and representatives of the Italian, Netherlands and Japanese embassies and the Australian High Commission.

Reception

The Speaker and Mrs Bernard Weatherill were hosts at a reception given in Speaker's House yesterday evening for officers of his regimental association, 19th King George V's Own Lancers. Brigadier J. H. P. Woodroffe, president, was among those present.

Dinners

Lord Mayor of Wesminster

The Lord Mayor of Westminster gave a dinner at City Hall last night. The guests included:

The Spanish Ambassador, the High Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago, Lord and Lady Erroll of Hale, Sir Frederick and Lady Dainton, Sir Donald and Lady Gosling, Sir Donald and Lady Gosling, Sir Hugh Casson, and the Dean of Westminster and Mrs Carpenter.

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain

The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Shridath Ramphal, and the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr William Deedes, were the guests of honour at the annual dinner of the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain, held at New Zealand House last night. Mrs Rosemary Righter, acting president of the association, was in the chair. Other guests included:

The High Commissioner for Cyprus, the High Commissioner for Malaysia, the High Commissioner for Australia, other members of the Diplomatic Corps and Sir Anthony Acland.

Justices' Clerks' Society

Mr D. H. Kidner, President of the Justices' Clerks' Society, and members of the council, gave a dinner at Law Society's Hall last night. The guests included:

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, CH, and Lord Elwyn-Jones, CH, Lord Lane, Lord Denning, Sir John Arnold, Sir Michael Havers, QC, MP, Mr Leon Brittan, QC, MP, Sir Thomas Skyrme, Sir Brian Cubbon, Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, Lady Ralphs, Mr A D M Oulton, Mr Michael Wright, QC, Mr Geoffrey Norman, Mr J. L. Bowron, Mr Brian Cooke, Mr D E R Faulkner and Mr W J Bohan.

Chartered Surveyor's Company

Mr P. W. Grafton, Master of the Chartered Surveyors' Company, assisted by Mr D. R. Male, Senior Warden, presided and received the guests at a dinner held at Clothworkers' Hall last night. Colonel and Alderman Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe and Mr Denis Thatcher also spoke. The guests included:

The Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Mais, the Masters of the Carpenters' and Insurers' companies; the Prime Wardens of the Basketmakers' and Shipwrights' companies; Lieutenant-Commander J P Angell and Major I K Russell.

Service dinners

Royal Engineers

General Sir Hugh Beach, Chief Royal Engineer, presided at a guest night of the Corps of Royal Engineers held at the RE Headquarter Mess, Brompton, last night. The guests included:

Lord Justice Griffiths, Admiral Sir Peter Herbert, General Sir George Cooper, General Sir Richard Trant, Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Reay, Air Marshal Sir Donald Hall, Major-General J Boyne, Major-General J L Chapple, Major-General J P Groom, Brigadier F G Barton and Mr Harvey Elliott.

Swansea Garrison

Members of the Swansea Garrison Officers' Mess held their annual dinner at the West Glamorgan County Hall, Swansea, last night. The principal guest was Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence. Colonel J Vaughan Williams, HM Lieutenant for West Glamorgan, presided.

Bristol University Air Squadron

Bristol University Air Squadron held its annual dinner at RAF Locking last night. Squadron Leader C. Hilliker, Commanding Officer, presided. The guest of honour was Air Marshal Sir Michael Knight, Air Member for Supply and Organization.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Rear Admiral L. E. Middleton to be Flag Officer Naval Air Command in succession to Vice-Admiral D. R. Reffell in September.

Mr Walter McGrath, Editor of the Cork Examiner group's *The Holly Bough* to be President of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society.

Legal

Mr L. G. Krikler and Mr M. A. G. Sachs to be circuit judges on the South-eastern and Northern Circuit respectively.

University news

Oxford

Dr M. North has been elected Principal of Jesus College in succession to Sir John Habakkuk from October 1.

The Charles Oldham Shakespeare Prize, 1983, has been awarded to J. H. Lanchester, of St John's College.

Edinburgh

Appointment

Dr M Radcliffe Lee, MA, BM, BCh, DPhil, DM, FRCP, senior lecturer in clinical pharmacology at the University of Leeds, to the new chair of clinical pharmacology from October 1.

Ellesmere College

Ellesmere College announces that music scholarships are awarded to the following:

Andrew Bullen, Ifton Heath, Oswestry, Timothy Clark, Old Hall, Wellington, Rachael Coward, Adcote School, Baschurch, Iona Davies, Dinas Bran, Llangollen, Thomas Horsington, St Michael's College, Tenbury Wells, James Ives, St Giles, Shrewsbury, and Angela Williams, Rhyn Park, Oswestry.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev R Arnold, Rector of Dodlestone and Diocesan Information Officer, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar of St Oswald's Millhouses, and Diocesan Communications Officer, diocese of Sheffield.

The Rev A J L Barnett, assistant Curate, Witney, diocese of Oxford, to be Rector, Little Compton with Chastleton, Cornwell, Little Rollright and Salford, same diocese.

The Rev M J Bolt, Curate of Aldridge, diocese of Lichfield, to be Resident Minister, St Luke, Walsall and Chaplain in the Black Country Urban Industrial Mission, same diocese.

The Rev P J Chandler, Vicar of Andover with Foxcott, diocese of Winchester, to be also an Honorary Canon, Winchester Cathedral.

The Rev M Comber, Vicar of St Elizabeth's Carlisle, diocese of Carlisle, to be Vicar of Orton, Tebay, Ravenstonedale with Newbiggin on Lune, same diocese.

The Rev R G Coppen, Curate of St George's with All Saints, Douglas, diocese of Sodor and Man, to be Priest-in-charge, at St John, Kidlington, in the Team Ministry of Kidlington, diocese of Oxford.

Rev D E Cowie, Vicar of The Ascension, Chelmsford, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Vicar of All Saints, Shrub End, Colchester, same diocese.

The Rev B Dagnall, Curate of St Alphage, Hendon, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Nicholas, Earley, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev J Deuchar, Vicar of Christ Church, Reading, diocese of Oxford, to be Tutor and Chaplain of Whittington College, Felbridge, East Grinstead, diocese of Southwark.

The Rev E W Dimond, Rector of St James, Higher Broughton, diocese of Manchester, to be also an Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.

The Rev Canon A J Dobb, Vicar of Christ's Church, Harwood, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Wingates, same diocese.

The Rev P M Down, Curate of St Stephens, Southmead, diocese of Bristol, to be Team Vicar of Heath Hayes in the Cannock Team Ministry, diocese of Lichfield.

The Rev P Dyson, Vicar of St Mary the Virgin, Somers Town and Priest-in charge of Old St Pancras, diocese of London, to be also Priest-in charge of St Luke, Oseney Crescent with St Paul, Camden Square.

The Rev G Frost, Vicar of Penn, diocese of Lichfield, to be also Rural Dean of Trysull, same diocese.

The Rev Canon J T Gray, Vicar of Warmington with Shotteswell and Radway with Ratley, diocese of Coventry, to be Priest-in-charge of Nuneaton St Mary, same diocese.

Lancing College

Lancing College announces the following scholarships for 1984:

Sankey scholarships: R I Davies, St Christopher's School, A G Robinson, Lyndhurst Middle School, A C D Crook, Great Walstead School, and J E Fisher, St Ronan's School.

Melsome scholarships: J G Hobson, Broadwater Manor School, M Garmston, Mowden School and Lancing College, O Kolade, Stoke Brunswick School and Lancing College, and M Weeden, St Christopher's School.

Scholarships: P M Alcock, Mowden School and Lancing College, D R Ashby, Newlands School, X A Ferguson, Milbourne Lodge School, N R McKechnie, Mowden School, J A Martin, St Christopher's School, A D Moulton, Shrewsbury House School, E J Pearce, Danes Hill School, and P D Heinze-Russell, Littlehampton Comprehensive School.

Exhibitions: D J Latter, Danes Hill School, D J Robinson, The New Beacon School, and L R Hannam, Brighton College Junior School.

Clergy exhibition: D R Ashby, Newlands School.

Royal Naval exhibition: M N Rowland, Tavistock and Summerhill School.

Music

Walter Stanton scholarship: A D C Hutchings, The Cathedral School, Salisbury.

Grant-Smith scholarship: D A Karney, St Paul's Cathedral Choir School.

Major scholarship: J G Hobson, Broadwater Manor School.

Exhibitions: D H L Edginton, Pennthorpe School, C D R Hand, Cranmore School, and E-C J Jaques, Tavistock and Summerhill School.

Art exhibitions: J E Fisher, St Ronan's School, J Johnston, Nower Lodge School, A M Weatherhead, Cottesmore School, and A J H Williams, Mowden School and Lancing College.

Benenden School

Benenden School announces the following sixth form scholarships for 1984:

Jubilee scholarship: Georgina Kirk, Salters Hall School and Benenden.

Jubilee scholarship: Tazim Essani, Chatham Grammar School and Benenden, and Alexandra Harries, Dulwich College Preparatory School and Benenden.

Trust award: Jane Peel Cross, Hatchlands and Benenden.

Harrow School

Harrow School announces the following scholarships for 1984:

Academic awards

Head Master's: J G Wilson, Ripley Court School, and T R Lattimer, The Beacon School.

Sir Peter Green: N J Chalmers, Cothill School, J C Huxtable, Caldicott School, and N R Chellaram, Sunningdale School.

Clifford Smith: H Boralessa, Orley Farm School, and N Warner, The Hall School.

Nivison: O M Ali, Papplewick School, and J C N Diggen, Brambletye School.

Shepherd Churchill: N L Good, Hazelwood School, and M E J Hall, Bramcote School.

Hollingsworth: D Kryca, Morotons.

Innes Hopkins: R W K Poon, Scaitcliffe.

Robert Evans: A A Thornley, Milbourne Lodge.

Bridgeman: C Raper, Aysgarth School.

Music scholarships

Head Master's: S B Schmidt, Westminster Cathedral Choir School.

L. C. Wilson: N E Weston, Prebendal School, Chichester.

Potter: R J Howell, Westminster Cathedral Choir School.

Jeffrey White: P Campbell, St Martin's School.

Val Duncan A J H Duggan, Old Buckenham School.

Art Scholarship

Fuller Maitland: A D G Stephen, Cargilfield School.

Computer Scholarship

Geoffrey Simmonds: S Daniels, Barfield School.

Royal Grammar School Guildford

The Royal Grammar School, Guilford, announces the following awards:

First-form entry: King's Scholarship: Stephen W Langdon, St Polycarp's Middle School, Farnham; scholarships: Peter J Kyte, Holy Trinity Middle School, Guildford, and Michael C Wood, Busbridge Middle School, Godalming.

Third-form entry: King's Scholarship: Einar Knobel, Aldro, Shackleford; scholarship: Oliver Craske, Ripley Court; minor scholarships: Jonathan W Brundan, Aldro and RGS, and Jeremy R Hancock, Long Close, Slough.

Music awards: Scholarship: Edward T Littleton, Lanesborough; exhibitions: Julian C Carter, Lanesborough and RGS, and Peter N Marson, Horsell Middle School and RGS.

Science report

Good results for tumour drug tests

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Promising results from clinical trials with two new drugs designed to stop the spread of malignant tumour cells were reported yesterday at the opening of the latest research laboratories funded by the Cancer Research Campaign. The research centre is in the Department of Pharmacy of Aston University, Birmingham.

A team of 30 pharmacists, chemists, biochemists, cell-biologists, pharmacologists and toxicologists are working with Professor M. F. G. Stevens to exploit discoveries made three years ago about two chemical preparations – mitozolomide and a solvent known as N-methylformanide (NMF).

The first was synthesized in 1980 and tested a year later on animals. It was found to be one of the most effective agents yet discovered for killing tumour cells. It is now undergoing clinical trials.

The other compound involved a rediscovery of the unusual activity of NMF against human tumours. The drug, whih is manufactured at Aston, is now being tested in clinical studies in several centres in Britain and other European countries. It is being assessed specifically for its activity against tumours of the lung and the bowel. The attraction of NMF is the absence of harmful side-effects, particularly damage to bone marrow, which other substances have when used to treat those conditions.

In a similar vein, another agent, MZPES, designed to be effective against tumour cells which have become resistant to the drug methotrexate, is poised to go into clinical tests this year.

The basic research done by the Aston team is to unravel the mode of action of those substances in preventing tumour cells from dividing.

Dr J. A. Hickman says advances in cancer chemotherapy have been slow because drugs preventing cell division are rather non-selective in their action. Consequently, healthy cells which are dividing normally in the body can be damaged as well as the tumour ones. The drugs' design is aimed therefore, to increase the selectivity of chemotherapy. But depends on identifying a target cell which is responsible for the cell division.

Dr Hickman believes that it is unlikely that any drug can be found which is completely free from unwanted side effects. But progress in understanding the biology of cancer cells has pointed the way towards new strategies for discovering an entirely new generation of preparation.

Special apparatus is needed to prepare these types of drugs, which may have side effects because of their potential occupational hazard. The Cancer Research Campaign has given £544,000 to build and equip the laboratory.

The drugs which the Aston team are exploring, with other groups in medical schools and industry, are among 30 effective agents which are now available for use by doctors. Most have been developed recently because of advances in avoiding dangerous side effects.

OBITUARY

ROLOFF BENY
Photographer and painter

Roloff Beny, who died in Rome on March 15 at the age of 60, was a photographer and painter who became known worldwide for his books of photographs in which he evoked scenes from the Mediterranean, Japan, Iran and elsewhere.

Wilfred Roy (Roloff) Beny was born in Medicine Hat, Alberta, on March 7, 1924. He first received recognition as a painter soon after graduation from the University of Toronto in 1945, and his paintings were subsequently shown in some 25 one-man exhibitions.

The lessons he learned as a painter, however, were above all applied to photography, or, as he put it, "I paint with my lens". The first major exhibition of his photography took place at the Institute of Contemporary Art in London in 1955 at the invitation of Sir Herbert Read; and this led to a commission from Walter Neurath, founder of Thames and Hudson, for *The Thrones of Earth and Heaven* a much praised book of photographs of the Mediterranean.

The main theme of the photographs was the relics of past civilizations, from Syria to Spain and North Africa, and this was to be Beny's overriding interest in subsequent books. *A Time of Gods* (1962) had photographs accompanied by excerpts from Chapman's translation of Homer. *Pleasure of Ruins* (1965) was a shortened version of Rose Macaulay's earlier book, with photographs by Beny. These were followed by *In Italy* and *Odyssey: Mirror of the Mediterranean*, and by three volumes on Asia and two on Iran. They won Beny a number of international awards, including the Gold Medal at the Leipzig international book fair in 1968, given for *Japan in Colour*.

Beny saw a book as "a total work of art", and took an active interest in its design, from the choice of paper and layout to the final stages of production. In most of his photographs he concentrated on buildings, statues, settings and other more or less impersonal, though evocative, subjects.

But in the course of more than 40 years of travel he took a number of portraits – for his own pleasure, he maintained, or that of his subjects – and they included President Sadat, Queen Frederika of Greece, Empress Farah of Iran, Peggy Guggenheim, Vivien Leigh and Lesley Blanch. Before his death he was planning to publish a book of portraits.

Beny's work, both as painter and photographer, is to be seen in public and private collections, including the National Gallery of Canada, the Art Gallery of Toronto and the Museum of Modern Art in New York. He received the Order of Canada in 1972, and was elected a life member of the Royal Canadian Academy in 1973.

He himself was a sociable man who made friends with the great and the not so great, and had a special affection for classical Greece. For more than 30 years he lived in Rome in a studio overlooking the Tiber.

Dr R. W. HEUSSLER

Dr Robert William Heussler, who was a historian of British rule in Africa and Asia and co-founder of the Colonial Records Project at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Oxford, died on February 18 at South Strafford, Vermont, United States. He was 59.

A former senior member of St Antony's College, Oxford, Heussler published six works on British rule in Africa and Asia. He received his doctorate from Princeton University in 1961 and directed Ford Foundation programmes on Asia, Africa and Latin America for four years from 1960.

Subsequently he was president of Trenton State College from 1968 to 1970, and later became Professor of History at the State University of New York at Geneseo for 10 years from 1973.

MR R. SPOORS

Mr Robert Spoors, GC, MM, who was awarded the Albert Medal – converted in 1971 to the George Cross – for gallantry in the Quetta earthquake in 1935, died in Norwich on February 28.

The Albert Medal citation recorded that Private Spoors, 1st West Yorks Regiment, at considerable risk from falling debris entered the house of an officer at Quetta and cleared a path for the officer's wife so that she could be brought to safety. He re-entered the house to save a nurse and baby, but was himself trapped by debris before being rescued by two men.

Sir John Best-Shaw, Bt, who died on February 26 at the age of 88, was appointed High Sheriff of Kent in 1961 and was president of Church Union 1969-71. From 1931 to 1978 he was a lay guardian of the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Walsingham.

Robin Tait, who represented New Zealand at the Olympic Games in 1968 and 1972, and at the Commonwealth Games from 1966 onwards, died in Auckland on March 20. He was 43. He won the discus gold medal at the 1974 Commonwealth meeting.

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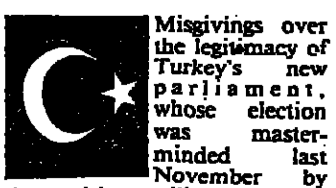
OBITUARY ROLOFF BENY Photographe[r] and painte[r]

A SPECIAL REPORT

Turkey

After successfully crushing political terrorism, the Turkish armed forces have returned to barracks, and once more the country is ruled by a civilian government. But does the present parliament accurately mirror the nation's political preferences?

Peter Hopkirk reports from Ankara



Misgivings over the legitimacy of Turkey's new parliament, whose election was masterminded last November by the retiring military government, may be resolved this weekend when 19 million voters go once more to the polls.

Although these are only local elections, the stakes are high, and the results of Sunday's vote could well lead to demands for an early general election. For the outcome, it is argued, will reflect not merely the electorate's stand on local issues, but the nation's true political preferences.

When Turkey went to the polls in November, many critics charged that the election was little more than a sham. For the National Security Council – the military government headed by General Kenan Evren – had sole say over which individuals and which parties could contest it.

Not only were all the old-guard politicians banned from taking part, but only three parties were allowed to compete for the 400 seats in the new Grand National Assembly. Among *individuals* excluded were two former prime ministers, Suleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit, who are accused by the military of creating the situation, through irresponsibility when in power, which led to the overthrow of the last civilian government in September 1980.

Eleven political parties were also vetoed by the military from contesting the election – and very nearly a twelfth one, the *newly-formed Motherland Party* of Turgut Özal, who is today Turkey's Prime Minister. He was only allowed to stand because the military were confident that he stood no hope against the two other competing parties, both of which had their blessing.

In the event the outcome was the very opposite of what the generals had expected. Their own favourite, the centre-right Nationalist Democracy Party, was beaten humiliatingly into third place.

Their other choice, the centre-left Populist Party, ran second, while victory – with an overall majority – went to Özal's *conservative Motherland* Party.

But despite this unexpected result, critics both inside and outside Turkey claimed that the new parliament had not been democratically elected, because of the voters' severely restricted choice. French socialists in the Council of Europe, who wanted to keep Turkey's representatives out, immediately denounced the newly elected Grand National Assembly as a "so-called parliament".

This Sunday, however, electors will have a considerably wider choice, with the entry into the arena of three new political parties which were banned from contesting the general election. Already there are claims that because of this, Turkey's true opposition lies outside parliament.

Certainly the opinion polls suggest that on Sunday two of these three new parties – the moderate-left Social Democracy Party, and the conservative Right Way Party – are likely to rob the two parliamentary opposition parties of much of their support, and even Turgut Özal of some of his.

In the highly unlikely event of Özal's Motherland Party being defeated in the local elections, there would be immediate demands for an early general election, despite his present working majority in the Grand National Assembly and *the fact that his administration* has still five more years to run. Such demands may follow anyway if, as seems certain, the two parliamentary opposition parties are badly beaten by the extra-parliamentary Right Way and Social Democracy parties.

Because Turks know that they are voting for more than just local issues on Sunday, the campaign is being fought every bit as fiercely as if it was a general election.

The BBC Turkish service will be using a computer in its London studios on Sunday evening to analyse the first returns and project the likely outcome, which will be beamed to its listeners in Turkey. The BBC team did this at the time of the Turkish general election, producing a surprisingly accurate forecast of the number of seats Özal would win.

The reason for Özal's success in the general election springs from his almost legendary reputation as an economic guru. Now 56, he first demonstrated his wizardry to the nation through the monetarist policies he applied so successfully as Turkey's economic supremo between 1980 and 1982. As head of the State Planning Organisation, and later as deputy prime minister under the junta (the *only* minister they coopted from the civilian government they overthrew), this former World Bank executive saved the country from economic collapse.

But following a banking crash, for which he was not directly responsible, he resigned from the government. With his departure, however, the economy once more began to sink. *During the general election* campaign (despite a televised warning by General Evren, by then the country's President, that Özal was not the man to lead Turkey) he managed to convince *electors that he could* transform the economy, given a full term of office in which to do so.

Sunday's elections come too soon for voters to be able to judge whether Özal's Thatcher-type economic policies have begun to work. Most observers feel that this will not become discernibly until the summer, although Özal has set about his task with vigour, drastically wielding his knife in Ankara's equivalent of Whitehall.

This involves the dismantling of several ministries and the setting up of a triumvirate, headed by himself, to tackle the country's economic ills. His first priorities are to cut inflation, currently running at nearly 40 per cent, lower taxes, drastically reduce red tape and boost exports. He is deeply committed to private enterprise and to reducing the state's traditional economic role to the minimum.

His critics warn that his free-market policies will destroy the Turkish economy, arguing that similar strategies have failed in *other developing countries.* Özal, however, denies that he is a conventional monetarist, claiming that his programme is designed around the "conditions and aspirations of Turkish society."

He argues that Kemal Ataturk "hoped that the state enterprises he started would be sold to the people", but died before this could be accomplished, and no one had attempted it since. Özal also has ambitions of turning Turkey, which is primarily an agricultural country, into what he calls the grain store of the Middle East. "If others have oil, we have food", he says. "And food *is more important than oil.*"

Other economic targets include "doubling or tripling" Turkey's trade with the Arab world, which at one time formed part of her huge empire. Once the Iran-Iraq war is over, Özal sees a substantial rise in the volume of trade with these two potentially rich neighbours, not to say in reconstruction work for Turkey's enterprising contractors and hard-working *labour force. However, despite* the criticism Turkey faces from Europe, particularly over her human rights record, Özal denies any backing away from her desire for eventual EEC membership.

Although politically speaking the military have now returned to barracks, martial law still remains in 54 of Turkey's 67 provinces.

Inevitably there is widespread speculation in both political and diplomatic circles over who has *the last* word in government, Turgut Ozal as Prime Minister, or Kenan Evren as President. The general view is that Evren, despite his suspicion of Ozal's economic policies, is prepared to let him have his way, while Özal has so far avoided any confrontation with Evren over matters of internal security.

Ozal has been accused of lack of concern over Turkey's poor human rights record, including the widespread and continuing use of torture. Such talk, especially when it come from the French who, the Turks point out used torture in Algeria, angers Ankara. Some foreign diplomats even believe it to be counter-productive. But it may well be that Özal feels he needs to strengthen his hand politically before taking on the military over issues they still consider to be their preserve.

Meanwhile, at least 20,000 men and women remain in prison, either under investigation, awaiting trial, on trial, or serving terms for political offences.

Peter Hopkirk



Robin Laurance

Eastern vigil. Turkish ski-troops on winter manoeuvres on the Soviet frontier. After *distinguishing themselves in the* Korean War, the 570,000-strong armed forces now play a crucial role in Nato's defence plans.

TURKEY FACTSHEET

Head of State:
President Kenan Evren
Prime Minister: Turgut Ozal
Capital: Ankara
Area: 301,000 square miles
Population: 46 million
Rate of exchange £1 = TL 456.78

Standing guard over the crucial oil routes

Turkey holds the key to the defensive posture of Nato in the Eastern Mediterranean. It *shares with Norway the doubtful* distinction of being the only Nato country to have a common land border with the Soviet Union – in Turkey's case, one more than 400 kilometres long.

It also stands as the guardian of the narrow sea passages which link the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, control of which would be critical in any head-on military confrontation with the Warsaw Pact.

The West still relies heavily on oil which has to cross the Mediterranean – there are said to be 300-400 tankers in the Mediterranean on a typical day – and one of the primary strategic objectives of Nato must always be to preserve freedom of navigation for these and other vessels. In a conflict this would become much more difficult if Russia were able to sail its Black Sea fleet through the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmara and out into the Mediterranean.

In its north-western corner, in Thrace, where Turkey shares a frontier with Bulgaria, there is some attractive terrain for tank fighting which might well invite a thrust to secure the Sea of Marmara.

In this respect Turkey's importance in Nato's thinking will be enhanced if the agreement for the United States to close its bases in Greece by 1989 takes effect.

But important though it is, the sea route to the Mediterranean is not the only feature which gives Turkey strategic importance. In its eastern hinterland it lies between the Soviet Union and both Iraq and Syria, and thus astride possible overland routes to the Gulf and the Mediterranean.

Its position is not made any easier by the fact that its southern neighbours – Iran, Iraq and Syria – though not threatening, are at best either of uncertain stability or doubtful in their attitudes to the West.

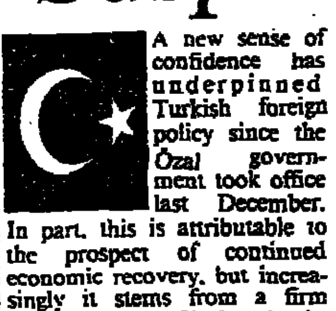
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continued on page 18

TURKEY

FOREIGN POLICY

Suspicions that won't go away



A new sense of confidence has underpinned Turkish foreign policy since the Özal government took office last December. In part, this is attributable to the prospect of continued economic recovery, but increasingly it stems from a firm conviction that Turkey is the most stable nation in an increasingly unstable corner of the world.

Prime Minister Turgut Özal emphasised this when he declared in January that "a strong Turkey is a positive element for peace and stability in the region." The government acknowledges that part of this strength stems from Turkey's membership of the Atlantic Alliance, but it remains the most independent of all members of Nato; the country least likely to trim its policies to suit its allies.

A dramatic expansion in trade links with its Muslim neighbours is increasingly reflected in foreign policy. Officially, Ankara remains uncommitted in the Iran-Iraq war, and indeed the former military government tried to mediate in the dispute. But while Turkey continues to protest its neutrality in the dispute through its trade talks with Iran, it is more and more being forced to take Iraq's side in military matters.

In late January, when a high level Iraqi defence delegation visited Ankara, Turkey was reported to have provided assurances that it would send troops to northern Iraq to safeguard the flow of oil along Iraq's sole remaining external pipeline the event of any major Iranian breakthrough on that front.

And again, when President Evren held talks in Saudi Arabia in February, the head of state and chief of the armed forces stressed Turkey's ability to play a military role in assuring the retention of the present balance of power in the mountainous regions where the Arab world borders Iran and Turkey and almost seems to touch the Soviet Union.




Turkey's leaders, left: Turgut Ozal, Prime Minister, and leader of the Motherland Party. Right: retired General Kenan Evren, former head of the National Security Council, now the President.

The shadows of history are all too evident where Turkish relations with the Soviet Union are concerned. Perhaps more than any other nation in the world, the Turks regard the Soviet Union as essentially a continuation of Tsarist Russia, still bent on imperialism and aggrandisement at Turkish expense.

It was only during the last left-of-centre government under Bulent Ecevit, from 1978-79, that this suspicion of Moscow was officialy lifted to any significant extent. There is a certain amount of economic cooperation with this northern neighbour – a common dam is being built along their border near the Black Sea – but Turkey largely remains a member of Nato because of an ingrained scepticism of Moscow's peaceable intentions, fuelled by more than three centuries of war and struggle for control of the Balkans and Caucasus.

Turkish membership of Nato has not prevented it from being at odds with its geographically closest Nato ally, Greece. Indeed to describe the two nations as allies sometimes seems laughable.

Since coming to office, Ozal has tried to ease the tension, saying that Ankara was determined to extend the hand of friendship to Athens.

Athens did not reach out to grasp Özal's hand: the "important questions" remained too important for that. Top of the list of issues dividing the two countries is Cyprus.

Turkey continues to provide almost the sole external support provided for the "Turkish Republic of North Cyprus," supplying it with around 60 per cent of its budget and protecting it with some 20,000 of its best soldiers. A troop reduction operation by Turkey in Cyprus this year has failed to convince Athens that the Turks are prepared to talk seriously about the re-establishment of a single govenment in Cyprus.

It is not simply that the Turks have a moral commitment to the Turkish Cypriots every bit as strong – if not stronger – than that of the Greeks to the Greek Cypriots. It is that Turkey increasingly feels that its policy in Cyprus has already to a large extent succeeded in ensuring that whatever settlement is eventually reached, it will give the Turkish community greater autonomy than might generally expected in a country in which they comprise only 18 per cent of the population.

In addition, Turkey has done this without alienating its most important ally, the United States. It has long been argued that the most powerful foreign policy lobby in Washington after the Israelis was that of the Greeks.

This may no longer be the case. Last month President Reagan decisively broke with tradition when he announced plans to provide Turkey with almost twice as much military and economic aid as Greece. Turkey would get $934m to Greece's $501m – a major break with past practice under which Greece received seven dollars worth of aid for every 10 dollars allocated to Turkey.

This record proposed disbursement – exceeded only in the region by proposed disbursement to Israel and Egypt – illustrates the importance Washington attaches to Turkey's role in the area.

But if Turkey looks to the West for arms, it remains highly sceptical of western attitudes on such key political issues as civil rights and economic liberalization. Demands by West European governments and parliamentarians that Turkey should halt all political trials and release political prisoners have been met by assertions, both under the military and Özal, that such issues are purely domestic and not for discussion.

Turkey is nonetheless sensitive to such charges. The continued freezing of a five-year $550m aid agreement with the European Community, which should have gone into effect more than two years ago, causes problems for the economy and hurts Ankara politically. The Turks would love to see the freeze ended, but do not yet seem prepared to make the political concessions which the EEC requires in return.

John Roberts
Middle East Economics Digest

THE REFUGEES

'Send us somewhere cool. . .'

by Shirin Akiner

More than 4,000 Central Asians – Uzbeks, Turkmen, Kirghiz and Kazakhs – are settling down to a new life in Turkey. It is the end of an exodus that began over 60 years ago, when the emirate of Bukhara became a Soviet state, causing thousands of its subjects to flee to other countries.

Most went to Afghanistan and for them the events of 1979 were like the repeat of an old nightmare. As Soviet troops moved in, the Central Asians again abandoned their homes and went south. They joined the three million-odd refugees in the camps that sprawl across northern Pakistan.

In addition to the unaccustomed heat and hardships of refugee life, they had another problem. Unlike the Afghans and Pakistanis, they are of Turkic origin and as a minority within a minority, they felt acutely isolated. "Send us somewhere cool, where they speak our language", they begged. "Here we will die."

They were becoming desperate when help arrived suddenly and unexpectedly. General Kenan Evren, the Turkish President, hearing of their plight during his state visit to Pakistan in 1982, invited them to settle in Turkey.

The refugees, who learned of his offer through the BBC Persian service, flocked to the registration centres. Inevitably there was much confusion and many arrived too late.

It was a very real homecoming, for though the Turks and Central Asians have had little direct contact for centuries, they share a keen awareness of their common Turkic ancestry.

The Government conferred immediate Turkish citizenship on the newcomers, giving them food, clothing, medical care and a small monthly allowance. It also provided them with temporary acccommodation while permanent homes were being built.

Particular care was given to the choice of compatible environments, for the Central Asians are not a homogenous group. More than half are Uzbeks and like a warm climate, so they have been settled in southern Turkey. The Kirghiz, used to the bitter cold of the Pamirs, have been sent to the bleakly beautiful mountains near Lake Van.

Central Anatolia was chosen as the home for the Kazakhs and the Turkmen. For the latter it is a peculiarly happy coincidence, for they have now returned to Tokat, once a stronghold of their direct forebears, the Seljuks, who ruled Anatolia 900 years ago.

Hardest for the women

More than £20m has been spent on the new arrivals. The Turks hope that they, like the many other immigrants who have come to Turkey over the years, will soon become fully integrated. Not surprisingly though, there are problems of adaptation.

It is hardest for the women, who are used to a life very different from that of their Turkish sisters. Most observe strict purdah (prohibited in Turkey) and scarcely ever venture out of doors. Yet there is little comfort for them at home, for they are still bewildered by their new, European-style houses, quite unlike anything they knew before.

The government realises that education is the key factor in the process of adjustment and have made it a priority.

Teachers provide classes for young and old alike. As soon as the children are confident enough in Turkish, they are sent to local schools.

Their rapid progress is encouraging, but it also indicates a weakening of their original cultural identity. This is a pity, but it is a natural consequence of the time spent in Afghanistan. There the Central Asians were linguistically and culturally so heavily influenced by their neighbours that they felt themselves to be in a cultural no-man's land, having lost a past and not yet gained a future.

Now they believe their salvation lies in looking ahead to becoming Turkish, rather than in looking back to what they once were.

Dr Akiner was consultant for the film A Man Without a Horse, shown on BBC 2 on March 16, which traced the journey of a Turkmen family from Pakistan to Turkey.

Immigrants arriving in Turkey

Group	Number	Province
Uzbeks	2,021	Hatay, Urfa, Gaziantep
Turkmen	925	Tokat
Kirghiz	765	Van
Kazakhs	308	Kayseri

Number of women: 2,055; number of children aged 0-12 years: 1,454

THE ECONOMY

Will the surgeon's knife work the second time?

Last November the electorate decided that Türgut Ozal would be Turkey's most effective economic surgeon. They elected him to continue the operation he started in 1980-82 to reestablish Turkish credit in the eyes and purses of the world and to remove the country from the threat of bankruptcy.

In the eighteen months between his resignation in mid-1982 as deputy prime minister and head of the State Planning Organisation (SPO) the patient again showed signs of relapse. Growth in gnp last year is estimated at 3.2 per cent compared with 4.4 per cent and 4.2 per cent for the two previous years. Hence Mr Ozal's mandate for ambitious economic change.

Since the 1920s Turkey has zigzagged between the principles of intervention and laissez faire. Ataturk maintained the Ottoman tradition of letting the state do all – etatism. In the 1960s the country turned to laissez faire. in the 1970s back to etatism and industrialization based on the home market, despite oil price rises.

The bureaucracy has been characterised by its suspicion of foreigners – known as the Capitulations complex from the system that protected foreigners in the Ottoman Empire. It is a complex Mr Ozal and his technocrat colleagues are determined to change.

By 1979 oil prices, etatism and internal anarchy had brought the country to the edge of bankruptcy, one of the first countries to crumble under its debt load. In 1980 the military stepped in as guardians of the constitution. They had no choice but to give Mr Ozal a free rein as head of the SPO. The changes he has introduced since December – particularly the relaxation of foreign exchange controls and the liberalization of imports – are a continuation of his earlier policies.

A tight monetary squeeze from 1980 to 1982 dramatically improved the country's debt position for short-term as well as medium and long-term borrowing. An IMF standby agreement was renewed last July. underlining Turkish creditworthiness in the Euromarkets. Foreign debt repayment should be down to $1.8bn by 1985.

International optimism about Turkish prospects accounts for the relative speed in the underwriting of the new $300m Euroloan which should be signed this month.

Much of the economy falls in the realm of wide-ranging state economic enterprises which have many of the ailments of monopolies. Price supports and controls have sustained strong domestic demand for goods which could have been exported. Private enterprise was cocooned by import substitution policies and the discouragement of foreign investment by red tape.

Turkey is remarkably, admirably self-sufficient, industrially as well as agriculturally, and is likely to remain so; certainly the freeing of imports has been half-hearted so far and local industry deserves some protection. But the economy is still dependent on IMF standby credit and can only meet IMF targets by export expansion. That needs foreign

Harsh line on prices

credit, injected primarily into the agricultural sector.

Mr Özal's task has been compared with Mrs Thatcher's in 1980/81 – reducing the size of the *public sector* and the rate of inflation. He has already introduced heavy price increases in fuel and essential services and cut the support price for tobacco – a harsh sentence on the 400,000 families in the business.

At the end of February the government won authorisation to sell shares of state enterprises to the private sector – the Bosphorus Bridge is rumoured to be a possibility, and certain state enterprises – but generally he is likely to shake out rather than off. Growth must come from private enterprise.

Turkey lacks Britain's major bonus – oil. The country has to import 80 per cent of its energy, amounting to 40 per cent of the import bill in 1982, though this is also a measure of how successful import substitution has been with other commodities.

Domestic oil production came to around 42,000 b/d in 1983 and will decline further in the foreseeable future. Foreign credit is essential to the various energy projects – nuclear, hydro and lignum – that will improve the balance and fuel the growth.

Imports, which had shown a slight dip in 1982, rose by around 5% to an estimated $9.2 bn in 1983. Exports totalled $5.8 bn in 1983, compared with $5.7 bn in 1982, not quite 2% growth (compared with 22%

Imports, which had shown a slight dip in 1982, rose by around 5% to an estimated $9.2 bn in 1983. Exports totalled $5.8 bn in 1983, compared with $5.7 bn in 1982, not quite 2% growth (compared with 22% growth in 1982 and 6% in 1981) due to bad harvests, world recession and the situation in Iraq, one of Turkey's main markets. Iran is the largest market; Turkey manages a neat balancing act between the two.

Exports are expected to rise again this year perhaps to as much as $6.5 bn, well over the 10% growth required by the IMF to safeguard debt repayment, and would be helped by further devaluation of the lira. Worker remittances, a major source of foreign exchange, were also down by nearly 25% due to falling numbers in West Germany. But this may be made up increasingly by workers in the Middle East: 200,000 are in Saudi Arabia alone.

Turks talk a lot about the Middle East these days. Mr Ozal is a devout Muslim but it is his economic rather than religious principles that take him and his colleagues to the Arab world. The Arabs have some traditional reservations about the Turks but "they like our style", said a director of *Enka, Turkey's largest construction* company with many contracts in the area.

Exports there have risen from $550m in 1980 to $2.1 bn in 1982. Arab banks and development funds are also being tempted to look at Turkey's needs.

For the time being the Middle East is more of a preoccupation (and certainly an easier market to handle, despite competition) than the EEC with whom relations have been frosty due to disagreement over Turkey's textile exports. Under the terms of Turkey's association agreement it can apply for full membership in 1987, but there is a substantial body of opinion that remains to be convinced of the advantages – quite apart from opinion within the EEC.

Despite the optimism of export-oriented circles many problems remain.

"Whether he succeeds or not, Mr Ozal has pioneered certain principles which haven't been seen for 30 years," said an ex-business associate of the Prime Minister's.

Sarah Searight



Slippery catch: in one of Istanbul's many fish markets. Turkey hopes to become a major food supplier to the oil-rich Arab states

Changing the face of the Arab world

In the last three years, the expansion of Turkish contractors into the Middle East has made them a major force. Their geographical proximity, and because they can import an entirely Muslim workforce, gives them an edge over many competitors, particularly in the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

More than 150,000 workers from more than 250 Turkish companies are estimated to be working in Middle East markets, mostly in Libya and Saudi Arabia, but with a substantial minority in Iraq. Their work is valued at about $15,000m.

Observers say that far too many contractors have been licensed to work abroad, and the government has taken steps to impose controls on overseas work. Payment delays have caused problems in Libya, which has forced Ankara to accept barter deals in oil, and bankers are worried that some contractors are overreaching themselves to get a foothold in Saudi Arabia by preparing themselves for losses on their first job.

CONSTRUCTION

South Korean construction companies burnt their fingers badly in the 1970s through suicidal pricing policies and held rounds of talks with their Turkish counterparts last December about joint ventures in the Middle East and North Africa to reduce competition between them.

In the same month a Saudi team arrived in Ankara for talks about investing in a number of ambitious construction projects in Turkey, notably the Ataturk dam, the Karakaya dam, a second Bosphorous bridge and a 10-year highway master plan to improve major road links between Europe and Asia.

The $1500m Ataturk dam, which Sermet Pasin, the Minister of State for Foreign Economic Relations in the last government, claimed will "change the face of Turkey", is the most controversial.

President Kenan Evren laid the foundation stone last November for what will be the largest of five dams on the Turkish Euphrates.

Although the World Bank has refused to contribute to the dam, substantial other funds have been forthcoming.

Geoffrey Weston

AGRICULTURE

The supermarket of the region

Turkish farmers have come into their own as the backbone of the Turkish economy – rightly so since there are around 27 million of them (60 per cent of the population). Throughout the 1960s and 1970s the industrialist and his labour force were supposed to raise the economy to European levels.

Now the Turkish businessman is turning agriculturalist to convince the foreign investor, as he himself has been convinced, of the country's enormous agricultural potential – not a field to attract much overseas capital in the past.

It is a more realistic ambition than the industrial one, although the country's achievements there are impressive. Turkey prides itself on being one of only six countries in the world which is self-sufficient in food. It is also said to throw away more food than most.

Agriculture has been well protected by price and crop subsidies and accounted for 22 per cent of GDP in 1982 and 59 per cent of exports, though that figure fell in 1983 due mainly to bad harvests. This year there has been just enough rain to ensure a reasonable harvest.

The main agricultural areas at present are the shores of the Aegean, the Cilician plain, northern Thrace and the shores of the Black Sea. The main cash *crops have been tobacco* (earning $350m in 1982, mainly from the US), cereals, cotton and hazelnuts (from the Black Sea). Other crops include wheat (staple crop and staple diet), pulses, citrus and other fruit. Cotton and citrus are well developed on the Cilician plain, fruit and vegetables (in particular early vegetables for Europe, under plastic) round the Aegean, oilseeds in Thrace. For the time being it is in these areas that any expansion will be seen.

This expansion, primarily in exports, is aimed at the Middle East. Turkish agricultural produce is now only 2.9 per cent of Middle East food imports, worth $735m in 1982, but "Turkey will be the supermarket of the Middle East," according to Mr Ali Kocman whose Koçtug company has begun investing in agriculture. "After all, we're a lot closer than our rivals".

Iran and Iraq are regarded as better markets – the diet is similar, the populations larger – than the Gulf where the competition is ferocious.

Now that the Turkish businessman has turned to the fields he is full of investment ideas. Both the Americans and West Germans have organized conferences between their own nationals and Turkish companies in the field and a US mission to Turkey last year was shown a wide range of export-oriented projects looking for foreign capital. They ranged through processed and dried foods, fish breeding, seedlings and seeds, dairy – the list a macabre reflection of our eating habits as well as a symptom of the enthusiasm of this new generation of farmers.

American investors are reported to be interested in such extensions of Turkish produce as breakfast foods and fast foods; they are already investing in tobacco (Rothmans and soon Philip Morris; Chesterfield and Camel absorb most of the Turkish tobacco exports to the US), and have been advising on soya bean production. A London Chamber of Commerce mission going to Turkey in May contains several firms interested in food processing. Government approval for any scheme will depend on its export potential.

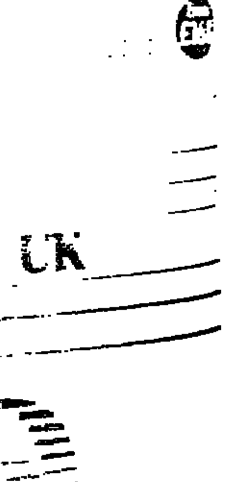
Most processing and packaging are popular ventures. Koctug is into chicken farming and another large holding company, Yaşar Holdings, is setting up a TL4 bn integrated feed mill, *slaughter house and* meat processing yard at Izmir. Consultants for the project are Union International, a member of the Vestey group, and it will initially process 222,000 animals a year, aiming at $8m in exports.

The International Finance Corporation lent $4m towards the project and it has benefited from government incentives.

The enthusiasm and optimism behind these ventures can't disguise the fact that problems remain. Vast areas of so-called arable land are difficult to work on a large scale and are subject to the long, bitter winters of Anatolia.

On the other hand the hard-working Turkish farmer is regarded as an excellent bet and Mr Ozal's government is bulldozing aside the bureaucratic stumbling blocks. The new Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hüsnü Doğan, is a close colleague of Mr Ozal's and a member of his 'inner cabinet'; ventures have been assured of an easy passage though it's too soon to say how far this sense of drive will percolate through the ranks.

S.S





Keeping an eye on the birds...

Three thousand buzzards, 2,000 lesser spotted eagles, 100 levant sparrowhawks and ten other species of birds of prey, not to mention black and white storks – these are the kind of numbers of soaring birds you can expect to see in a single day on the Bosphorus in late September.

All are migrants heading south to Africa to spend the winter. The best viewing spots – the tops of the the Camlica Hills – are easily reached by bus or taxi from the town of Uskudar.

Autumn is really the only time to witness these spectacular movements and choosing the time of your visit depends on your tastes. The end of August and beginning of September sees the largest numbers but fewer varieties. Then in the course of a fortnight you could expect to see more than 150,000 white storks and perhaps 6,000 honey buzzards. Mid-September is the time for the gnat-like flocks of levant sparrowhawks, while late September and early October produces the most variety: eagles in particular are then passing in strength.

At this time the neighbouring woodland abounds with collared, spotted and red-breasted flycatchers, while the dazzling blue sky is the foraging ground for huge chattering flocks of the alpine swifts which nest in the ancient city.

When I am asked: "I want to go birdwatching in Turkey – where and when should I go?", the Bosphorus in autumn is an obvious suggestion. However, May on the southern edge of the Sea of Marmara provides one of the best introductions to the country birdlife.

Probably the best place to head for is Manyas Golu which has now been appropriately renamed Kus Golu (Bird Lake). Here lies one of Turkey's only national parks for birds – Kus Cenneti. Nestling on the northern edge of the lake it consists of expanses of reeds and, most important, a flooded willow wood in which herons, little egrets, spoonbills, pygmy cormorants and dalmatian pelicans build their nests.

In April and May the wood is alive with activity and noise and an observation tower allows excellent views of parent birds flying to and fro bringing fish for their hungry broods. In the numerous holes in the old and misshapen willows, brightly coloured rollers nest while Spanish sparrows make use of the understructure of the herons' nests to build their own – as many as six pairs of sparrows to a single nest.

After a day or two at the Kus Cenneti – camping or staying in the neighbouring village of Sigirci – you may want to move on. For contrast, take the chair lift from the town of Bursa up Ulu Dağ (the old Mount Olympus) to the snow line for some of the high mountain specialities. Here among the boulders, snow patches and alpine meadows can be found shore larks, water pipits, black redstarts and occasionally alpine accentors. Overhead a golden eagle may soar and there is a good chance of seeing the rare lammergeier or bearded vulture.

There are a number of other good birdwatching spots nearby. The many lakes, marshes, mountains, woodlands, scrub-covered slopes and rocky coastlines of Western Turkey will keep the most active birdwatcher happy for a month or more.

If you want to travel, the choice is endless. Tuz Golu of the Sultan Marshes for flamingos, ruddy shelduck and sand plovers, the Taurus Mountains for snowcock and wall creepers, and Pontic Mountains for green warblers or perhaps Birecik for the rare bald ibis.

Birecik is a small Asian town on the edge of the Euphrates. On the white cliffs on which it is built is a small colony of bald ibis, one of the world's most endangered species. Despite ardent protection, only a few pairs remain and perhaps its position as an emblem of the Turkish Wildlife Protection Society is its only assurance of posterity.

If you don't wish to journey alone there are a number of firms now organising birdwatching tours to Turkey. Full details can be obtained from the Turkish Tourist Office in London.

Richard Porter

The author works for the RSPB and is chairman of the Ornithological Society of the Middle East.

● Recommended reading:
A Field Guide to the Birds of Britain and Europe by Peterson, Mountford and Hollom (Collins); The Birds of Britain and Europe with North Africa and the Middle East by *Heinzel, Fitter and Parslow* (Collins); Let's look at North-West Turkey (£2.80 incl. postage) from Ornitholidays, 1-3 Victoria Drive, Bognor Regis, Sussex.





Little egrets, one of the highlights of Lake Manyas, and right, the gentle-looking *kurt-kopegi* that can kill a wolf in seconds.

... and wolves

In the mountains of Eastern Turkey a ferocious war is waged each winter between packs of hungry wolves and a fierce type of dog specially trained to kill them.

The marauding wolves are driven down onto the plains in search of food by heavy falls of snow, attacking flocks of sheep, and people unwise enough to venture unarmed and alone between remote villages.

The flocks are guarded by huge sheepdogs with long and vicious iron spikes on their collars to protect them from the wolves' fangs. But fierce and alarming as these dogs may seem to visitors, they are no match for a pack of wolves.

It is here that the deadly *kurt-kopeği*, or "wolf dogs", are brought into the battle. Looking nothing like an Alsation, these creatures can kill a wolf in seconds. Somewhat smaller than the sheepdogs with which they work, they have *outsize* jaws and powerful chests. Each village has two or three of them, trained from puppyhood not to fear wolves.

At the small village of Patnos, north of Lake Van, the local expert on these four-legged killers told me: "They are like Exocet missiles. Released into a pack of wolves, one of them will kill up to half a dozen."

Police who had witnessed it, told me about a bizarre contest which the villagers had staged the previous week. They had matched a captured wolf first against a large sheepdog and then against a *kurt-kopeği*. The sheepdog, they said, took one look at the wolf and fled. But when the other dog was confronted with the wolf, the fight was over in seconds. "It went straight for the wolf's throat and tore it out", a policeman told me.

Wolves, he said, were nonetheless a serious menace in winter. When they came upon a man walking alone, several would take up position around him and kick snow in his face with their hind legs. Then, while their victim was momentarily blinded, they would go in for the kill.

"But if the man is armed, and is quick enough to shoot one of his attackers," the policeman told me, "then its companions will immediately turn on it and devour it."

As I was under arrest at the time – it turned out to be a mistake – this somewhat bizzare information provided a welcome diversion.

At the town of Ağri, which was under deep snow, police warned me not to get out of my car on the remoter roads for fear of being attacked by wolves; while outside shops at Erzurum I saw the skins of freshly-killed wolves and bears hanging up for sale. These, I was told, had been shot in the snow close to the town. The furs cost from £20 upwards.

Another curious inhabitant of Eastern Turkey is the semi-legendary "swimming cat" from the Lake Van region. These small, fluffy creatures, with one eye green and the other blue, will dive into a stream and bring out a fish when hungry. But stories of their prowess in the water have, like other fishermen's tales, grown somewhat in the telling. One British tour operator's brochure informs would-be travellers to Van that they might well see the cats swimming in the lake. This, say locals, is absurd.

Yet the owner of one of these cats living in the Home Counties had to return it to its breeder, for every day it would remove one of his neighbour's prize goldfish from the pool in his garden.

The Van cats have been successfully bred in Britain by two women who, in 1962, drove to Eastern Turkey to capture specimens after permission from the military to enter this then closed region.

Peter Hopkirk

Guarding the oil routes

continued from P15

increasingly recognised by Nato, with major exercises being held last year to demonstrate the alliance's ability rapidly to re-inforce Turkey both through amphibious operations in Thrace and by airborne operations in the hinterland towards Soviet Armenia.

The devleopment of a fully co-ordinated Nato posture in the eastern Mediterranean is, however, bedevilled by the traditional hostility between Turkey and Greece.

This not only makes it impossible for the two nations to co-operate militarily, but also creates difficulties for third nations, most noteably the United States, in their relations with the two countries.

This was reflected in 1982 and again last year in the fact that proved impossible to devise military exercises which could accommodate the sensitivities of both nations.

Turkey maintains about 570,000 personnel in its armed forces, and has the second largest army in Nato with a strength of 470,000. Its expenditure on defence as a proportion of gross domestic product is the third highest in Nato, behind only the United States and Greece, but because it is a poor country the actual number of dollars spent per head is the lowest for any Nato country.

This is reflected in the fact that much of the equipment of its armed forces is now seriously out of date. Though Turkey has 3,500 tanks nearly all of them are obsolescent as are the bulk of its 350 fighter aircraft. Whether in tanks, aircraft or ships the Turks would find themselves heavily outgunned not only in quantity but also in quality in any conflict with the Warsaw Pact.

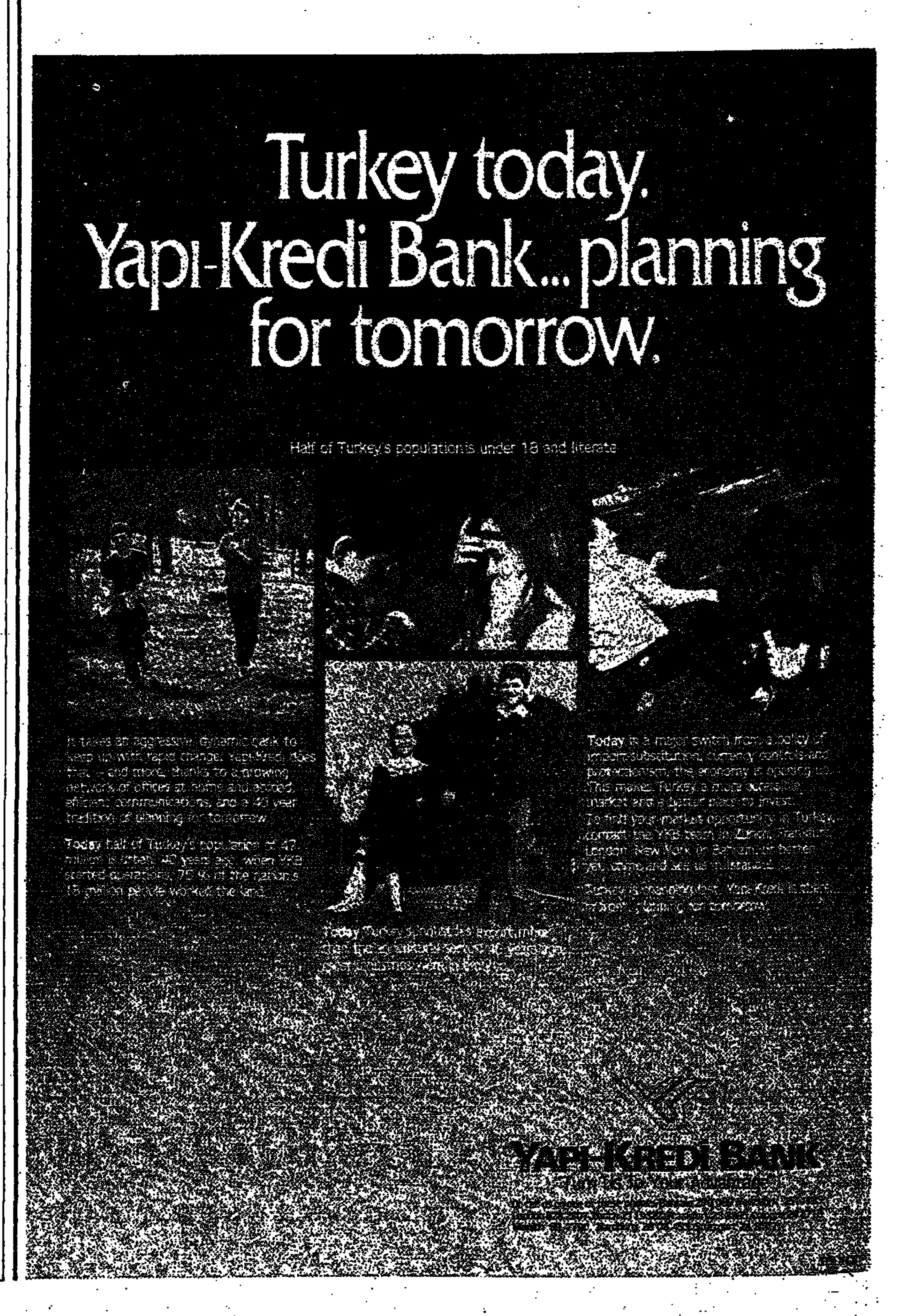
There is also considerable concern about the inadequacy of its radar cover and of its communications systems. It is commonly estimated that it would require spending of the order of $15,000m over a couple of decades to re-equip the Turkish forces.

A start has been made in this process of modernization. Turkey has Leopard tanks on order from West Germany, and in December agreement was reached to build in Turkey American F-16 fighter jets. This $4,000m deal will not be completed until the mid 1990s. Meanwhile air defences are also being improved through the spending of £150m on Rapier surface to air missiles from Britain, and there are also four frigates on order from West Germany.

Much of this modernization is being financed with aid from the United States, and to a much smaller extent from West Germany, but here also the bad relations between Greece and Turkey mean that the provision of aid has to be handled with extreme delicacy.

Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent





هكذا من الأصل

Eating out: look first, taste after

One of the pleasures of visiting Turkey is that some of the really important sightseeing can be done at meal-times. Not only is there a tradition of eating well outside the home, but there are different traditions for the four or five basic types of restaurant. Each has its own culture, specialities and etiquette.

Underlying the variety of this gastronomic heritage is the reliance on fresh and seasonal produce simply cooked. This makes Turkish food immediately appealing to foreign palates. Visitors can rely on what they see and what they smell.

The most attractive kebab restaurants are those in which the way the food is prepared proclaims a loyalty to the proprietor's place of origin. This is shown in a clever variation to a standard dish or a regional speciality served one day a week (perhaps *manti*, a Turkish ravioli topped with yoghurt, garlic and oil) or special ingredients brought in from a relative's farm.

The simplest and cheapest of Turkish restaurants are called *lokantas* and serve the kind of foods people cook at home. The easiest way to order, as in most Turkish restaurants, is to go to the kitchen and choose.

Tomatoes provide the basic liquid in which vegetables simmer. Trays of aubergines and other vegetables cook with meat. Haricot beans cooked in tomato are a soupy side dish or a topping for plain rice. Fresh, crusty bread accompanies the meal and it is unusual to drink anything other than water, although a small glass of dark tea will be brought afterwards from a nearby tea house.

It is the more expensive *lokantas*, serving braised meats, seasoned rice dishes and wonderful cold vegetables cooked in olive oil, that are most endangered by competition from the kebab or straightforwardly western menus.

Patisseries owned by Greeks and Armenians, or restaurants run by White Russians, have an established place in Istanbul's gastronomic memory.

The *mahallebici* is an enduring tradition. This is a shop that serves milky puddings, Turkish sweets and savoury dishes of boiled chicken, eggs, or *su böreği* (a kind of "noodle pudding"). To the Turkish taste, alcohol and sugar do not mix and the atmosphere of a *mahallebici* is correspondingly wholesome. There is something virtuous about eating a rich baklava cooked in butter and stuffed with pistachios or walnuts.

The scenes in a *mahallebici* are correspondingly pure. Lycée students may linger with a text book over a *tavuk göğüsü*, a milk pudding actually made with chicken. It has a gooey, grainy texture and can be delicious, particularly when it becomes *kazan dibi*, named after the bottom of the pot where the sweet gets a caramelised coating.

The *mahallebici* may be the only place a courting couple from conservative families can see each other to hold hands, or where a girl can feel safe to date a man she does not know very well. The menu of dairy and very sweet pastries mirrors this atmosphere of innocence.

Tea, not alcohol, is the commodore social drink in Turkey so the *meyhane*, where people go to drink, always has a more bohemian atmosphere than most pubs or cafés. Friendships are lubricated by sharing food as well as drink, and plates of different *meze* (hors d'oeuvres) cover the table: fried mussels, green almonds, *pastirma*- a dried garlicky meat, stained red with paprika. Salty white cheese and sweet melon go partiularly well with raki, an anis drink, the mainstay of the Turkish philosophical temperament.

The vulgarisation of the *meyhane* is the *birahane*, the beer hall where customers stand to eat a large variety of snacks and drink tap lager. These are the haunts of the lone male, perhaps a new arrival in the city – the centre of the "*lahmacun* culture", music and reckless driving.

The *meyhane* has an upmarket side. In Istanbul these are the more expensive fish restaurants on the Bosphorus and on the Sea of Marmara. Here, the ritual is to decide what to drink first. A wide array of cold *meze* is brought out for selection. Hot *mezes* are ordered – mussels in batter with garlic sauce, fried *börek* (thin pastry folded around a filling). The wise eater will save room for a piece of grilled fish, for unless he inhabits a tropical paradise or owns a Scottish loch, he is unlikely to eat better.

Andrew Finkel



Istanbul abounds with restaurants. The Golden Horn is famous for its many small fish *lokantas*

A delight, if you are patient

Relatively instant recipes for Turkish Delight, or *lokum*, use gelatine and may be useful in instant situations, but sweet addicts with standards and stamina can attempt something more like the real thing.

The most essential of all ingredients is patience. Claudia Roden, doyenne of Middle Eastern cookery writers, has a recipe which needs stirring for three hours.

Besides patience and devotion you will need

- 1 litre water
- 250 gr glucose
- 1.25 k white sugar for preference
- 2 tablespoons honey
- juice of 1 lemon
- 135 gr cornflour
- 1 cup white grape juice
- 3 tablespoons strong good quality rose-water
- ½ teaspoon, ground mastic (optional)
- 100 gr roughly chopped almonds
- cochineal or similar colouring (optional)
- a little almond or walnut oil
- icing sugar and cornflour mixed for dusting
- good-sized heavy pans

Glucose is mixed with the sugar to obviate the danger of recrystallization; honey, lemon juice, cream of tartar (1 teaspoon to 750 gr of sugar would be a suitable proportion) are all possible alternatives. The grape juice has a helpful effect.

For the same reason dip a brush in cold water and brush back into the liquid any sugar which sticks to the side of the pan as it heats. Another precaution is to thoroughly dissolve the sugar and glucose mixture in 1 cup of water before slowly boiling it to soft ball stage (240 F). Stir in half the lemon juice and put aside.

Blend the cornflour and grape juice to a very smooth paste, add the remaining water, boiling, and with a straight-tipped wooden spoon stir very hard to avoid lumps and put the paste in a large pan on low heat to thicken up. Stirring vigorously and constantly, slowly add the syrup to the thickening paste – it is just as good to slowly pour the cornflour into the hot syrup beating hard. The essential thing is to stir and beat hard to avoid lumps.

Now cook, boiling very gently (to avoid the risk of caramel) and steadily and stirring constantly for about an hour until any smell of starch disappears and the mixture is a pale golden colour, and has thickened up. The boiling time must not be less than half-an-hour. This slow boiling cannot be avoided: when you have got rid of the smell of starch you have made the necessary change to its chemical character. For this reason do not try to cook too small a quantity. You cannot cook sufficienty slowly.

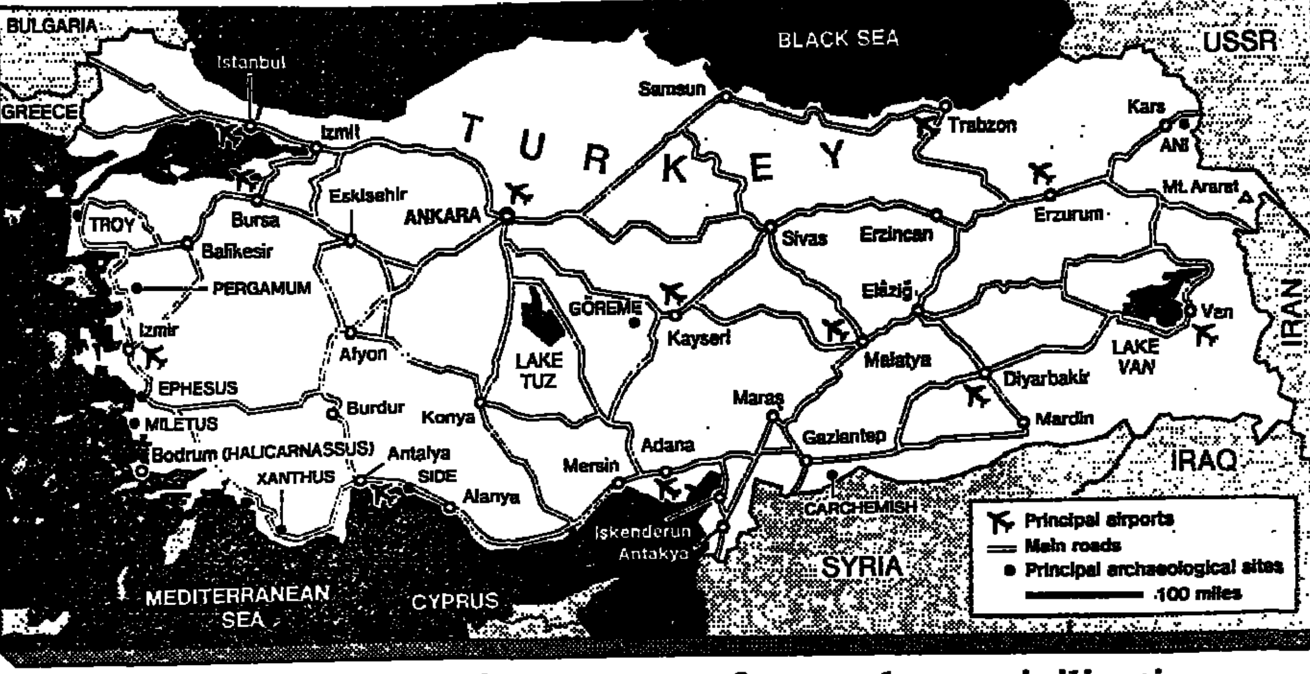
Traditionally, the mixture for *lokum* is cooked to thread stage (approx 232F). Unfortunately your own or someone else's experience is the best guide for when the mixture is ready. But another quite good test is to drop some liquid into chilled water – if it keeps its shape and is not at all filmy you should be all right: once it starts showing silvery streaks be cautious – you may soon find you have irrevocably over-heated it.

When cooked stir in the rest of the lemon juice and the rose-water (a wonderful heady smell will pervade your kitchen) and the mastic and colouring if you use them. Stir well, cook a moment or two longer, add the nuts and remove to a cool surface at once, stirring to stop further cooking.

Pour the mixture into trays oiled lightly with almond or walnut oil and leave at least 24 hours to set before using an oiled sharp knife to cut and shape into gobbets, rolling them in the icing sugar-cornflower mixture. Dust very generously with the same mixture (otherwise the *lokum* will become disagreeably dry) and, for keeping, box.

Lokum sets without mastic but adding it can help and it gives an authentic flavour. If you have trouble with the setting do not despair: you have made another Middle Eastern 'sweet'. Serve it sprinkled with nuts and rose-water in tiny bowls to be eaten with a spoon as you sip tea or coffee; or use it as a dessert, decorated with cream chantilly and crystallized fruits.

Gillian Goodwin



A country filled with treasures from a dozen civilizations

The undiscovered land

From Istanbul in the west to snow-capped Mount Ararat in the east, Turkey is one vast open-air museum, filled with the treasures and echoes of a dozen civilizations.

But that is not all. It has sunshine and sea, beaches and bazaars, spectacular scenery, and a cuisine as sublime as its architecture. Moreover, in the mighty Anatolian heartland, stretching nearly 1,000 miles from end to end, there are still wild and secret places for the adventurous to discover, especially in the little-known east where both the Tigris and Euphrates rise.

Turkey has something for almost everyone, whether archaeologist, mountaineer, plant-hunter, skier, skin-diver, steam train spotter or photographer. But those like bird-watchers, who carry binoculars and cameras into remote areas, should first check that they are not wandering into closed military zones, for Turkey has sensitive frontiers with the Soviet Union, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Greece and Bulgaria.

For the less energetic who merely wish to laze on a beach, there is the whole of the sunny southern coast, vast stretches of which are still totally deserted, if you are prepared to search them out. To the gratitude of those who return year after year, Turkey remains a largely undiscovered land, its tourism industry some 20 years behind other Mediterranean competitors.

Yet the plummeting lira has made Turkey one of the best buys anywhere for the holidaymaker. Where else can you get an excellent meal, with wine, for around £2, and a hotel often for little more than twice that? Provided you keep away from Istanbul and the more popular coastal resorts, you can enjoy Turkey's monuments and sunshine for a very modest outlay, especially if travelling by rail or by the country's excellent long-distance buses.

Western Turkey, the former Asia Minor, with its world-famous sites like Troy and Ephesus, Pergamum and Aphrodisias, is too well known to need describing. However, after Istanbul – the one-time Byzantium and Constantinople, and still one of the world's most exciting cities – western Turkey is perhaps the region which the newcomer should explore first.

But the more adventurous may like to turn to less frequented parts of Turkey, like the Black Sea coast, or the rugged and mountainous east. The best time to visit eastern Turkey, or anywhere else in Turkey for that matter, is the spring, when the hillsides are ablaze with wild flowers and the temperatures perfect.

The really intrepid, however, might like to try the winter, when the whole of the east is under deep snow, and temperatures plunge to minus 20 degrees Farenheit. They will almost certainly have the place entirely to themselves. The harsher the winter, moreover, the more dramatic the scenery.

One possible itinerary (equally suitable in spring) is to fly from Istanbul or Ankara to beautiful Lake Van. From there, based on the new Akdamar Hotel, take a one-day trip by local bus down to the wild and mountainous Hakkari region, where Turkey, Iran and Iraq meet. There is a small and very modest hotel at Hakkari, but for comfort one would be advised to return to Van.

The next day, after visiting the excellent little museum, continue by bus northwards (through the snowfields in winter) towards Mount Ararat. Seats should be booked in advance, and for a magnificent view of Lake Van, with its cobalt-blue waters, choose the left-hand-side. To see Ararat stay the night at Doğubeyazit (Simer or Ararat hotels), which will involve a change of bus at the small town of Ağri.

So strong is the belief that Noah's Ark came to rest there that over the years a succession of expeditions have climbed Ararat searching for the remains of this most celebrated of vessels. Endless pieces of wood have been brought down from its frozen slopes for radio-carbon testing, but none has yet been proved ancient enough to be a piece of the true Ark.

The following morning continue by bus to the old frontier town of Kars which, until 1921, was in Russian hands, as its architecture clearly shows. Like the previous day's expedition, this takes several hours and involves a change, but it comes tantalisingly close to the Soviet frontier (the watchtowers are easily seen) and, in winter, through the most stunning snowscapes. For the best view of the frontier try to sit on the right-hand-side of the bus.

Kars is a picturesque old town, steeped in history, where during the Crimean War 15,000 Turkish troops held out for five months against 40,000 Russians. The defence was conducted by a British general, and one of his officers, Captain Teesdale, won the Victoria Cross. The ill-clothed and poorly-equipped Turkish troops fought with extraordinary heroism, and smashed their muskets and wept when finally forced to surrender. Today Kars is still an important garrison town.

On arriving at Kars (Temel Hotel) apply immediately to the Emniyet, or security police, for a permit to visit ruined Ani, the ancient walled capital of the Armenians, destroyed by Tamerlane and frequent earthquakes. But there, in a dramatic setting overlooking a gorge dividing Turkey from the Soviet Union, still stand numerous ruined churches, chapels and even a cathedral, all long deserted, but starkly beautiful. Because of its remoteness (a half-hour drive by taxi) it may not be possible to get there in winter, when it lies under deep snow.

After Van and Ani, head westwards to Erzurum (Polat Hotel), another town with a frontier atmosphere, where Buchan set the gripping climax of *Greenmantle* (shortly to be made into a film). As in Van and Kars, the horse and cart is still widely used, although there are also plenty of taxis. For centuries the victim of wars and earthquakes, the mountain-ringed town still contains a number of important Seljuk and Ottoman buildings, all within walking distance. From Erzurum there is a daily flight to Ankara, one hour away.

An alternative route would be to take a boat along the Black Sea coast to Trabzon (the former Trebizond), and then a bus to Erzurum, from where you could do the journey in reverse. Equally, do one leg of the journey by train. This is slow but cheap, the express buses being much faster.

One or two final tips. If you buy your domestic air tickets locally, it is far cheaper, but flights are full and it is safer to pay in London and be sure of firm bookings. There are very few hotels of acceptable standard in the east or other remote parts, so it is wise to book these in advance and not merely turn up hoping there will be room.

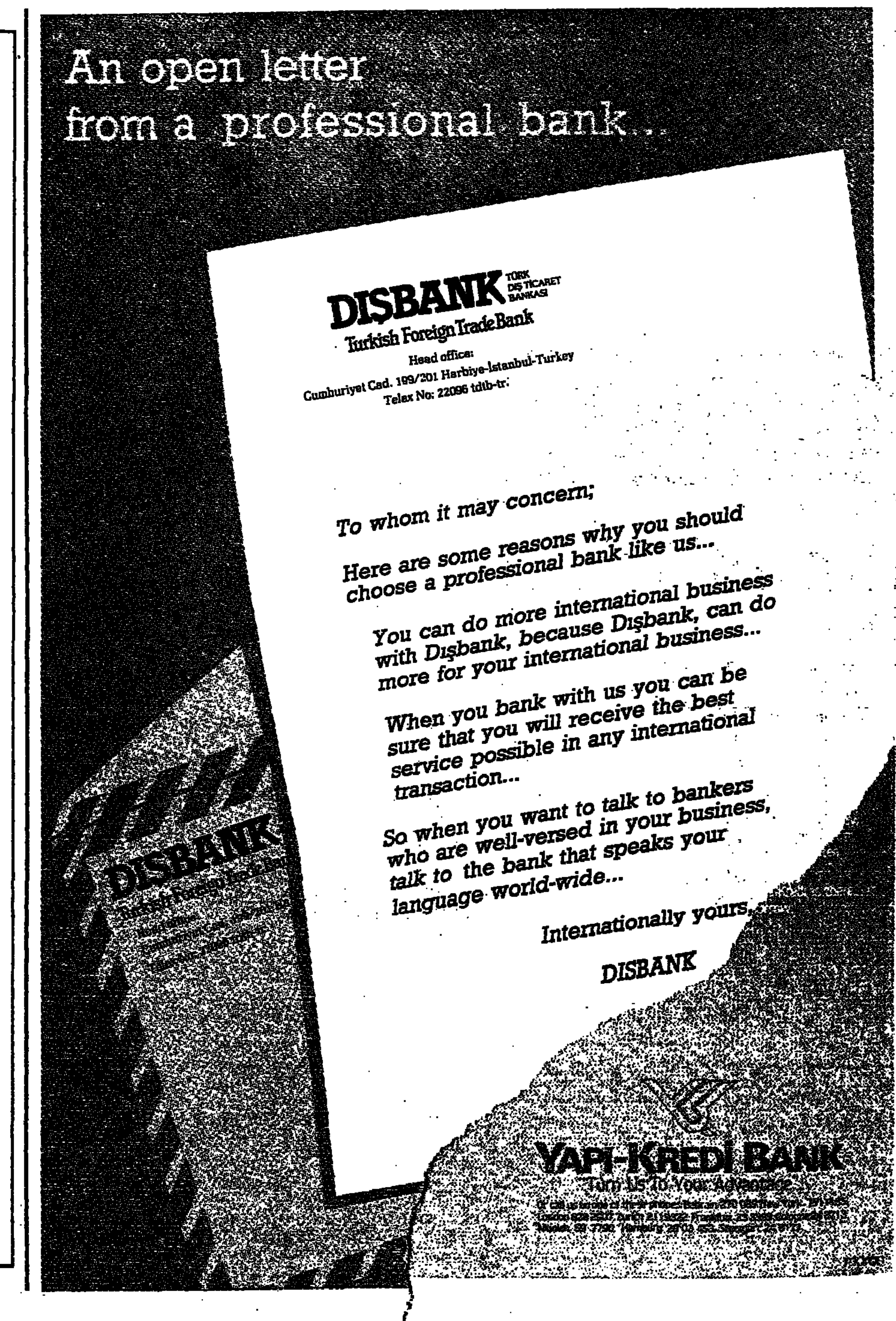
The Turks themselves travel a great deal, so even in midwinter hotels may be full. Lastly, do not be put off by the Turks' dour appearance. In some 40 visits over more than 20 years, I have never found a warmer or friendlier people.

For names of travel agents or tour operators specializing in all parts of Turkey, contact the Turkish Tourist Office, 170 Piccadilly, London (01-734 8681).

Peter Hopkirk



Colossal head of an Olympian god on the summit of 8,200-foot Nemrut Dag, near Malatya. Dating from the first century BC, this and four other heads originally surmounted huge, enthroned figures.



هكذا من الأصل

Cinema

Profound vision with the eyes of tragedy

The Dresser (PG)
Odeon Haymarket

Streamers (18)
Classic Haymarket; Gate Notting Hill

La Balance (18)
Screen-on-the-Hill; Classics Chelsea, Tottenham Court Road

Uncommon Valour (18)
Plaza

The Dresser and *Streamers* are very different examples of how a play may be successfully translated to the screen without the kind of reconstruction and "opening up" which screenwriters used to think their duty. Ronald Harwood's 1982 play was a nostalgic tribute to a past age of theatre and to actors who were larger than life offstage as well as on. Harwood worked in Donald Wolfit's company, and when he came to write Wolfit's biography subtitled it "His Life and Work in the Unfashionable Theatre". The portrait of the actor-manager in The Dresser, with his constantly renewed challenge to the role of Lear, evidently owes much to this orginal, though one can detect hints and memories of other actors of that old school.

He is at the end of his career, but we can still see in him the trace of a lifetime of vanity, egotism, ruthlessness, dedication, bombast, magnificence and guile, and a compelling charm that has been exploited as much in his personal relationships as behind the footlights. At the moment of the action, his mind is cracking under the strains of keeping on a company in wartime conditions, of advancing age and of secret purgatories of his creative imagination and disappointed ambitions.

The play is ingeniously constructed, within the unity of a Monday night's performance of *Lear*. The failing mind is by turns cajoled, bullied and shamed out of madness, only so that the actor may enter the grander madness of Shakespeare's King. The responsibility of bringing the old man to his senses falls to his dresser, a tipsy middle-aged queen dedicated to his shaky idol, changing his own role to suit every occasion, by turns playing nanny, confidant, doting spouse and drill sergeant. The whole thing is an artifice, but a calculatedly theatrical one, which proves as effective (though more evidently wordy) on the screen as on the stage.

The marvel of the film is Albert Finney's performance. It is the fruity kind of role that might tempt an actor to get by with the easy superficial effect; but Finney intimates unfathomable depths. This old man really appears to have a past, a soul, secrets. By turns his mind and intellect surface into the light, wily and autocratic, and then recede again beyond pursuit; and all the coming and going are visible in his eyes. The gestures are large and theatrical, but the nuances infinite. We watch the minute processes of making up for Lear; but before our eyes the pasty mask *becomes* the King, with the eyes of tragedy. The man may remain comic and absurd to the end, but Finney persuades us that his Lear is truly a great performance, the culmination of an artist's life.

Tom Courtenay's performance as Norman the dresser skilfully complements Finney's part. He is a comic figure, but his inexhaustible camp repartee has a bitter edge of disappointment and loneliness. Courtenay played the role effectively in the theatre, but this may have handicapped him for the screen. Sometimes (most apparently in his final scene) the performance seems pitched more for the stage than the camera.

Around a very effective ensemble (the supporting players include Zena Walker, Eileen Atkins and Edward Fox) Peter Yates, with the aid of the old Bradford Alhambra, has created a tangible sense of the backstage world of painted bricks, fire extinguishers and old rags smeared with greasepaint.

At the Cannes Film Festival the acting prize was awarded, unprecendently, to an ensemble: the four young leading actors in Robert Altman's Streamers. The recognition was richly deserved. In *Come Back to the 5 and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean*, Altman directed an entirely female cast; here it is all male; but there is still the same complex interplay between the characters. Again the film is adapted from a play, and again Altman makes purposeful use of the single confined setting of the theatre piece to create a sense of claustrophobia.

"I did *M*A*S*H* in 1969", says Altman; "Basically, I am *telling* the same story but it just isn't funny any more." Three of the young men are soldiers waiting to be shipped to Vietnam in 1965, with nothing to do but hang around in barracks or get drunk or laid in town; the fourth is an interloper from another hut, whose racial and social resentments as an under-privileged Black, are pathological. He is the catalyst to stir up the suppressed tensions between the three buddies. The synthetic comradeship of military life at once sublimates and stimulates the ordinary human processes of attraction and antagonism. The homosexual yearnings and fears of these youngsters, when subjugated, find their outlet in taunts and anger which ultimately prove deadly.

To match the text, Altman adopts a stylized method which depends on minute detail and close-up scrutiny of hands and faces and reactions. The actors respond miraculously to the demands placed on them. Most of them come from the theatre. Mitchell Lichtenstein (son of Roy), who was seen in a less rewarding role in *Lords of Discipline*, is outstanding as the Ivy League dandy, witty and articulate, defiantly flaunting his sexuality, yet in the end the most vulnerable of them all. George Dzundza and Guy Boyd, as two drunken veteran NCOs, provide a horror-comic chorus. All in the end exemplify Altman's unchanging moral view that none of us is ever what we seem, but that each is as deserving of pity.

La Balance, the second feature film by Bob Swaim, an American working in Paris, is the second most successful film in French box-office history, behind only *E.T.*. The reason for its popularity is perhaps its skill in both honouring and updating all the best-loved conventions of the police thriller. At the core, though, there are the doomed, romantic couple, caught up in the webs of the underworld, who go back to the old French romantic fatalism of Marcel Carné.

Bob Swaim is by education an anthropologist, who worked on his doctorate with Levi-Strauss. His preparation for the film involved spending six months studying the special élite of the Parisian police, the Territorial Brigade set up to infiltrate the underworld. As he shows them in the film, they are mostly young, educated, sharp and given to wearing fashion gear and carrying transistor radios. Their principal concession to the old traditions of French police methods is reliance on informers ("La Balance" is argot for informer).

Swaim's story is concerned with the confrontations of a band of the brigade with an underworld gang led by a chilling godfather, Massina (the last, admirable, performance of the lamented Maurice Ronet). The couple caught between cops and criminals are Dede, a small-time crook (Philippe Leotard) and his mistress Nicole (Natalie Baye). Fairly indifferent to the consequences for them, the brigade coerce Dede and Nicole, by a cat-and-mouse process of blackmail, to become informers.

The narrative is circuitous, and Swaim has a liking for "naturalistic" incosequential incidents; but *La Balance* moves with great speed, decision and discretion in handling a rather high content of violence. A number of the roles – notably Natalie Baye as a believably appealing but unglamourous tart – are intriguingly cast against type.

Uncommon Valour is a disagreeable Cold War adventure film, the story of a retired American Army colonel who takes a guerrilla force off to Vietnam to rescue GIs held in prison camps since the end of the war. His force is a very dirty half-dozen. The naive hawkishness and primitive racist attitudes of the film (scripted by John Milius and Buzz Feitshans) is the obverse of *Streamers*. It is a pity to see a director like Ted Kotcheff and actors like Gene Hackman and Robert Stack involved in it.

David Robinson



Tea, and a little sympathy, for King Lear: Albert Finney, with Tom Courtenay in the background, in *The Dresser*

Jazz

Perfect integration

Rivers/Ibrahim
Logan Hall

The great disappointment of the Camden Jazz Week was Max Roche's non-appearance, due to a sudden illness, on Wednesday evening. But it was to the credit of the organizers that a thoroughly worthwhile concert still took place. John Stevens said that the name of his 10-piece group, Folkus, which occupied the first half, referred to common denominators between several types of "world music". Most of it sounded like free jazz to me, though I could hear that there were other references.

Often one felt that it was a good ensemble underused. The concerted passages were simply arranged and gave little scope to such instruments as the band's flute, tuba or French horn. One such, quite near the beginning, however, was slow-moving, gently heterophonic, and quite beautiful. It is not possible to object to the many long and often unaccompanied solos, yet the powerful collective voice of Folkus should have been heard more often.

In the event the great drummer was replaced, at very short notice, by the saxophonist Sam Rivers, so the duets with Abdulla Ibrahim were of an entirely different kind. First, though, we had solos. Mr Rivers began with an exhaustive, though not exhausting, display of the tenor saxphone's capabilities, including a perfect integration of the devices that were once thought of as "freak" effects. His flute playing impressed me less, both now and later.

Mr Ibrahim gave the Logan Hall's long-suffering Steinway almost its first sensitive treatment of the week in a long piano solo that had an exceptionally wide emotional range. His singing was less well advised. When they finally got together, the finest results were in a gorgeously elaborated reading of Ellington's "In a Sentimental Mood", where Mr Rivers's large yet dry tone lent the music an almost abrasively expressive edge.

Max Harrison

Rock

Julian Cope
Rock City, Nottingham

The stance of splendid isolation that Julian Cope struck on his recent *World Shut Your Mouth* album seems to have been taken literally by many of his former fan club.

A year or so back, when Cope was fronting the Teardrop Explodes, this current tour would have been packed out. That old commercial certainty has evaporated now and only the discerning few came to witness Cope's idiosyncratic talents. What the fickle missed was a diverting display of Cope's newer material, set quite casually against an extraordinary homage to the arcane psychedelic delights of maverick influences like Balloon Farm, Pere Ubu and The Craig.

Cope himself was in good form, a welcome beacon of insanity amidst the dull and worthy journeymen whose efforts bamboozle the public with alarming regularity. Switching from guitar to piano to solo microphone he conjured up a show that was as entertaining as it was haphazard. Sadly bereft of a horn section, his new band gradually joined Cope to produce a mad acidic antidote to recent pop neutrality.

The band began shakily with a rushed version of their non-hit "Greatness and Perfection" and then relaxed sufficiently to join the singer in creating an atmosphere that crawled from the psychedelic backwaters of "Quizmaster" to the modern possibilities of "Elegant Choas" and "Strasbourg". The guitarist Steve Lovell provided a convincing foil to ballads like "Oh King of Chaos" and "Head Hang Low", whose moods suited Cope much better than any punk thrashes through his part.

As sickly pop routines continue to satiate the charts Cope's left field antics may only contrive to isolate him still further. He does not seem to mind and, judging by the reception Rock City's patrons gave him, neither did they. Cope's sense of humour may be as warped as his light show but he remains a captivating figure.

Max Bell

Concert

Philharmonia/Haitink
Festival Hall

Sometimes one has the feeling that Elgar's real enigma lies in whether there really exists very much of an enigma at all. He encourages, especially at anniversary time, much debate as to what his music is "about"; but the proof of the pudding lies so much in the playing. And it is precisely the weight thrown on the very function of each new performance in measuring his work's worth that still leads back to the simpler question of how well the music actually works.

For the Second Symphony, Bernard Haitink and the Philharmonia only fitfully persuaded me; or persuaded me, if you like, that it does so only fitfully. This was not to Haitink's discredit. He refused any compromise solution to galvanize the choppy, irresolute making of the finale, and the opening movement, too, was denied the benefit of any implicit programme, any hint, for example, of Elgar the man burdened by greatness. Haitink's choice to carry it lightly with springing step, carefully lifting phrase and ensemble, was surely a conscious interpretative decision.

More positively, the inner movements were a rare revelation of Elgar as orchestrator. Shaw commented somewhere on his ability to stretch every instrument to its highest efficiency, and this was heard and felt too: in the circle of horn and trombone sound Haitink drew at the beginning of the slow movement, and its long, long string crescendo; then in his turning Elgar's weak cadences to advantage, as one section tossed revitalizing fragment to another.

Elgar met Walton on Wednesday across the bridge of the latter's *Crown Imperial* coronation march, a deceptive link between two so dissimilar sensibilities, and one by which Haitink was perhaps a little too easily seduced. In the Violin Concerto, though, Salvatore Accardo found a perfect equilibrium between the sensuous and the urbane. In the central Scherzo, particularly, he and Haitink delighted in Walton's sophisticated artifice as in a *commedia dell' arte*, every athletic movement effortlessly tumbled and turned.

Hilary Finch

Television

No time for judgments

Rough Justice (BBC1) returned to the case of Jock Russell, who spent seven years in jail after a false conviction for murder. The programme described the months after his release, which at first were equally disastrous. He had no possessions, no money and no home, and was forced to enter the twilight world of hostels and charity; even his claim for financial compensation was a matter for legal argument, and it is no wonder that his face is one which bitterness, or perhaps bewilderment, seems to have drained of expression. He was fortunate, however, to have been the subject of a television documentary – a flat was quickly found for him, and the Home Office has made a first payment of £15,000.

He is clearly an awkward and difficult man, who apparently had problems in coping with the world before his wrongful conviction. His major experience has been that of prison, and both his family and friends complained that he talked about little else. But it is not for us who watch in comfort to pronounce judgment upon a man who has had seven years of his life taken away – he has suffered enough from judgments, in any case. Certainly he seems to be an emblem of the fact that justice is often "rough" upon those who cannot buy, or manipulate, it.

Forty Minutes (BBC 2) concerned itself with Lagan College in Belfast. *The School on the Hill* merited this treatment because it has brought together both Catholic and Protestant children, a "natural balance" in Northern Ireland although, on this side of the water, the largest proportion of children would have no religion at all. It seems that the various churches in Northern Ireland control education, which is why Lagan College's unique experiment in the educational version of ecumenism has not yet been accepted into the state system. And yet the programme also described the high standard of education in the province – there is a paradox here that could have been explored.

One Catholic teacher, who taught both History and Religious Education (if there is a difference), explained that the mingling of religions "contributes to the learning process" – one had to take his word for that, although the proposition would no doubt be denied in the Catholic schools of this country. The larger point – that Catholics and Protestants, by going to school together, learn how to live together – must also be taken as a hopeful prediction rather than an established certainty.

Peter Ackroyd

Opera

Juditha Triumphans
Bloomsbury Theatre

It is fairly obvious why so many baroque painters and composers were attracted to the story of Judith and Holofernes, or to those other less edifying biblical episodes that could give a religious excuse for spectacles of sex and violence. There was some hope, therefore, that Vivaldi's *Juditha Triumphans* would turn out to be an opera nasty. But alas no, not in that sense.

In fact it is not an opera at all. Vivaldi gave it the rather glorious subtitle of "sacred military oratorio", and, while it certainly is not sacred and hardly military, it does qualify as an oratorio, to the extent that it is a narrative sequence of recitatives and arias, framed by choruses and intended for concert performance. But it does no harm to stage it, since the form is practically identical to that of an *opera seria* of the period. And Paul Hernon's production is reasonably sensitive, except in its contention that the Assyrians went around looking like the Eumenides.

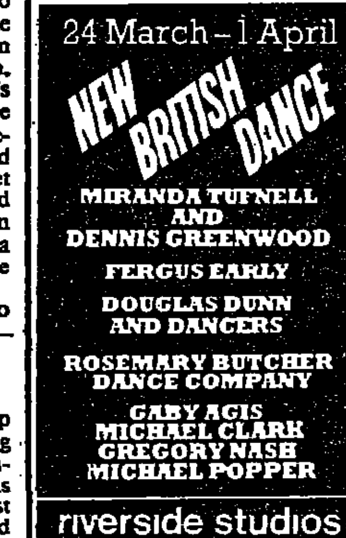
This conceit raised false expectations at the start. One thought the music was meant to be that barbarously banal, in keeping with the staging, when it turned out that the score is empty simply because it is empty. Sometimes it seems as if the composer has gone to sleep (there were one or two joining him), leaving the texture alarmingly open: one aria for Judith is accompanied only by the most discreet violin pizzicatos and trickles from a mandolin. But, even when the music sounds finished, it never rises above the tepid.

It is, however, sung here so forthrightly and delightfully that one stops only occasionally to wonder that so little is being achieved. Jean Bailey contributes a warm but exact mezzo to the role of Judith, and Robin Martin-Oliver is excellently true and inspiriting as Holofernes: it was a sensible decision to transfer the part to a countertenor, though one cannot regret that his servant is sung by a soprano when Helen Kucharek is so lively in the role, and her voice so thrillingly golden.

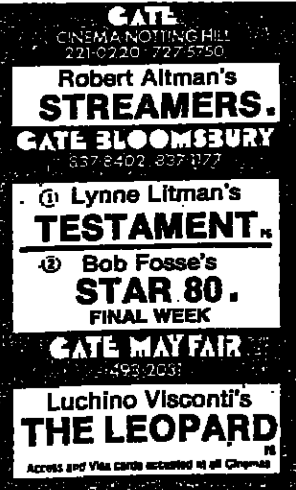
Karen Shelby is rich and smooth as the contralto Abra, Judith's companion, and Timothy Wilson gloats fetchingly as the Bethulian high priest: this was another part that would have been taken originally by one of Vivaldi's girl pupils, for whom the work was written.

The band, somewhat grandly called the London Music Theatre Group Baroque Orchestra, is conducted without much excitement by Timothy Dean, and there are further performances tonight and tomorrow.

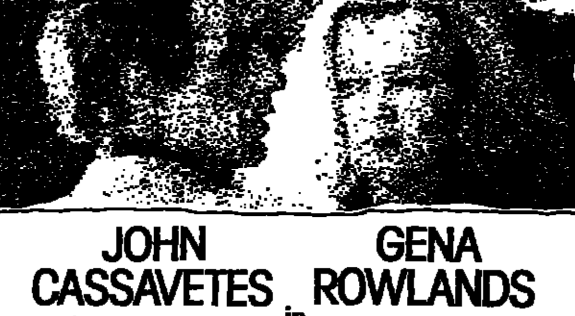
Paul Griffiths











STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Selective support for gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 12. Dealings End Today. § Contango Day, March 26. Settlement Day, April 2.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A – B

[illegible]

C – E

[illegible]

F – H

[illegible]

I – N

[illegible]

O – S

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T – Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

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OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

PLANTATIONS

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

1983/84 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
235	140	Microlease	231	..	2.9b	1.2	..
240	133	Miles 33	240	+6	2.9	1.2	25.6
46	25	New Court Nat	43	..	1.7	4.0	10.9
31½	22½	Owners Abroad	30½	..	0.7	2.3	13.6
52	8½	Parkfield Fndry	44	..	..	..	..
203	150	Pericom	200	..	2.4	1.2	31.7
155	123	Securiguard	140	+4	2.5	1.8	26.3
88	48	S.W Resources	72	.	2.6	3.6	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Banks Base Rate 8½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9 *Low 8¾*

Week Fixed: 8⅝

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	8¹³⁄₃₂	2 months	8⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	8⅜	3 months	8¹¹⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	8¹⁷⁄₃₂-8½	1 month	9⁵⁄₃₂
2 months	8¹⁵⁄₃₂-8⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	9³⁄₃₂
3 months	8¹³⁄₃₂-8⅜	3 months	9¹⁄₃₂
6 months	8⁷⁄₁₆-8¹³⁄₃₂	6 months	9¹⁄₁₆

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9¼-9	7 months	9¼-9
2 months	9¼-9	8 months	9¼-9
3 months	9¼-9	9 months	9⅜-9⅛
4 months	9¼-9	10 months	9⅜-9⅛
5 months	9¼-9	11 months	9⅜-9⅛
6 months	9¼-9	12 months	9⅜-9⅛

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	8²⁷⁄₃₂-8²⁵⁄₃₂	6 months	8²⁷⁄₃₂-8²⁷⁄₃₂
3 months	8²⁷⁄₃₂-8²⁵⁄₃₂	12 months	9⅛-9¹⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	8¾	3 months	8⅞
7 days	8¾	6 months	8⅞
1 month	8¾	1 year	9

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 8¾ Close 9½

1 week	8¹³⁄₁₆-8¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	8⁹⁄₃₂-8³¹⁄₃₂
1 month	8⅞-8¹³⁄₁₆	9 months	9³⁄₁₆-9¹⁄₁₆
3 months	8¹⁵⁄₁₆-8⅞	12 months	9⅜-9¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 8¹⁵⁄₁₆ 6 months 8⁷⁄₃₂

Finance House Base Rate 9½%

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

	Market rates (day's range) March 22	Market rates (close) March 22	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.4260-1.4335	$1.4305-1.4315	0.20-0.25c disc	0.67-0.72c disc
Montreal	$1.8190-1.8250	$1.8220-1.8230	*0.15-0.25c disc*	*0.73-0.83c disc*
Amsterdam	4.25-4.27½fl	4.25-4.26fl	1⅛-⅞c prem	2⅞-2⅝c prem
Brussels	77.15-77.50f	77.30-77.40f	20-30c disc	70-80c disc
Copenhagen	13.80-13.86k	13.81½-13.82½k	23-126ore disc	297-409ore disc
Dublin	1.2320-1.2380p	1.2330-1.2340p	39-47p disc	28-140p disc
Frankfurt	3.76½-3.79m	3.76¾-3.77¾m	1⅛-⅞pf prem	3⅛-2⅞pf prem
Lisbon	190.50-192.50e	191.00-191.50	170-390c disc	515-1175c disc
Madrid	217.00-218.00p	217.50-217.70p	130-155c disc	430-460c disc
Milan	2330-2339lr	2332-2334lr	14¾-16¾lr disc	45-48lr disc
Oslo	*10.83½-10.86½k*	*10.85½-10.88½k*	*403-499ore disc*	*1219-1324ore disc*
Paris	11.60-11.66f	11.60-11.61f	3¾-4¾c disc	16¾-18¾c disc
Stockholm	11.14½-11.19½k	11.16½-11.17½k	128-225ore disc	451-557ore disc
Tokyo	322½-325y	323½-324½y	68-55y prem	212-194y prem
Vienna	26.50-26.70sch	26.63-26.67sch	7-3gro prem	18-13gro prem
Zurich	*3.09½-3.12½f*	*3.10¾-3.11¾f*	*1½-1c prem*	*4⅛-3⅝c prem*

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.2 at 80.3.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

* Ireland	1.1565-1.1592
+ Canada	1.2737-1.2740
Netherlands	2.9775-2.9785
Belgium	53.95-54.00
Denmark	9.6775-9.6850
West Germany	2.6365-2.6375
Portugal	133.00-134.00
Spain	151.95-152.05
Italy	1629-1631
Norway	7.5825-7.5925
France	8.1250-8.1300
Sweden	7.8025-7.8125
Japan	226.40-226.50
Austria	18.58-18.60
Switzerland	2.1715-2.1725

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.7849-0.7851

OTHER MARKETS

Australia	1.5190-1.5340
Bahrein	0.5383-0.5412
Finland	8.1265-8.1665
Greece	147.75-149.75
Hongkong	11.1250-11.1650
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4185-0.4215
Malaysia	2.2750-3.3050
Mexico	235-260
New Zealand	2.1530-2.1730
Saudi Arabia	5.0280-5.0580
Singapore	2.98-3.07
South Africa	1.7765-1.7915

GOLD

Gold fixed: am. $391.60 (an ounce): pm. $389.35 close, $389.50-389.90 (£272.25-272.75).
Krugerrand* (per coin): $401.00-402.50 (£280.25-281.25).
Sovereigns* (new): $91.00-92.00 (£63.50-64.25).
* Excludes VAT

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 9-10; seven days, 10⅜-10⅞; one month, 10⁷⁄₁₆-10⁵⁄₁₆; three months, 10¹¹⁄₁₆-10¹³⁄₁₆; six months, 11-11⅛

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

[illegible]

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Assoc Energy 5p Ord (158a)	73
Brunt Inv £1 Ord (a)	148
CML Microsystems (130*a)	263
Dataserv Inc Com Stk $0.05	71
Denman's Electrical 25p Ord (162a)	175
Dewey Warren Hldgs 10p Ord (a)	130+5
Grosvenor Squar 10p Ord (91a)	98
Henara 10p Ord (95)	105+5
Horne Robert Group 20p Ord	101
Do "A" NV (At 156 per unit a)	99
Kean J. 5p Ord (35a)	46½+½
Morgan Communications 5p Ord (60a)	75
Norbain Electronics 5p Ord (116a)	185–5
Radio Clyde 25p Ord NV (60a)	66
Sangers Photographics 10p Ord (23a)	25½
Unibond 25p Ord (105a)	115+1
Valin Pollen Int 5p Ord (110a)	235
Welpac 10p Ord (10a)	16
XYLLYX 10p Ord (50a)	43

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender



هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Unit trusts on brink of commission free-for-all

Yet more cracks are appearing in the buttresses of that crumbling edifice, the *Unit Trust Association's* commission agreement, and it looks as if it will go the way of the Life Offices' Association's arrangement. According to Mr Brian Brown unit trust groups will not have the wherewithal to sell regular savings schemes unless the commission structure is changed, Mr Brown is managing director of the Trustee Savings Bank Trust Company, the insurance and unit trust arm of TSB.

The removal of Life Assurance Premium Relief (LAPR) on life policies has concentrated the unit *trust minds. How* will they compete? While tax relief was available on life contracts, the unit trust industry took the view that in the investing public's perception, a unit trust was a very different animal from a life product.

Now that LAPR has gone, there is little – other than investment performance – to choose between the two. The unit trust industry is not going to sit by and allow the *insurance men* to get ahead simply because they pay higher commissions.

The Unit Trust Association's commission agreement shuddered last month when Arbuthnot was forced to resign on the grounds that the renewal commission it was offering on its new Portfolio Fund was contravening UTA rules. Privately, there are many within the life assurance industry who feel that Government regulation – not just of commissions, but of management costs generally – *is* the only answer, both for the life assurance industry and for unit trusts.

They are afraid to admit to such a heretical view for fear of upsetting brokers and agents who sell their products, and *their own colleagues within the industry.* If commissions on both life and unit trust products were subject to a statutory maximum, the biggest losers would be the salesmen.

"I am not at all happy with the way things are going in the life business", admitted Mr Brown, a member of ROLAC (the Registry of Life Assurance Commissions) which is being cobbled together by the Life Offices' Association. No one really believes ROLAC will work, not least of all because several of the large operators in the life assurance market – including M & G and Save & Prosper – have refused to join.

It will be bad news for investors if the *Unit Trust Association* commission agreement collapses, too.

Compromise hope on accounting code

The Accounting Standards Steering Committee, whose last monthly meeting broke up in disarray after failing to agree a successor to its discredited standard on current cost accounting, has now hatched another compromise which its retiring chairman, Mr Ian Hay Davison, hopes will pass through next week's meeting with the elusive three-quarters majority.

In place of a compulsory but unenforceable set of current cost accounts, which are now blithely ignored by half Britain's quoted companies, *it is now generally* agreed that companies should instead *merely list the main effects of inflation in* notes to their accounts but that this should carry a greater degree of compulsion.

The main trouble all along has been the treatment of small companies, that do not have the resources (or in many cases the need) to make the sophisticated accounting adjustments necessary. This stopped the original standard being necessary to a "true and fair view" and also last month's idea that below-the-line adjustment should be essential to accounts representing a "true and fair view" for larger and quoted companies. *Those* concerned with small companies argued that this would create two classes of companies and that what was essential to accounts conveying a "*true* and fair view" for some, must apply to all.

Since then, a leading counsel has concluded that this "ain't necessarily so". It remains to be seen whether, according to this version, the failure of a big company to incorporate the current cost adjustments in its accounts will lead to auditors qualifying their opinion that accounts represent a "true and fair view" or merely noting the omission in what the jargon terms an "amplification" of their reports.

The politics of the accountancy profession, in which the top eight firms are constantly looking to score points off each other and the different accounting bodies are jealous of their own interests, make the passage of the latest compromise far from certain despite the Trade Department's anxiety to resolve the matter.

In any case, as Mr Robert Willott of Spicer & Pegler points out in the new edition of his standard work *Current Accounting Law and Practice*, the main case for current cost accounting is as "an important internal management tool rather than a stewardship tool": for directors who have to work out the implications of inflation for pricing, *product strategy, and investment* rather than for shareholders. And as the unpopularity of the current standard has shown, the accountancy profession has yet to convince managers or even non-executive directors of the value of inflation accounting.

Government anger without justice

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the energy minister responsible for North Sea Oil, is angry that the American oil company Sun *Oil* has placed a £110m North Sea production vessel order in Sweden rather *than with a British yard. The decision* has an ominious ring for Cammell Laird, the Birkenhead shipyard which originally put in the lowest tender. Nobody should doubt the genuine patriotic motives of Mr Buchanan-Smith, a charming if damp Scottish MP, in regretting Sun Oil's decision, whether he also has right on his side is doubtful.

Sun is within its rights and sensible (alas) to shun Cammell Laird's bid.

In the circumstances Sun is being merely prudent, as the Government itself agrees privately, not to risk entrusting the revolutionary design for an economically marginal North Sea development to such mobile hands.

The question does arise whether in rejecting Cammell Laird Sun has given other British offshore construcion yards "a full and fair" opportunity to tender for the work. Both the Howard Doris and Highland Fabricator yards in Scotland were interested in the contract. The government says, they have been given the *cold shoulder by Sun in its indecent haste* to award the contract to the Gotaverken yard. Yet *nobody disputes that the Swedes* probably have the best chance of delivering the vessel on time and within budget by the target day of summer 1986.

The Government's case is not strengthened by the fact that it approved the development plan for the Balmoral field last year before, it now appears, the final destination of the production *vessel* contract was settled. In retrospect this was *surely an error of judgment, if, as,* the Energy Department tells us, it now has no legal power to reverse the approval. The plan was approved on the basis of assurances that Sun would, in accordance with traditional North Sea practice, place 70 per cent of the total orders associated with the field in Britain. Sun claims that it can still meet this target. The Government, noting that the £110m production vessel represents 20 per cent of the total projected development costs, is more sceptical.

Ministers may be right. Rather than threatening Sun and its partners with *retaliatory* treatment in future licensing rounds, however, they would surely be better advised to wait to see whether Sun's promises can be fulfilled before throwing the book at it.

Woolworth surprises City with £23m turnround

By William Kay, City Editor

Woolworth, so long the despair of the City, appears at last to have turned the corner which *it* once *seemed it would* never reach. This is a personal triumph for the new chairman, Mr John Beckett. But it is also an important success for the group of City institutions which led the £310m takeover of the British end of Woolworth from its American parent in 1982.

The pretax profit for the year ended January 28 is £29.4m, compared with £6.1m previously. This contrasts with the relativerly modest improvement in turnover, by £144m to £1,268m. The final dividend is 6p a share, making a total of 8p compared with a promise of 6p at the time of the takeover.

As if to underline the strength of the performance, group borrowings have fallen by £90m, and a property revaluation has produced a figure of £595m, a surplus of £140m.

The market was clearly surprised by the results. On the news the shares rose 28p to 473p, a *1983-84* high. But last night Mr Beckett made it plain that there was a long way still to go.

"Look at B & Q, our D-I-Y chain, he said. "Profit margins there are running at 10 per cent, *while the Woolworth stores* themselves are making 0.7 per cent. That is the measure of how far we have to go". On the group's present turnover, that would *imply* profits of £126m.

Mr Beckett estimated that it would take another five years "to get it motoring". The main tactics are simply to cut out stores and selling lines which do not earn their keep. "Every week more than 15 million people go through our stores". he said, "but they spend only £22m. That is about £1.50 per head per week. We must find ways of persuading them to spend more".


John Beckett: "Still a long way to go"

This means concentrating on what are becoming regarded as the core businesses, a range of lines running from sweets to flowers and taking in records, toys, paint and Christmas decorations. So far, 45 stores have been closed or sold, leaving 930 in this country. That number will continue to fall. There are a few outlets abroad, mainly in the Republic of Ireland, Jamaica and Zimbabwe, *all* of which are trading poorly.

The overseas problems and the cost of revamping the layout of every British store will affect profits in the first half of this year, Mr Beckett warned.

He added: "We are engineering change internally in merchandise, stores systems and, very importantly, in attitudes. We are also engineering change in relations with suppliers. These are prerequisites if customers' perceptions of the quality and value for money offered in Woolworth are to change". That is why the chain which used to boast ft sold nothing for more than a shilling is now moving into wine.

Shares echo US anxiety

A nervous start to trading on Wall Street produced a late flurry of selling in London yesterday, where profit-taking was the order of the day.

The FT Index ended the day 11.4 down at 890.0, while the FT-SE lost 13.5 to 1117.2 Most *of the selling was in Blue Chips*, which have led the market higher in recent weeks following the Chancellor's successful Budget proposals.

Double -figure gains were common among leaders, although dealers maintain that the market's undertone remains firm. Nevertheless, it was estimated that by the close of business last night about £1,000m had been wiped off share values.

Gilts lost ground, awaiting details of the latest US money supply figures. Dealers are still worried by the upward pressure on US interest rates.

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index:1117.2, down 13.5
(High: 1125.4 Low 1117.0)
FT Index: 890.0 down 11.4
FT Gilts: 83.0 down 0.15
Bargains: 28,177
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 113.24 up 0.86
New York: Dow Jones Average:
(latest) 1164.68 down 6.17
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index
10455.81 up 41.93
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index
1156.07 down 1.22

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.4310 up 10pts
Index 80.3 down 0.2
DM 3.7725 down 0.0150
FrF 11.6050 down 0.0500
Yen 324.00 down 0.50
Dollar
Index 127.6 down 0.1
DM 2.6370 down 0.0115
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4305
Dollar DM 2.6362

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 8½
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 8⅝
3 month interbank 8 15/16-8⅞ Euro-
currency rates:
3 month dollar 10 11/16-10 13/16
3 month DM 5 13/16-5 11/16
3 month Fr F14½-14¼

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $391.60 pm $389.35
close $389.50-389.90 (£272.25-272.75)
New York (latest): $389.50
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$401.00-42.50 (£280.25-281.25)

Commission orders changes at Rothmans

By Jeremy Warner and Ian Murray

***The European Commission* has forced Philip Morris of the United States and Rembrandt Group of South Africa to restructure their substantial share and voting interests in Rothmans International, the British tobacco company, so as to comply with its competition policies.**

The EC began proceedings against both Morris and Rembrandt after Morris, one of the world's largest cigarette manufacturers, bought half of Rembrandt's controlling interest in Rothmans for $350m (£243m) in May 1981.

The two companies have now both agreed to make substantial changes to the way the deal was originally structured. The Commission believed it linked them closer together than was acceptable if cigarette competition in Europe was not to be *distorted.*

Under the restructuring, Morris and Rembrandt will separate their shareholdings and voting rights so that they will not be able to influence jointly the decisions of Rothmans. In theory they were able to do this under the original deal.

The Commission's ability to impose the restructing would appear to dash any lingering hope in the stock market that Morris would be allowed to launch a full takeover bid for Rothmans and the company's share price fell 10p yesterday to 130p.

***Although* the restructuring has satisfied objections to the 1981 deal under European law, both Morris and Rembrandt still face legal proceedings in West Germany by the Federal Cartel Office, which also objected to Morris establishing links with Rothmans.**

Morris has about 16 per cent of the West German cigarette market and Rothmans, with its Martin Brinkmann offshoot, has a similar share.

***Under the 1981 agreement* Morris and Rembrandt which is owned by the South African businessman Mr Anton Rupert, had an equal share in a holding company, which in turn held 44 per cent of Rothmans International's shares and controlled 50 per cent of its voting rights.**

Merrill drops Wedd action

By Wayne Lintott

America's largest brokerage house, Merrill Lynch, has dropped its £9m New York law suit against London's largest jobbers, Wedd, Durlacher Mordaunt.

The two companies announced yesterday that both parties agreed that such proceedings were not in their best long-term commercial interest.

Under the agreement neither party will pay any amount to the other and each side will pay its own, very substantial, legal costs. Both sides also said that they hope to resume the "excellent trading relationship" that existed before the commencement of litigtion.

Merrill and another major American brokerage firm, Lehman Brother, Kuhn Loeb, were jointly suing the London firm over Wedd's representation of a company called Pastor Securities in New York.

No mention of Lehman Brothers £2m action against Wedd was made in the announcement. Pastor Securities allegedly sold short some 1.7 million blue chip shares on *Wall Street and bought back* 784,400 shares through Wedd. None of those shares nor the chief executive of Pastor was seen again. All in all, Pastor left American and European institutions with debts well over £17m.

Merrill was claiming that Wedd knew or suspected Pastor's intentions and was thus reckless in "disregarding the fact that transactions which were effected by Wedd Durlacher were not part of a scheme to defraud Merrill Lynch".

Wedd did not lose from the transactions and the dispute quickly became acrimonious and bitter. Soon *after the legal* proceedings became general knowledge Wedd closed down its New York operations "purely for commercial reasons".

However, since December the "environment" surrounding the dispute has changed dramatically, according to an inside source. Wedd has linked with Barclays Bank as part of a potential new stock market trading body.

Hambros expands world interests

By Philip Robinson

Hambros Bank yesterday ammounced it was taking a of Strauss Turnbull, the stockbroker, and the two were linking with Société Génèrale to form a £10m international dealership.

The *trio* introduces the first European link in City restructuring which has been dominated by British and American houses. Société Génèrale is among the world's top 10 banks.

The common link has been the Eurobond markets, where *all three are active. Strauss* and Hambros have a close working relationship and also active. Strauss and Hambros have a close working relationship and also personal links. Strauss and Société Génèrale already have a *joint Eurbond venture, SGST,* formed three years ago to, trade in sterling and dollar Eurbonds.

M Jean Pierre Marchant, head of Société Génèrale's international financing divisions, said: "We had not *thought about the link before* Strauss mentioned it. For us it *was opportunistic.* No other links are planned".

All three will eventually each own a third of the international dealership. Under existing Stock Exchange rules, Strauss must retain control. It has 51 per cent, Soiéte *Génèrale* has 30 per cent, Hambros' initial stake will be 19 per cent.

The dealership should be ready to operate within weeks, but Mr Julius Strauss, senior director of the stockbroking firm, *said it would start trading* in the autumn.

£8.5m profit record for Collins

By Our City Staff

William Collins, the Glasgow *publisher* whose titles range from the Bible to the works of Jimmy Tarbuck, yesterday disclosed record profits for 1983, and Mr Ian Chapman, the chairman, hinted at an ever better 1984.

Pretax profits last year jumped from £4.7m to £8.5m, on turnover £25.5m higher at £105m. The final dividend is 7.5p, making a total of 11p, *against 8.5p* before. Net interest payable rose by £250,000 to £1.7m.

The main events last year was the acquisition of Granada Publishing for £8.7m cash, financed largely by a £6.5m rights issue. Despite the issue of extra shares, earnings per share moved ahead strongly from 23.4p to 38.8p. News International, the group to which *Times Newspapers belongs*, has a 41.68 per cent stake.

Mr Chapman said that the latest figures reflect progress in all areas of the business, including Granada.

It was the Granada deal which *swelled* borrowings and interest charges, cause of the need for more working capital. But at the year end borrowings were described as "satisfactory".

● **Tricentrol's** dividends for the year to last December were increased to 10p up from 8.4p. Turnover increased *by* £19m *to* £122m, but profit before tax was down to £43.7m from £49.2m, largely because of compliance with SSAP 20 the foreign currency *accounting* standard. After tax profit was up by more than £6m to £24.2m

Tempus, page 24

Move to help bolt industry

The Government is considering offering cash support to help rationalize Britain's troubled bolt manufacturing industry where some companies are suffering from overcapacity of up to 50 per cent despite *extensive cutbacks* in recent years.

Officials from the Department of Trade and Industry will meet representatives of the *industry next week to continue* discussions on the Government's efforts to rationalize Britain's steel related industries.

In the past 10 years employment in the bolt manufacturing industry has fallen from 25,000 to about 8,000 people. Hardest hit is the standard bolt manufacturing sector which supplies *the* general engineering *and* construction industries.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lloyds cuts its home loan rate

Lloyds Bank is following *National Westminster* and Bank of Scotland in cutting its interest rates on mortgage loans. Lloyds is reducing rates for borrowers form 11.75 per cent *to 11 per cent on repayment* loans.

Monthly repayments come down by £7 to £141 on a £20,000 mortgage over 25 years.

The cut is effective fro the begining of next month. It will leave Lloyds more expensive than NatWest or the building societies for new borrowers.

● S R Gent, the Yorkshire-based Marks and Spencer supplier yesterday reported pretax profits up almost 30 per cent to £2.1m, for the half year to December 31, against a comparable £1.66m. Sales rose by 18 per cent to £37.8m, and the directors have *an interim* dividend of 1p net per share.

Tempus, page 24

● **CLIFFORD'S DAIRIES:** Turnover for 1983, £66.67m (£61.36m). Pretax profit £3.21m (£2.78m). Total dividend 5.8p (5.4p).

Henry Ansbacher deal

Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, the Belgian banking and investment concern, is taking a substantial minority holding in Henry Ansbacher Holdings, the merchant bank, by putting up new capital at 100p a share. The shares in Ansbacher slipped by 7p to 91p yesterday.

Details of the capital injection have yet to be completed, but it is expected to give the *Belgian group a significant state*, along with Ansbacher's other two large shareholders.

Under Mr Charles Williams, the managing director, Ansbacher has been developing as a trade-related financial service group and in 1982 it added insurance and shipbroking to its merchant banking arm with the acquisition of Seascope Holdings.

Earnings jump at HTV and Central

Brighter picture at TV independents

By Andrew Cornelius

Results from two of Britain's leading independent television contractors, Central Independent *Television*, which has the Midlands franchise, and HTV, which serves Wales and the West of England, point to a dramatic improvement in trading fortunes.

Central TV's pretax profits nearly *doubled in 1983* from £3.5m the previous year to £6.8m, while HTV increased its pretax profits from £2.8m to £4.1m in the half-year to January 31.

Mr Bob Phillis, managing *director* at Central, said the company had effectively completed the reorganization which was necessary when it took over the Midlands franchise from ATV in 1982. A new £21.5m *studio to* serve the East Midlands is now open, while the cost of closing a studio in Elstree was less than forecast to provide an extraordinary credit *of £147,000 in the results.*

Central's performance was also helped by stronger advertising revenues.

A dividend of 6.5p will be paid for 1983 compared with no payment in 1982.

At *HTV shareholders* will also receive an increased *interim* dividend of 5p against 4p at the same stage the previous year. Income from television increased from £28.2m to £39.2m, publishing from £4.5m to £5.03m, while fine art *income fell from £2.07m* to £1.9m.

Pretax profits from television increased from £2.2m to £3.6m at the half-way stage.

American profits lift news groups

Two leading provincial newspaper groups *are beginning to* reap big rewards in North America which will help to offset the continuing depression of the British newspaper industry, Jonathan Clare writes.

United Newspapers which publishes *The Yorkshire Post*, *Punch* and *The Countryman*, expects to make half its profits in the US during the current year. Last year total profits were £8.9m against £5.4m, only 20 per cent of which came from the US. The company's profits from newspapers increased by 98 per cent.

The *Liverool Daily Post & Echo* also made a substantial profits recovery last year from £3.8m to £5.2m after rationalization in its paper making businesses and a £2.2m contribution from North America, where its Canadian companies turned in record figures.

Imps pay rises under fire

By Derek Pain

Mr Geoffrey Kent, chairman of the Imperial brewing to tobacco group, was challenged yesterday over the pay increases given to top management.

A shareholder at the yearly shareholders' meeting at the Inter-Continental Hotel, London, complained that Imps' dividends had lagged far behind the percentage advance given to directors and other executives.

He asked: "How can you justify such management levels with such poor returns to shareholders?"

Imps paid its top men £1.4m, a £300,000 increase in the year to end October. The dividend was increased for the first time since 1979 from 7.25p a share to 7.8p a share.

Mr Kent, the man behind the Imps revival over the past two years, retorted that during the present management's reign the share price had nearly trebled.

He said that in the group's doldrum years, it had held its dividend at possibly too high a level.

He said that, in the main, the pay increases related to a bonus incentive scheme he had introduced for key executives.

● J. N. NICHOLS (VIMTO): With pretax profits for 1983 up from £2.67m to £4.35m, this manufacturer of fruit compounds and cordials is lifting its total net dividend from 11.5p to 13.5p net a share; the company is also making a two-for-one scrip issue. Turnover: £19.42m (£16.27m).

● CHURCH & CO. (footwear group): Pretax profits for 1983 rose from £1.85m to £2.79m on turnover up from £39.07m to £44.4m. Total net dividend, 11p (9.5p).

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Profit-takers knock the leaders as record account nears close

By Michael Clark

The profit takers took to the floor yesterday as the best account in memory neared its close.

Share prices drifted throughout the day as investors decided to cash in some of the huge profits they are now sitting on and the FT Index lost 11.4 to close at 890 – just 11.4 short of the recent high of 901.4 thi week. The new FT-SE 100 also lost ground, closing 13.5 down at 1117.2. Most of the selling was directed at the leaders which have led the market higher in the past few weeks and enabled the jobbers to pick up much needed stock.

The pace of selling increased after hours, with Wall Street opening six points lower ahead of this week's US money supply figurtes. Gilts suffered losses of up to £½ in longs, still disturbed by the trend towards higher interest rates in America. Dealers said they would be studying the latest money supply figures with great interest. Only the index-linked stocks managed to resist the downward trend, sporting rises of up to £¾ in active trade.

Most of the transatlantic stocks were badly hit. **Beecham** tumbled 15p to 323p. **Glaxo** 17p to 845. **ICI** 2p to 630p and **Hawker Siddley** a similar amount at 432p. Only **Lucas Industries** managed to hold steady at 228p. Of the 30 index constituents, only two managed to end the day higher. Courtaulds met with renewed support, 4p higher at 148p, as the shares continue to enjoy their re-rating. **Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation** also firmed 1p to 316p still awaiting Mr Nigel Broacke's decision whether, or not, **Trafalgar House**, up 1p at 253p, will renew its bid after the Monopolies Commission's clearance. There are growing doubts that Trafalgar will renew its bid. The deadline is fixed for next week.

Elsewhere, **BICC** lost 8p to 260p after recent figures, while **BTR** dipped 5p to 479p, **Blue Circle** 7p to 426p, **Bowater** 7p to 274p, **Distillers** 5p to 267p, **GEC** 7p to 196p, **GKN** 3p to 215p, **Plessey** 4p to 238p, **Thorn EMI** 10p to 689p, **TI Group** 4p to 284p and **Vickers** 4p up 160p.

There were also some large lines of stock on offer. **Reed International** slumped 8p to 418p as a line of 1 million shars came on offer before being eventually cleared. There were also 300,000 shares in **Metal Box** around clipping 2p from the price at 336p.

Shares of Corton Beach (Holdings), which once ran an East Anglian holiday camp and enjoyed a full share quote, are now being traded on the Harvard o-t-c market at about 16p. Mr Michael Keen, a director of the USM-quoted Bensons Crisps, has acquired 29.9 per cent of what is a £100,000 cash shell and should have an acquisition to announce next week. He paid 4.1p for each of his shares.

Standard Telephone & Cable slipped 1p to 255p, apparently unperturbed by a visit to the group's Northern Ireland operation by a number of City analysts earlier this week. But **Crystalate** was a weak market, tumbling 15p to 272p on fears of increased competition.

Forshaws Burtonwood Brewery, unchangd at 345; has not entirely given up hope of capturing **Border Breweries** (Wrexham). Yesterday it said that if the shut out bid from rivals **Marston, Thompson and Evershed** runs into difficulties, it is ready to post its 250p cash or loan note offer to Border shareholders. The Welsh brewery's shares were unchanged at 243p.

Garton Engineering, the Birmingham nut and bolt manufacturer, is attempting to track down the owners of a mystery 11 per cent block of shares before its annual report is published in a few weeks' time. The shares form part of a 17 per cent stake sold by **Ionian Investments** last year. Mr Aubrey Garton, chairman, said that a holding of between 11 per cent and 12 per cent was bought by the broker **Raphael Zorn** on behalf of clients. The Garton board wants to know who is behind the buying. Last year the Garton family built up a near 30 per cent stake in the company to thwart the possibility of an unwanted bid from Ionian Investments.

Hambros Bank slipped 2p to 148p after announcing plans to take a near 30 per cent stake in broker **Strauss Turnbull**. Strauss has been behind much of the buying of shares in the form of American depository receipts by United States investors in many leading blue chips and has strong overseas connections.

The big four high street clearing banks continued to lose ground, still worried by taxation fears. **Barclays** lost 10p to 504p, **Lloyds** 5p to 572p, **Midland** 5p to 387p, while **National Westminster** managed to close all square at 647p.

The life insurance sector remained out of favour, although selective support after hours saw prices close above their worst levels of the day.

Britannic eased 2p to 463p, **Equity & Law** 3p to 714p, **Hambro Life** 3p to 415, **Legal & General** 5p to 478p, **London & Manchester Group** 3p to 448p, **Pearl Assurance** 12p to 732p, **Prudential Corp** 5p to 441p, **Refuge Assurance** 4p to 451p and **Sun Life** 8p to 578p.

The insurance composite also managed to close above their worst levels with **Commercial Union** unchanged at 167p, but **General Accident** fell 8p to 493p, **Guardian Royal** 1p to 555p, **Minster Assets** 1p to 130p, **Phoenix Assurance** 5p to 428p, and **Royal Insurance** 1p to 585p.

Tozer Kemsley & Millborn rose 1p to 39p on the news that Mr Ron Brierley's **Industrial Equity of Australia** has raised its stake from 8.1 per cent to 11.83 per cent.

Oil shares were dull with falls in **Britoil** 5p to 265p, **BP** 7p to 483p, **Burmah** 4p to 190p, **Clyde Petroleum** 3p to 138p, **Dome Petroleum** 5p to 212p, **Lasmo** 5p to 283p, **Shell** 10p to 653p and **Ultramar** 13p to 689p.

Aidcom International was unchanged at 89p after news of a one-for-four rights issue to raise £2.37m net of expenses. The microchip and market research group has also applied for a full listing. Its shares are presently dealt in on the Unlisted Securities Market.

The Paris Bourse was quick to latch on to the benefits of the London USM and a couple of years ago launched its own "Second Marche" for fledgling companies. Yesterday, one of the founder members, Sodexho, a leading contract caterer, met a number of institutions hoping to encourage them to buy shares before it applies for a full listing in Paris.

Investment clients of **Geoffrey Morley & Partners** now speak for 9.25 million shares in **British American General Trust** after further purchases earlier in the week. The news added 1p to the shares at 86p.

Oak Films has sold 200,000 shares in **Selec TV**, the USM-quoted cable television group, reducing its stake to 4.7 per cent of the total. Selec's biggest shareholder is Mr Robert Maxwell's **Pergamon Press** which controls about 18 per cent of the equity. The news clipped 1p from the price at 26p.

In its latest review of oil companies quoted on the USM and under rule 163, the broker Grieveson Grant picks out **Invent Energy**, up 2p at 320p, as a buy and **Saxon Oil**, unchanged at 298p, as a strong hold. **Esso France's** recent success in the Paris Basin augurs well for Invent's own Melun Field nearby, and is not fully reflected in the share price, Grieveson says. Saxon has just embarked on a significant drilling programme and reserves on block 16/8B are estimated at between 80 million to 100 million barrels.

WALL STREET

	Mar 21	Mar 20
AMF Inc	13¾	13½
AMR	33¾	33¼
Allied Chem	52¾	52¾
Allied Stores	41	41¼
Allis Chalmers	12½	12¾
Alcoa	41¼	41¾
Amax Inc	26	26¼
Amerada Hess	30	30
Am Brands	56	55½
Am Broadcast	54¼	54¾
Am Can	47¾	48
Am Cyanamid	47¾	47¾
Am Elec Power	17	16¾
Am Home	52½	52¾
Am Motors	5⅝	5¾
Am Nat Res	46¼	46¼
Am Standard	28¾	29¾
Am Telephone	16⅞	17
Armco Steel	19¼	19½
Asarco	33¾	33¾
Ashland Oil	26¼	26¾
Atlantic Richfield	45¾	46¼
Avco	25¾	25¾
Avon Products	23⅝	23¾
Bankers Tst NY	44½	44
Bank of America	20¼	20⅝
Bank of Boston	38	38
Bank of NY	30	30½
Beatrice Foods	32½	32¾
Bethlehem Steel	27⅞	27⅞
Boeing	38¾	39¾
Boise Cascade	39⅞	39¾
Borden	55	55¾
Borg Warner	19¾	20¾
Bristol Myers	45½	46¼
BP	28	27¾
Burlington Ind	29⅞	29⅞
Burlington Nthn	44½	44½
Burroughs	47¾	49¾
Campbell Soup	62	62½
Canadian Pacific	35	35
Caterpillar	50¼	50
Celanese	71½	70¼
Central Soya	15⅞	15¼
Chase Manhat	50¾	50
Chem Bank NY	48	47½
Chrysler	26¾	26⅞
Citicorp	34¼	34¼
Clark Equip	33½	33½
Coca Cola	54¾	55¼
Colgate	23¼	23¼
CBS	62¾	62¾
Columbia Gas	35⅞	36
Combustion Eng	29⅞	29¾
Comwlth Edison	22¾	22⅞
Cons Edison	23¾	23¾
Cons Foods	27¾	27¾
Cons Power	11¼	11¼
Continental Grp	33¾	34¼
Control Data	36	37½
Corning Glass	63	62¾
CPC Intnl	37¾	37¾
Crane	34½	34¾
Crocker Int	26⅞	28¼
Crown Zeller	33⅞	33¾
Dart & Kraft	72¾	71¾
Deere	33¼	32¾
Delta Air	38½	38½
Detroit Edison	13¾	13¾
Disney	62¾	61¾
Dow Chemical	31½	31½
Dresser Ind	21¾	21½
Duke Power	24⅝	24¼
Du Pont	47½	47½
Eastern Air	5⅜	5⅜
Eastman Kodak	66½	67
Eaton Corp	49¾	47¾
Esmark	43	43½
Evans P. D.	6½	7⅛
Exxon Corp	37¾	38¼
Fed Dept Stores	48¾	48¾
Firestone	17½	16
Fst Chicago	24¾	24½
Fst Intrst Bncp	39¾	39½
Fst Penn Corp	6½	6¼
Ford	37⅞	37½
GAF Corp	17	16½
GTE Corp	37⅞	37⅞
Gen Dynamics	48	47⅞
Gen Electric	52⅞	53
Gen Foods	48⅝	48¾
Gen Mills	46¾	47
Gen Motors	68½	68½
Gen Pub Util NY	7⅞	7⅞
Gen Tire	34¼	34½
Genesco	6½	6¼
Georgia Pacific	23⅞	23⅞
Getty Oil	127½	127¼
Gillette	48¾	47½
Goodrich	32¾	33
Goodyear	26½	26¼
Gould Inc	30¾	30
Grace	41	40½
Gt Atlic & Pacific	13¾	13¾
Greyhound	23	23⅜
Grumman Corp	22⅞	23
Gulf Oil	73⅞	73⅞
Gulf & West	31⅞	30
Heinz H. J.	39½	38
Hercules	33	33¼
Honeywell	55	56
IC Inds	45	45
Ingersoll	42¾	43½
Inland Steel	29⅜	29⅞
IBM	114¾	114¾
Int Harvester	8⅞	8⅞
INCO	13½	13¾
Int Paper	57⅞	56¼
Int Tel Tel	41	41
Irving Bank	56½	56½
Jewel Co	44¾	44¾
Jim Walter	33⅜	33⅜
Johnson & John	34¼	34½
Kaiser Alumin	13⅞	13⅞
Kerr McGee	30	31⅞
Kimberly Clark	83½	85¼
K Mart	31	31⅞
Kroger	31½	30¾
L. T. V. Corp	16⅞	17⅞
Litton	66¾	63½
Lockheed	32¾	32½
Lucky Stores	16⅞	16¾
Manuf Hanover	37½	38¾
Manville Cp	13⅞	11
Mapco	28⅞	28¾
Marine Midland	24	24
Martin Marietta	33⅞	33¾
McDonnell	52⅞	52⅞
Mead	37	36¾
Merck	92	92¾
Minnesota Mng	79½	76
Mobil Oil	30¾	30½
Monsanto	93	94
Morgan J. P.	69½	68¾
Motorola	114⅞	115½
NCR Corp	110⅞	113½
NL Industries	15¼	15⅞
Nabisco	42⅞	41⅞
Nat Distillers	27½	27¾
Nat Med Ent	20½	21
Norfolk South	58⅝	58½
NW Bancorp	32	32
Occidental Pet	28	28
Ogden	26⅞	26¾
Olin Corp	27½	28
Owens-Illinois	36	36
Pacific Gas Elec	13½	13½
Pan Am	6⅜	6⅜
Penney J. C.	51½	52½
Pennzoil	38⅞	37¾
Pepsico	36½	36¾
Pfizer	35⅞	35½
Phelps Dodge	26¾	25¾
Philip Morris	66½	66¾
Phillips Petrol	39⅞	38¾
Polaroid	28¾	28⅞
PPG Ind	31	30½
Proctor Gamble	48¾	49
Pub Ser El & Gas	21¾	21¾
Raytheon	37⅞	37¾
RCA Corp	31	31¾
Republic Steel	23⅞	23⅞
Reynolds Ind	55¾	55
Reynolds Metal	36¼	36¾
Rockwell Int	25⅞	25½
Royal Dutch	51½	51¾
Safeways	24½	24¾
St Regis Paper	40⅞	40⅞
SFE Sopac	29½	29½
SCM	36⅝	37
Schlumberger	51¾	52
Scott Paper	30½	27¾
Seagram	33⅞	34⅞
Sears Roebuck	33⅞	33⅞
Shell Oil	57¾	57⅞
Shell Trans	37⅞	38¼
Signal Co	28	27⅞
Singer	24½	25
Smithkline Beck	51⅞	52½
Sony	16¾	16⅞
Sth Cal Edison	27	26⅞
Sperry Corp	42½	42¾
Std Oil California	34¾	34⅞
Std Oil Indiana	52⅞	53
Std Oil Ohio	45¾	45½
Sterling Drug	25⅞	25⅞
Stevens J. P.	22	21
Sun Comp	47½	48
Teledyne	160⅞	162¼
Tenneco	40⅞	37½
Texaco	37⅞	36⅞
Texas East Corp	64¾	64⅞
Texas Inst	134¾	134½
Texas Utilities	23½	23¼
Textron	27⅞	27½
TWA	27⅞	27
Travelers Corp	33⅞	33⅞
TRW Inc	68⅝	67¾
UAL Inc	33½	34⅞
Union Carbide	53¾	54⅞
Union Oil Calif	34	34
Un Pacific Corp	45½	45
Uniroyal	13½	13½
United Brands	18⅞	18¾
US Industries	18⅞	18½
US Steel	30¾	30⅞
Utd Technol	61⅞	61⅞
Wachovia	45⅞	45¾
Warner Comms	22¼	22⅞
Warner Lambert	34	33⅞
Wells Fargo	37¾	38
Westinghse Elec	47¾	47¾
Weyerhauser	33⅞	33¾
Whirlpool	42½	42⅞
Woolworth	32¾	33⅞
Xerox Corp	41¾	41¾
Zenith	28½	29
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	25¾	25¾
Alcan Alumin	43½	44¼
Algoma Steel	23½	23½
Bell Telephone	30¾	30½
Cominco	52¾	51½
Cons Bathurst	26½	27
Gulf Oil	19¾	19
Hawker/Sid Can	18½	18½
Imasco	35¾	35⅞
Imperial Oil	38½	39
Int Pipe	27¼	27¼
Mass.-Fergsn	4⅝	4⅝
Royal Trustco	26½	26½
Seagram	44⅝	44¾
Steel Co	26¾	26⅞
Thomson N 'A'	39⅞	39⅞
Walker Hiram	24⅞	25
WCT	14⅝	14⅝

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

MONEY MARKETS

Upward pressure on United States interest rates and the implications for the pound continued to be of considerable concern to the money markets yesterday.

Trade, therefore, was light throughout the day, with period rates hardly moving from overnight positions.

Overnight money at Interbank changed hands at 8¾ per cent for much of the session, although the rate did ease to between 8¼ and 8½ per cent mid-afternoon, before a late and brief spurt up to 10 per cent. The close was around 9½ per cent.

Dollar rates continued to rise behind the Federal funds rate in the United States.

A quiet day in the discount market was notable again for a steady increase in the size of the credit shortage.

The Bank of England finally estimated the shortfall at £400m, having opened with a figure nearer £300m.

Houses held their bids at around 8⅝ per cent during the morning and early afternoon as the authorities provided £250m

Later, with the market fairly confident that the Bank would be able to take out the remainder of the shortage, secured money rates eased to 8¼ per cent.

But the Bank bought only £77m of bills when it operated near the close, and the finish was rather difficult.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar maintained a firm undertone on fairly quiet foreign exchange markets yesterday. Some profit-taking in the US currency left it easier against most leading currencies.

There was more interest in the Deutsche mark than of late, following renewed talk of realignment in the European Monetary System soon

Sterling failed to stage any worth-while recovery, trading within narrow limits before finishing 10 points up at $1.4310.

Against the Deutsche mark, the pound, though off the bottom, lost 1½ pfennigs at 3.7750.

TEMPUS

Little Mo overshadowed by indexed gilts

The radical chic of the gilt-edged market trained glasses yesterday on Little Mo, yet another monetary thoroughbred from the Bank of England, – and did not shorten the odds on Little Mo, or Mo, the Chancellor's favourite indicator which comprises notes and coin in circulation plus bankers' operational balances, can be extrapolated from the Banks' weekly return, and yesterday's figures appeared to show Mo fairly well poised. Notes fell £2.5m, while total bankers' balances jumped by £29m Treating the cash ratio requirement as a constant of about £500, could leave Mo around the middle of the 4-8 per cent target range, assuming the seasonal adjustment is working well. Nevertheless, short dated-gilts fell by about a quarter of a point, with longs shedding up to a half. A combination of weaker sterling and hungry jobbers pulled the market down. Traders feel that Mo will perform as skittishly as all the other monetary indicators.

Attention instead focused on the index-linked stocks, which showed gains ranging from ⅛ in the '88 issue to ¾ in the 2016 stock.

A buying circular from Capel-Cure, Myers, claiming that they are now at their cheapest levels' helped to stimulate buying interset. The broker calculate that real returns on the shorter indexed bonds are now fractionally under 5 per cent and a snip for institutions who have yet to build core holdings.

The government broker kept the market on the hop. Theoretically, the GB still has two index-linked stocks to use as tapes – the 1990 and the 2020 issues. Yesterday he was bid for both issues but refused to supply stock, while supplying other issues as unofficial taps. At the time the old rumour that the Government was planning to axe all future sales of index-linked stock was having a run. True or false the whisper highlights the rod the Bank has created for its own back. Indexed gilts helps institutions to value the conventional market to easily. A one fund manager pointed out, if index-linked stocks were not around with near 5 per cent real returns, then convetional gilts would surely have crashed through the 10 per cent yield level by now.

S R Gent

Rarely do Marks and Spencer's suppliers complain public. The cachet of supplying Britain's best-known retailer is balanced by the fear which Marks' tough commercial approach inspires. Any behind the scenes tension over pricing for example will normally stay under wraps. Yesterday however, S. R. Gent, who came to market last summer on a go-go rating (the company sells 90 per cent of its women's and childrens clothing output to Marks) twitched the veil a fraction.

In the six months to end December, 1983 sales rose 18 per cent and the gain was plainly accelerating. At the November annual meeting, the chairman, Mr Sidney Marks, said turnover was ahead by a sixth. Profits however at the trading level, which is where it really counts, (since the pretax level distorted by a falling interest charge after the group banked the flotation proceeds), were only 10 per cent ahead at £2.1m. Trading margins eased back from 6.1 per cent to 5.7 per cent. It looks very much as if Gent was hit by a Marks' thunderbolt. Consumer demand has been strong, so Marks brought the Spring selling season forward. Gent found itself making Marks summer gear in November, instead of at the turn of the year.

The switch from Autumn to Spring fashion drags on group margins, because the machinists need time to master tne new patterns, and output slows. This year the changeover could not be disguised by the straddle effect of moving from the first half to the second. Hence the slippage in margins.

Gent hopes to catch up again in the second half, and board talk that sales are significantly ahead of the comparable period last year should translate into a 25 per cent improvement – enough perhaps to underpin market hopes of £6m, plus pretax for the year, or 15½p earnings per share. That would be enough to protect the rating, which looks to be improving anyway. Floated at 160p on an effective historic p/e of 11, Gent's prospective multiple at 210p, is around 13. But Gent has made no secret of its plan to scale down dependence on M & S to around 75 per cent turnover. Mr Marks deserves full marks for trying.

Tricentrol

The only instant way that the Tricentrol oil exploration group will improve its market rating is probably through a takeover. While waiting for it the share price has stayed firmly below the 1983 high of 244p and although it was marked up 2p to 213p yesterday this was more to do with the first increase in dividends for three years than a glowing response to reasonable figures. Tricentrol's asset value is about 350p per share; even net assets at book value stand at 184p per share. The company has been dogged by board changes, as well as persistent takeover rumours, but it has struggled manfully to put its balance sheet into better shape. If a bid were forthcoming it would find no support below 300p.

Tricentrol is in the process of selling off the bulk of its US onshore oil operations and funds recouped from this should go a long way to reducing an uncomfortably large long-term debt of close on £130m. Six companies, none of them British, have been shortlisted as buyers. By mid 1984 Tricentrol could return to its original intention of restricting exploration expenditure to generated cash flow and using borrowings for development. A leaner body with much of the fat trimmed off might be enough to attract a bidder. Perhaps the improved dividend is an early precaution: a diviend track record is alays useful.

Tricentrol's pretax profit showing is largely a reflection of its switch to compliance with SSAP 20, the accounting standard, but even without this, the compnay would have struggled to stand still. The halving in petroleum revenue has given a valuable boost to the net.

Racal-Redac to expand in electronic engineering

Racal-Redac, a company in the Racal Electronics group, has concluded a software licensing agreement with H H B-Softron, a New Jersey company which specializes in computer-aided design and test software.

Mr Barrie Murray-Upton, Racal-Redac's marketing director, said yesterday this would give the company an important edge in meeting the design and test needs of electronic engineers.

Racal-Redac estimates the agreement will be worth more than $20m (£14m) over the next three years.

In brief

● SECURITY CENTRES has agreed to buy three security and alarm companies in the Irish Republic for 1.75m Irish punts in cash (about £1.42m).

● BBA GROUP: In 1983, the group continued to make progress from the setback of 1980. Pretax profits rose form £4.54m to £5.51m on turnover, up from £150.9m to £156.11m. The total dividend is unchanged at 1.74p net a share. In 1984, the board expects a further advance in profits.

● CITY OF ABERDEEN LAND ASSOCIATION: Half-year to Dec. 31, 1983. Turnover £8.66m (£4.52m). Pretax profits £130,000 (£51,000). Interim dividend unchaged at 4.25p a share.

● STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES (Holdings): Half-year to Dec. 31, 1983. Turnover £10.57m (£8.53m). Pretax profit of £620,000, against a loss of £172,000 last time. No interim dividend (same).

● BRIDON has bought a 15 per cent interest in R K Technologies for £250,000 cash on completion and the transfer to R K of Bridon's interest in R K Carbon Fibres. Bridon has held a 25 per cent stake in R K Carbon Fibres since 1982.

● METAL CLOSURES GROUP: Results for 1983. Turnover £78.98m (£76.35m). Pretax profit £6.82 (£5.95m). Total dividend 6.3p (5.7p).

● BANRO INDUSTRIES: Results for 1983. Turnover £24.62m (£24.13m). Pretax profit £513,000 (508,000). Total dividend unchanged at 3.3p net a share.

● MANDERS (HOLDINGS): Results for 1983. Turnover £40.22m (£38.11m). Pretax profit £4.39. (£3.49m). Total dividend 7p (6p) a share.

● NOBLE AND LUND: In 1983, the company fell to a pretax loss of £570,000, against a pretax profit of £69,000 last time. No dividend is being paid, compared with 0.35 net a share last year. Turnover declined from £2.01m to £594,000.

● AUTOMATED SECURITY (HOLDINGS): Year to Nov. 30, 1983. Turnover £24.21m (£20m). Pretax profit £4.39m (£3.24m). Total dividend raised from the equivalent of 0.87p net to 1.03p net a share.

● LYON & LYON: Pretax profits for 1983 jumped from £209,000 to £402,000. Turnover £12.4m (£12m). Total dividend 5.5p (5p) net a share.

● McLAUGHLIN AND HARVEY (builder and civil engineer; quoted on the USM): Results for 1983, £51.87m (£46.31m). Pretax profits £1.67m (£1.59m). Total net dividend 7p (6.4p).

● TRIDENT COMPUTER SERVICES GROUP: Half-year to Jan 31, 1984. Turnover, £1.84m (£1.65m). Pretax profits more than trebled, from £53,000 to £177,000. Interim dividend, net, 0.6p (0.5p) a share.

● NEW EQUIPMENT: Agreement has been reached between Mr E. N. Corner, Mrs D. Corner and Mrs K. F. Corner and the trustees of the Corner family trusts and the independant directors of New Equipment on the terms of acquisition by Lathamstone of the N.E. ordinary shares not already owned by the Corner family. Lathamstone is a company controlled by Mr E. N. Corner and Mrs K. F. Corner. The independant directors have agreed to the terms and are recommending other shareholders to accept the offer. All public shareholders will receive consideration equivalent to 70p cash for each ordinary. This values the 709,000 ordinaries held by the public (which is 35.45 per cent) at about £496,000.

مكرر من الأصل



Holmes à Court faces $2.5m suit at Weeks

By Jonathan Clare

The seven top executives employed by Weeks Petroleum, the Connecticut oil business now controlled by Mr Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian entrepreneur, are suing the company for $2.5m (about £1.7m).

The claim is for compensation for a material change in employment after the change in control.

But all seven have stated that they wish to remain employed by Weeks. US employment contracts frequently have "golden parachute" clauses which may be triggered by a change of ownership.

Richard Price challenges argument that wages do not matter

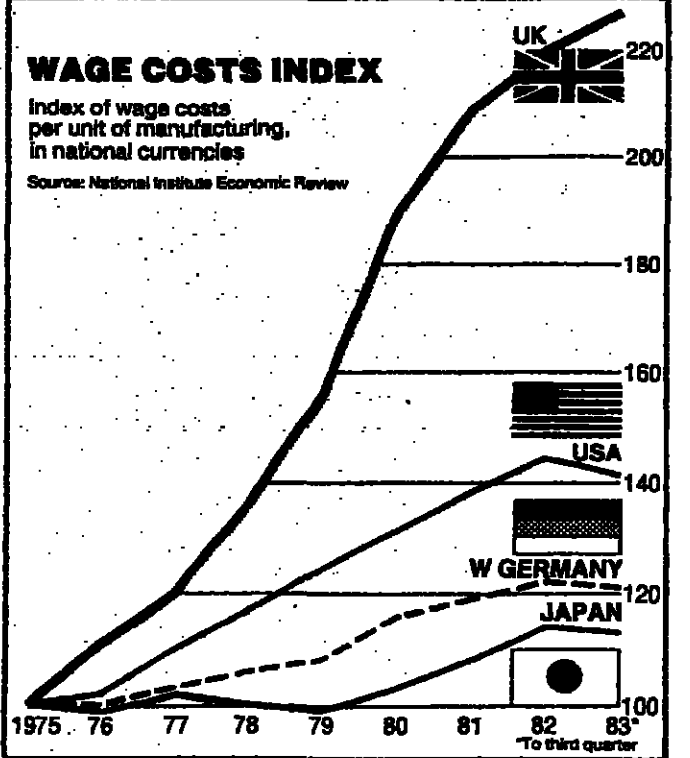
Industry must compete to protect jobs

Britain's competitiveness is on a knife-edge. The rate of increase of our unit labour costs is slow by recent standards but our competitors are doing well too.

During the year to last September, wage costs per unit of output were flat in Japan and fell by about 2.5 per cent in the United States and West Germany in their own currencies. That is the measure of the challenge facing British companies as they look at their individual pay and productivity objectives.

Yet, Mr Henry Neuburger's arguments against wage cuts (*The Times*, March 16) are utterly dangerous and look as naturally at home in today's environment as would a dodo fluttering uncertainly in Regent's Park aviary.

Consider the facts. British manufacturing industry is today on average 21 per cent less competitive compared with the other top industrial countries than in 1975 – a year not untypical of the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s – and in the intervening period, its relative unit labour costs did, at one stage, show as much as a 60 per cent loss of competitiveness on the 1975 position. This would be all the greater but for a 17 per cent deterioration in the effective exchange rate during the same period.



Productivity

Giving away our standard of living in the form of an ever depreciating pound has never been an acceptable alternative to improving our relative pay and productivity performance.

Companies are struggling to maintain a presence in export markets and to compete with imports. Sometimes, and increasingly, they are spectacularly successful; sometimes moderately so, but that is frequently at the price of inadequate profitability, thus storing up problems for tomorrow. Sometimes they fail, and then jobs and capacity are lost.

Britain has continued to lose its share of world markets since 1975. Going back to 1960, its share of manufactured exports was 16.5 per cent. Now it stands at only half that figure. And for every further 1 per cent which Britain loses in world markets today, 250,000 people are added to the dole queue – both from the service and manufacturing sectors.

We have paid a high price for our failure to maintain our competitiveness, and those of us who are so desperately concerned about today's appalling levels of unemployment must dwell on this.

There has been a significant change of direction since 1981. We have started to recover some of the lost ground. Between 1975 and 1980, relative to industrial countries as a whole pay in British industry rose by 29 per cent and productivity fell by 18 per cent. These figures now stand at 42 and 7 per cent respectively, for the period since 1975.

Changes in the exchange rate made a substantial contribution in the latter period. And this was not unwelcome. For while devaluation is no substitute for getting pay and productivity right, there is a difference between a strong pound with which companies can live, and an overvalued pound which kills markets for them. But in terms of pay and productivity relative to our competitors, the helter-skelter decline of the 1970s has been checked. We are more or less holding our own now.

A number of factors explain these more encouraging developments. One of the key elements appears to have been a greater recognition on the part of employees and employers that it is the viability of the individual unit or operation that matters.

External comparability, perceived "going rates" of pay on a national, local or industrial basis, have tended to become less relevant around the country's pay bargaining tables.

There is evidence that managements are able to operate with a greater sense of purpose today, at least partly because of improved understanding. Management is also better informed. It sets greater store by communicating and consulting with employees.

There are some conspicuous exceptions to this pattern of more sensible industrial relations, well demonstrated at Warrington or the Nottingham pitheads this week. But the 1980 and 1982 Employment Acts now provide employers with a remedy. While few managers believe that the law should have a more prominent role in industrial relations, the new legislation does go a long way to redress the bias against the employer, and improve the background environment within which a company's industrial relations are conducted.

We are moving in the right direction. But where does this leave Mr Neuburger and his apparent view that the price of labour has no bearing on the *demand for it? Even in a closed* economy this would be nonsense: the increased share of incomes in the national cake – whatever its size – would be at the expense of profits. Without adequate profits, there would be no capital and no employment.

Devaluation

But ours is far from a closed economy. We may still be an island geographically, but that is far from true in economic terms. Britain has one of the most open of the world's economies

Mr Neuburger concedes some validity to the international competitiveness argument. He offers price control and/or devaluation as better answers. Neither is remotely acceptable. Confirmed failures of the past offer no recipe for the future.

When, three or four years ago, sterling soared to unrealisitic levels, some companies selling exclusively into a secure domestic market were untroubled by the loss of competitiveness. The message struck home when the purchasing power of that market was diminished.

The same is true of our pay and productivity performance. As part of a trading nation, every company, whether or not is sells in the world market, is affected directly or indirectly by the degree of international competitiveness we enjoy.

In the interests of preserving today's jobs and trying to create more for tomorrow, it is essential that we ignore Mr Neuburger's advice. Better competitiveness signposts the road to lower unemployment.

The author is director of social affairs at the Confederation of British Industry.

APPOINTMENTS

Racal Marine chairman to head energy group

Racal Energy Resources Group: Mr **David J. Peacock** has become chairman and managing director. He will continue as chairman of the Racal Marine Group.

The Aviation Insurance Offices' Association: Mr **D. F. Floyd**, aviation underwriter of the Eagle Star Group, has been re-elected chairman. Mr **R. F. Dowlen**, group aviation underwriter of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, has been re-elcted deputy chairman.

CSM Parliamentary Consultants: **Sir Brooks Richards** has become chairman. **Professor Quentin J. Hietpas** has been elected a director and **Mr Peter R. Jones** has been appointed company secretary.

S W Farmer Group: **Mr Robert J. Wills** has been made a director and will be responsible for the engineering interests of the group other than structural steel.

W S Atkins Group Consultants: **Mr John E. Moore**, and **Mr David G. Morgan** have been appointed technical directors.

Citibank NA: **Mr Colin J. Wark** has become vice-president, head of the Midlands regional office in Birmingham.

AE Turbine Components: Mr **Michael Larner** has become finance director and company secretary.

Porth 84: **Mr James Cotton** has been appointed managing director of the company, a member of the A.J. Gooding group. He succeeds Mr David Taft, who is rejoining the Gooding Group central management team.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	8½%
Barclays	8¾%
BCCI	8½%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*8½%
Lloyds Bank	8½%
Midland Bank	8½%
Nat Westminster	8½%
TSB	8½%
Williams & Glyn's	8½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 5¾%. £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¼%. £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

● An academic takes off

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

● Competition on two wheels

A practical lesson in large-scale gardening

By Ross Davies

Stephen Scrivens believes in playing it by the book when it comes to setting up on your own in his line of business. Two years ago, he was Lecturer in Landscape Construction at the Pershore College of Horticulture. Today he runs his own consultancy, Technical Landscapes bases in Ledbury and employing five people.

TLL and Stephen Scrivens specialize in 'high technology landscapes' particularly in plants, sometimes very large or exotic ones, in places such as roof gardens, city centres or indoors where they would not thrive without artificially-provided heat, light and water.

Mr Scrivens is completing his most demanding British contract since he went into business – a £200,000 indoor water garden in Sovereign House, the new Townsend Thoresen office development in Wilton Road at the side of Victoria Station, London.

He went into business, he says, because "It is the only chance you get of putting the theory into practice." But getting into business and staying there can be two different things, and this is where playing it by the book came in.

While lecturing and researching at Pershore Mr Scrivens wrote many articles in technical journals, among them the *Architects' Journal* – and these were later expanded into a book, Interior Planting in Large Buildings.*

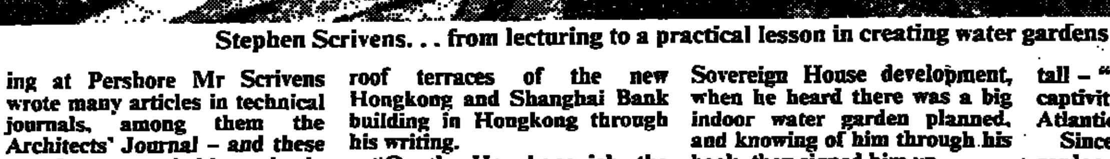
He won his two landmark contracts, one at Sovereign House and another on the £2m roof terraces of the new Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building in Hongkong through his writing.

"On the Hongkong job, the architects, Foster Associates of London, had seen my technical articles and approached me", he says. Mr Scrivens approached Architech, the architects on the Sovereign House development, when he heard there was a big indoor water garden planned, and knowing of him through his book, they signed him up.

The job does call for special skills. The garden contains a whole grove of Flöridan weeping figs (they don't need much light), some of them over 30 feet tall – "the biggest pot plants in captivity on this side of the Atlantic."

Since the floor of the indoor garden is two stories high over a bus lane, the trees had to be winched in through a specially designed hole in the floor.

*Architectural Press/Halsted Press, UK price £18.95.



Stephen Scrivens... from lecturing to a practical lesson in creating water gardens

£1m boost for robot makers

Pendar, one of less than half a dozen British companies offering fully flexible manufacturing systems including British-built robots, is getting a new injection of capital of nearly £1m, *Derek Harris writes*. It signals the likelihood of Pendar seeking a market quotation in the Over-the-Counter (OTC) market or on the Unlisted Securities Market (USM).

Pendar, now looking to expansion, is already projecting a turnover of £2.2m in the current financial year, well over double that in the year ended last December when turnover stood at £718,000.

A consortium led by Lovat Enterprise Fund yesterday announced an investment in Pendar of £900,000. It is taking a minority equity stake. Additionally investors in Industry (3i), which previously helped with start-up capital, is injecting £90,000 into Pendar's automation business.

Lovat is managed by Granville and Co. The two other venture capital companies in the consortium are Granville Venture Capital and Equity Capital for Industry. Lovat, which channels investment cash from five institutions, judges Pendar to have excellent prospects for long-term capital growth.

Since its own start-up at the end of 1980 Lovat has invested more than £5m in ten British companies with intersts as diversified as security and map publishing to computer software and soft drinks manufacture.

Pendar was set up in 1976 by Dr Rick Ballard, its chief executive, who, with others, started by each putting in £500 in savings. Consultancy in automated manufacturing led to actual production including two industrial robots.

Pendar has supplied robots and automated systems to a number of companies including British Leyland, Mitel, Logica and United Peripherals. Pendar has also developed advanced water treatment products.

Its factory is at Ebbw Vale. The consultancy headquarters is about to re-locate to a Bristol high-technology industrial estate. Because of increased costs coming through this year connected with the Bristol move, a marketing expansion and the entry into water treatment products, a small loss is expected this year despite the increased turnover. But Pendar is projecting a turnround to "significant" net profits before tax in 1985 and beyond. It is planning further product development including those in the automantion sector.

BRIEFING

Venture Founders, the Oxford-based backers for greenfield and pure-start-up projects, reports that it still has £12m available from a fund started recently with merchant bankers Guinness Mahon. The company said that it is still keen to hear from entrepreneurs who believe they have a good idea that can materalize into a good business. They are particularly interested in hearing from executives and managers of established companies who feel they have a good idea that a company may not be picking up or have a product or service than can fill a vacant niche in an existing market.

● *Contact: Venture Founders 39, The Green, South Bar Street, Banbury, Oxon OX16 9AE; Telephone: (0295) 65881.*

Swindon Enterprise Trust in the first 16 months of its life helped create 94 new small business ventures. The costs to the trust for each venture works out at less than £400 which the trust regards as extremely low; it is also a figure which is still reducing as more of the clients seeking advice move to the actual start-up stage.

This emerges from the trust's first detailed report on its activities. More than 600 people came for advice during the period to October last year and there has been no slacking of the demand since. A fifth of clients registered are now going on to start up businesss.

The trust was a joint initiative by the local Thamesdown borough council and a wide spectrum of local industrial and commercial companies and organizations.

● *Contact: Swindon Enterprise Trust, 1 Commercial Road, Swindon. Telephone (0793) 487793.*

MR FRIDAY Ken Pyne



'And what do I send you? A threat to go to the small claims court, or condolences on going bankrupt?

Motor cycle dream on Merseyside

By Derek Harris

Terry Wilson, one-time property developer who turned to motor cycle design, this week took a step nearer his dream of making a British-designed motor cycle a powerful competitor in a sector dominated by the Japanese.

He has been offered conditional help in starting manufacture by Merseyside Enterprise Board – part of Merseyside County Council – as soon as he can put together a financing package.

This follows a consultants' report made for the board on the prospects for the Wilson scheme. Despite the checkered history in recent years of British attempts to remain a force in motor cycling, the enterprise board has decided that the Wilson plan could have merit, although the amount of backing likely to be offered by the board will depend on the shape of the total financing package.

Mr Wilson sees an eventual prospect of taking between 7 per cent and 15 per cent of the British market in motor cycles currently running at 170,000 machines a year, although sales overall recently have been down. He also sees some exports as a possibility. If he proved right it could mean possibly 400 jobs in manufacturing the new machine, the Cotton Centaur.

The enterprise board's interest is in getting a factory sited on Merseyside and so far Mr Wilson has favoured such a location. Merseyside could offer special development area grants.

The Merseyside board has already given some aid to Cotton International, the Wilson design company, to produce a prototype machine. Chief designer at Cotton is Jan Fellström who has previously been involved in design work for Japanese machines and West German cars.

The unique feature of the Centaur is a monocoque pressed steel frame which not only confers a claimed exceptional rigidity with lightness but which Mr Wilson says makes the whole machine cheaper to produce. "We shall be able to undercut the Japanese", he said.

A retail price some 7 to 10 per cent cheaper than a comparable Japanese machine could be on the cards, according to Mr Wilson.

Terry Wilson and prototype of the new Cotton Centaur

'We could undercut Japanese prices by up to 10 per cent'

One of the claimed advantages of the design is that it can accommodate power units from 80 cc to as much as 500 cc, allowing economical variations on the same basic frame. Mr Wilson said: "A lot of variations are possible from commuter machines to sports bikes. Machines for use by the police and the military are other possibilities."

Although at first some components may be bought in from abroad Mr Wilson's aim is to source, in Britain as far as possible. He has engine designs in mind. He said: "Britain is perfectly capable of producing a successful motor cycle. I want to put the British motor c. industry back on its feet again

The Cotton design puts his team two years ahead of the Japanese, according to Mr Wilson. But with Honda recently airing the idea of starting up motor cycle production in Britain he could obviously have a battle on his hands.

As he started making the rounds of sources of venture capital Mr Wilson admitted that he possibly had a selling problem. He said: "It seems easy enough for those in industries like microelectronics to raise capital. But Britain's future surely does not lie solely with high technology ventures. What matters is that you get your business right within a technology even if it is no longer at the leading edge."

Rugby at the crossroads: 3

Stop the Lions tours, we want to get on to the World Cup

The International Board meets in London this week to consider the future of rugby. In the concluding part of this series by our rugby writers, DAVID HANDS and GERALD DAVIES propose changes which would widen the game's horizons while retaining its traditional spirit.

The time has come to acknowledge that rugby is no longer the property of Britain and its former colonies, of Ireland and of France. It is a world game and we believe that a permanent secretariat should be established to assist the conduct of rugby in individual countries, to facilitate tours between countries, to respond to questions of interpretation, to be a final court of appeal. All of which need not detract from the authority of individual unions, of whom the existing IB countries have always been at pains to disseminate knowledge to those seeking it.

A permanent body would be in a position to monitor progress in all rugby-playing countries. England, for instance, are contemplating a visit to South Korea. Information – for English and Koreans – could be made available through a permanent body at regular intervals before the visit occurred.

The Koreans, to retain them as an example of a developing rugby nation, might identify with a world authority either through some form of associate membership or directly through a zonal representative, who would ensure they were kept abreast of world trends. At present their nearest IB representative is in Australia, with whom links are fairly tenuous.

Moreover, a permanent body such as we envisage, probably based in London, would be ideally placed to negotiate a world cup competition. Hitherto rugby's powers have set their face resolutely against such a competition, possibly because of pressure by marketing groups *outside* the game, yet there is a growing tide of opinion – not necessarily in Britain – favouring a world cup.

How often have we, in the media, labelled games between outstanding teams as an unofficial world championship – such as the game between Wales and South Africa in 1951 for example? That, in itself, of course does nothing to justify a world competition but much more soundly-based considerations do.

Firstly, in a players' game, it would be a logical summit for any player. Secondly, it would generate intense interest in the game and create a huge amount of revenue which, because the competition would be organized *within* the game and not by some external body, would be used for the benefit of rugby throughout the world.

Apart from the sums which would go to the unions involved in the later stages of the competition, certain monies could be designated to the poorer rugby-playing countries, for the welfare and development of their game. The competition would answer many of the needs of the stronger non-IB such as Romania, Argentina, Russia and Italy, who feel excluded from international affairs under the current arrangements. They would derive a yardstick for their own development, they would rub shoulders with players of different social and ideological backgrounds, they would inevitably learn more about the game.

The effects of a world cup, too, would be progressive. One country having achieved the status of world champions, competing nations would be keen to bring them down, just as in domestic competitions, the holders of the John Player Cup in England, the Ranfurly Shield in New Zealand, the Currie Cup in South Africa, find that teams they meet play that much harder and regard victory as a greater achievement if they can bring down the holders. Spectator interest becomes greater and more revenue is generated to the benefit of the club, province or country.

If this suggests that the purpose of the game is to make money, that is only partly true. These days every club, every country needs money but the other advantages come from the increase in standards, or organization, selection and playing standards.

We do not, however, suggest that a world cup be placed on top of the existing playing arrangements. Such a competition, every four years, would probably mean the end of British Lions tours, currently taking place every three years.

Nowadays, the Lions run counter to the requirements of individual countries. The four home unions work hard to establish a good national side, one which may have distinctly different characteristics, strengths and weaknesses, from the other three. Their work is maintained when they tour abroad but is dissipated when a handful of their leading players are chosen for the Lions, whose management then faces the task of blending four different styles into one cohesive whole in an increasingly short time.

The same problem faces incoming touring sides: it is asking too much of Australia – or even New Zealand – to give them an 18-match itinerary, including four internationals and the Barbarians, and still expect them to enjoy the peripheral benefits of touring. The logical answer is for the four home unions to tour individually and for incoming tours to be partitioned, visitors going to Wales and Ireland one winter, England and Scotland another winter.

It may be argued that New Zealand would miss the Lions and the revenue they create. The visits of the last two Lions sides suggest they will not miss much on the playing side and if they were assured of a regular visit from one of the four home countries, in successive years (with breaks to encompass France and Australia) there would be few complaints.

Is there any place in our brave new world for amateurism? Emphatically yes, because that is one of the great strengths and the enduring qualities of rugby union. We do not believe that players want to be paid for playing the game, though it should be appreciated that amateurism means different things to different nations.

Moreover, we believe there is something intrinsically good about the maintenance of a game which is played for itself rather than any monetary reward. This is not to say that players should be cut off from any conceivable benefit of their links with the game. What is the difference, for example, when Malcolm Dacey, the Welsh stand-off half, is offered a job as a company representative with the increase in salary and accompanying perks the new job entails, and when Bill Beaumont earns a sum of money for writing an autobiography?

If he were not an international rugby player, Dacey might not have been offered the job. Nor is every rugby player going to rush to his typewriter when his active days are over. The market in sports books is not so huge. At the moment the regulations allow players to trade on their status in some ways but not in others; in the process they hinder the game by preventing talented people from returning something to the game as coaches or administrators.

The amateur ethos also ensures the multiplicity of character involved in the game. Rugby has long outgrown its class-conscious image: players come from all walks of life, artisan and artist, professor and plumber.

Those who play at the highest level can still identify directly with those at the social end of the scale and it is important that, at the end of the game, player and spectator can meet on an equal footing at the bar, maintaining a valuable sense of perspective.

The lawmakers, administrators and players should ensure that violence on the field happens as little as possible. Violent players reflect an unhappy social trend but players whose behaviour offends accepted canons should not be considered for selection at any level.

The laws, of themselves, cannot prevent misbehaviour; they, or their intepretation, can lead to frustration on the field, thence to misbehaviour. How much a simplification of the laws is needed.

The work on a rewrite of the laws has, of course, been done. The only requirement is a panel of experts, legal and technical, to ensure general approval and a new set of laws can be drawn up.

There is a moratorium on the laws until next year; perhaps a suitable printer can be found by then or maybe an individual union will be brave enough to go ahead on its own. There is no lack of foresight and courage in today's game. It must be harnessed, for the sake of tomorrow.

Billiards could be about to burst into flame



Billiards is the gentleman's game. You have it on no less an authority than a gentleman called Fred Davis. Photograph by Ian Stewart.

What a nice change billiards makes in this snooker age

It is the gintleman's game, the subtle one, a game of unlimited variety, Fred Davies says, a game of clever little nudges, a game for those of austere taste, and a lovely change from all the crash-bang-wallop of multi-coloured snooker. Billiards: the game whose use, for the most part, is restricted to those moments when your opponent pockets that decisive black and you remark: "Of course, billiards is a much better game, you know."

This is the week when the world professional billiards championships are being played at the Majestic Snooker Centre in Portsmouth, with £8,000 in prize money. Peanuts, of course, by Steve Davis standards, but could it be that a smouldering interest in billiards is about to burst into flame?

Here is Fred Davis, the top seed, who has been playing billiards for more than 60 years. – he is now aged 70 – calmly click-clicking the balls abour the table in their delightful red and white patterns: cannon and pot, cannon and pot. He holds the record for the highest post-war world championship break, scoring 583 when he beat Rex Williams in 1980.

Over to snooker

"It was all billiards when I started," he said. "It was my ambition to be world champion at billiards. Well I got the boy's title, then the junior title – and then they gave it up almost overnight. They all went over to snooker."

And that was in the 1930s, long before the start of the snooker boom we witness now. "The billiards pros were so good in the early Thirties that they were getting breaks of 4,000," Davis continued. "They were so good the spectators lost interest. They made the game look so easy that they were no longer appreciated. After that, well, there was just about enough billiards played to stop the game from dying."

But down in Portsmouth this week every one is walking about saying "Isn't this great?" and "What a nice change this makes". For what with one thing and another, we do get rather a lot of snooker on television these days, and the result is that the golden-egg-laying goose has her moments of looking a touch under the weather.

Wonder to behold

And that brings us to Channel 4. Portsmouth was full of a quiet buzz about a televised billiards tournament, doubtless to be called *Pot White*. Adrian Metcalfe, head of Channel 4 sport, said: "Yes, we have been trying experiments with televised billiards and we are quite encouraged by the trials. We are moving forward slowly."

There is the question of format: Fred Davis's 583 break, though doubtless a wonder to behold, would not fit into a readily digestible television package. It is a matter of organizing a kind of one-day cricket version of the sport: "Something that gets the flavour of it without bastardizing the game," Metcalfe said. The best of three games of 100-up is one notion.

"I'm a firm believer that playing billiards makes you a better snooker player," Davis continued. "A billiards player will always have an edge in positional play. And I think pro snooker players should support billiards more. They would if there was more prize money. I always play a lot of billiards in practice and I know Steve Davis does the same. The thing is, billiards is such a nice game."

Simon Barnes

CRICKET

Finding out how much England have learnt

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Lahore

England's position after three days of the third and final Test match against Pakistan corresponds to what it was after three days of the first Test and it will be fascinating to see how much more successful they are in coping with it. Here, as in Karachi, Abdul Qadir looks to hold the key . . . unless Pakistan's faster bowlers should strike first thing this morning while there is still some dew in the pitch.

With Fowler and Smith already out in the second innings, England are looking to Gatting, Gower, Lamb and Randall to get them enough runs to have any kind of a winning chance, and none of them has yet played in Pakistan anything resembling the sort of attacking innings that will be needed.

In the first Test match, when the fourth day began, England had eight second-innings wickets in hand and were 41 runs behind. This time, again with eight wickets in hand, they are 37 runs behind. In Karachi, Smith and Gatting rather than Smith and Fowler were out while Botham rather than Gatting was one of the four remaining batsmen.

In Karachi, when the match there was resumed, England lost their last eight wickets for 105 runs, Qadir making jelly of them.

The pitch had more bounce and turn in it than the present one, but not a lot more. Qadir, too, had a useful henchman in the off-spinner Tausif, who has since been dropped. To all intents and purposes things were the same, except in what should be the vital matter of experience.

To see which of England's batsmen look the wiser today will be of much interest. At Faisalabad, Gatting, Randall and Gower made runs against Qadir, and Marks certainly seems to have worked something out. Here on Monday, though, Qadir was still among the wickets with five for 84. Today comes the end-of-term examination.

Lynch ban after S African tour

Monte Lynch, the Surrey batsman who toured South Africa with the West Indian "rebels" this winter, will not be considerd for selection for the England Test team for four years by the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB).

The TCCB stress that the ban on Lynch is not intended as a punishment. It is meant to "defend the interests of English cricket by demonstrating the Board's determination to preserve the interests of multi-racial cricket," and to "provide a deterrent."

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTBALL: EUROPE EXPOSES GULF BETWEEN CLUB AND COUNTRY

Britons go in two by two to their ark of triumph

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

As if summoned by Noah to a Continental Ark, British clubs will go two by two into today's semi-final draws. Liverpool and Dundee United lead the way in the European Cup, Aberdeen and Manchester United follow in the Cup Winners' Cup and Tottenham Hotspur and Nottingham Forest bring up the rear in the UEFA Cup.

The rate of success in England and Scotland is a striking as the failure of the home countries, none of whom reached the last eight in the European Championship finals in France this summer. This anomaly illustrates the difference between domestic and Continental approaches.

Here the national sides are forced to survive as best they can in a season full of club fixtures. Abroad the priorities are reversed. One enterprising owner of a bar in Estoril who encourages patrons to frequent his otherwise undistinguished establishment by showing an almost uninterrupted display of football recorded on video, unknowingly made the fixture clear late on Tuesday night when he treated his audience to some "lowlights".

The defensive errors were so comically horrendous, the level of goalkeeping so risibly awful, the standard of marking so laughably loose, that the programme scarcely deserved the title *Highlights*. They turned out to be extracts from the Portuguese first division last weekend.

Not surprisingly in the circumstances, goals proliferated. Benfica, the leaders, claimed seven and so ragged were their opponents that the eventual tally might have been doubled. Indeed, during the season, their only testing fixtures, several of which are staged on clay, are against Oporto, their lone conquerors so far, and Sporting Lisbon.

The Portuguese triumvirate can afford to rest those who are not fully fit, to introduce newcomers gradually, and to relax when under little pressure. Liverpool cannot. From August to May they and their rivals in the first division are locked inside a league that is physically the most competitive and the most demanding in the world.

Liverpool's advantage in the awesome Stadium of Light was apparent almost from the start. Quicker, sharper, braver and stronger, they added the crucial attribute of accuracy in front of goal. *Before the interval* Whelan and Johnston had struck twice and the heart of Benfica and their vociferous supporters had been punctured well beyond repair.

Benfica's disavantage was as clear. The had neither the exceptional skill to be able to escape from such relentless attention nor the fortune that must accompany any challenger. Even Eriksson, their Swedish manager, admitted that "Liverpool are so difficult to break down".

He was surprised that Liverpool had recently decided to strengthen their squad. As Wark was bought to improve their goal-scoring ability in midfield, it was ironic that Whelan, who added the fourth, and Johnston, the likeliest to step down, should claim three and Rush, carrying an increasingly heavy burden as *their lone dependable* marksman, the other.

Dalglish, in creating two of them showed signs that his recovery is almost complete. He was disturbed *to read in these pages that his face is* "disfigured". He suggested his surgeon would not be too pleased about the description, either. Although there is a small but *marked depression in his left cheek*, the point is taken and an apology offered.

There was an equally noticeable elation in Liverpool's camp after *their magnificent truimph*. Their programme may yet end in Rome in the European Cup Final in May, but not one of their nine internationals will be playing for their countries in France the following month – a prospect that awaits at least half a dozen of Benefica's individuals.

Robson is worth his weight in lire

By David Miller

There were Italian press correspondents in the back row at Old Trafford on Wednesday night, and for all I know Italian agents in the smart seats. Bryan Robson's two spectacular goals, which sank Barcelona, will undoubtedly have unzipped fresh streams of Latin charm and enticement.

For Manchester United, necessity was the mother of invention. The need for goals persuaded Ron Atkinson eight matches ago to push Robson into an attacking role behind the strikers: the result has been six victories and a draw with six goals by Robson out of 20, taking United to their first European semi-final for 15 years and to the top of the Canon League.

Robson yesterday had the presence of mind to say, for the benefit of Old Trafford's delighted spectators, that such results might make him sway towards staying, though he would of course have to consider any offer. Atkinson, likewise, said that he would be reluctant to lose a player who has scored 15 goals in the season and without whom United would certainly be once more but a shadow in Liverpool's wake instead of pursuing two trophies.

Nothing can happen on the transfer scene until the end of the season and it may just be a question of whether United should win *anything* and be able to *offer* sufficient counter-enticement to persuade Robson to stay.

It was an outstanding achievement to come from two goals down in the Cup Winners' Cup quarter-finals, though Barcelona, who under Cesar Menotti's guidance have unquestionably forsaken their tough image, might at any time have turned the second leg their way. Their spirited counter-attacking may have lacked Maradona's properly fit contribution, but Victor, Marcos and Roja produced as much in terms of skill as their opponents.

Atkinson will probably be hoping to avoid Juventus and Aberdeen in today's semi-final draw and be paired with Porto, who eliminated Donetsk 4-3 on aggregate. "It would be nice to have a British final", he said optimistically.

United should be unchanged against Forest tomorrow, and then go to Minorca for a four-day training break. I trust that in the meantime Bobby Robson will be turning over in his mind whether to recall Wilkins, whose shrewd passing against Barcelona's persistent off-side trap was one of the pegs upon which United's success hung.

Kendall revives evergreen memories in a blue shirt

Old Evertonian who remembers better times on Merseyside

To the rest of the football world, Liverpool against Everton in the Milk Cup final on Sunday probably seems little more than a provincial and all-too-predictable argument briefly being given some cosmopolitan gloss. *There is a generation of* schoolboys to whom Everton mean nothing more than some downbeat sideshow to Anfield.

Who now speaks of Everton as *the school of science: this club who* for much of the 14 years since they last won the League championship have had to endure the 15 titles of their neighbours, the endless ignominy of *pitiless Merseyside* humour, of cocky, insensitive public insults from such as Emlyn Hughes?

The burden of such local rivalry, physical as much as emotional, has been too severe for the men who have followed Harry Catterick's more successful times. Bingham and Lee came and went while Shankly and then Paisley ruled like Caesar from the Mersey to the Med.



Kendall: the face that can look the enemy in the eye.

Perhaps Howard Kendall, with his memories of better years, with a temperament as compact as his evergreen performance at half back, can turn the wheel. It will be tough. Everton are inexperienced, with an average age of 23, and are without their new talisman, Andy Gray, who is ineligible. Yet Kendall can say, sitting in his little office at the Bellfield training ground: "We're nearer to them [Liverpool] than at any time since I came back here. For only the second time in years, after our recent League match against them, we're not concerned with their strength, but ours."

Kendall played 510 League matches for Preston, Everton, Birmingham, Stoke, Blackburn (player-manager) and then briefly for Everton again when succeeding Lee. At 17 he was the youngest player in an FA Cup Final when Preston lost to West Ham. He was again on the losing side for Everton against West Bromwich in 1968.

Yet what a team that was: West; Wright, Labone, Hurst, Wilson; Kendall, Ball, Harvey; Husband, Royle, Morrissey. The incomparable Alex Young had gone from the 1966 winning FA Cup side, but the same team, aided by Kenyon, Sandy Brown and Whittle, went on to take the championship by nine points from Leeds in 1970.

The midfield trio was the charm and the essence of the side. "I see *Los Tres Magnificos* have done it again," Labone would mockingly complain after the press had extolled the latest victory. Kendall, enormously hard for a little man, yet never dirty, was the realistic counterpart for the quixotry of Harvey, and widely regarded as possibly the best player never to win an England cap. What would Bobby Robson give for him now!

It is touching that Kendall should consider he was lucky in his career rather than unlucky: to captain the England Youth team who won the Little World Cup, to play for the Under-23 team, to share in Everton's golden postwar years. "It was a marvellous experience," he said, "nearly all off the cuff. There were no real coaching sessions. The pleasure was the way we did it. Often we were two up in 20 minutes. Everyone was a player. We spoilt people."

He thinks he might have made it with England if Alf Ramsey had given him a run, but he hashed his only oportunity with a League XI. What will he tell his team for Sunday? It all depends, he says, on how they react as they come out of the tunnel, *whether they are inspired* or frightened.

"The first touch can make or break a player at Wembley. I'll be saying we don't have to pay Liverpool *too* much respect. They're expected to win, but this is just one match, and in the last encounter we did well."

He thinks they can stop Liverpool *dictating* the pace the way they *like* to, but the absence of Gray is a loss. The day te Scots forward, with a goal every two and a half games, arrived from Wolves they had dead-ball *practice*. Gray thundered a header from the left-back Bailey's free kick past the Welsh international, Southall.

It is the supporters Kendall feels *for most: "They are the ones I want* to do it for, to know theywill have a great night out as well as an afternoon out. We want to whet their appetite for the FA Cup semi-final, *to be thinkig they're in a hurry* to get back to Wembley. I think our players will want to please the supporters more than Liverpool's players will." David Miller

Liverpool will make the Milk Cup their own property if they beat Everton on Sunday. It would be *their fourth successive win in the* competition and their third since the National Dairy Council sponsored it.

Player sale of little use to Derby

Football's great closing-down sale shut the doors at 5.0 yesterday, with little more than £500,000 in the tills and many clubs now wondering where *the* money to keep going will be found.

Of all the desperate sides declaring "everything must go", Derby managed to pull in £40,000 *from the sale* of Paul Futcher and Calvin Plummer to Barnsley.

But with both Coventry and Notts County failing to agree a fee for the Scottish international winger, John Robertson, they fell well short of the £100,000 they were looking for to help satisfy the Inland Revenue.

The second division club face an adjourned winding up order on Monday, and their chief-executive, Stuart Webb, said: "I am disappointed that we could not raise more from the sales and I now have to renew talks with Robert Maxwell

TRANSFERS: R Zondervan (West Brom to Ipswich, £70,000); M Grew (Leicester to Ipswich, £60,000); A Brown (Shrewsbury to Doncaster, £35,000); P Futcher (Derby to Barnsley, £30,000); K Stonehouse (Huddersfield to Blackpool, £25,000); A Birch (Chesterfield to Rotherham, £25,000); A Rogers (Portsmouth to Southend, £20,000); K Houchen (Orient to York, £15,000); C Plummer (Derby to Barnsley, £10,000); K Burns (Leeds to Derby, free); G Worrall (Manchester United to Peterborough, free); D Wakefield (Darlington to Torquay, free); *P Gregor* (Chesterfield to Doncaster, free); M Cawston (Southend to Stoke, free).

Maidstone clear decks to fortify challenge

By Paul Newman

Maidstone United are *hoping* to sign two new players, to strengthen their challenge for the Alliance Premier League championship. The Kent club, who are aiming to win the Alliance's nomination for election to the Canon League for the second year in succession, have released three players, O'Sullivan, Lemoine and Lazarus, in order to make way for new signings, before the Alliance transfer deadline at the end of the month.

Maidstone have lost only once in 19 league matches since the beginnng of October, and are *threatening to overhaul* Nuneaton Borough, who have led the Alliance for much of the season.

On paper, both Maidstone and Nuneaton have relatively easy *finishes to the season* and their meeting at Nuneaton – the penultimate match of the season for both clubs – could be decisive. Runcorn are also well placed to win *the championship, but have a* difficult fixture list.

● AP Leamington have withdrawn their resignation from the Southern League, following the decision of *Automotive Products, the owners of* their ground, to allow them to stay there for another season before selling it for development.

● Wales have named a 16-man squad for their first semi-professional international next *Tuesday, when they face* England at Newtown. The Welsh FA plan to organize more semi-professional international matches next season, including one against New Zealand.

SQUAD: T Nott (Maesteg), W Jones (Merthyr Tydfil), G Rogers (Barry), K Pontin (Merthyr Tydfil), D Redwood (Barry), A Gittins (Colwyn Bay), B A Jones (Colwyn Bay), J Smith (Bangor City), A Griffiths (Barry), A Jones (Rhyl), A Sullivan (Barry), I Love (Merthyr Tydfil), P Fisher (Merthyr Tydfil), T Morgan (Aberystwyth), P Jones (Merthyr Tydfil), B Davies (Ammanford).

ALLIANCE LEAGUE leading positions

	P	Hw	Aw	D	L	F	A	Pts
Nuneaton	33	12	9	6	6	55	30	57
Runcorn	32	9	8	10	5	47	30	52
Maidstone	30	9	8	8	5	46	23	50
Altrincham	31	9	8	5	9	49	32	47
Wealdstone	32	9	5	13	5	51	26	46

●Home win: 2pts, away win: 3pts; draw: 1pt.

Remaining fixtures

NUNEATON: Home: Barnet, Scarborough, Enfield, Maidstone. Away: Boston United, Worcester, Gateshead, Northwich Victoria, Runcorn.

RUNCORN: Home: Frickley, Wealdstone, Nuneaton, Altrincham. Away: Wealdstone, Maidstone, Telford, Scarborough, Dagenham, Weymouth.

MAIDSTONE: Home: Runcorn, Worcester, Trowbridge, Gateshead, Weymouth, Telford. Away: Bangor City, Enfield, Worcester, Northwich Victoria, Kettering, Nuneaton.

ALTRINCHAM: Home: Dagenham, Northwich Victoria, Kidderminster, Telford, Barnet, Frickley, Wealdstone. Away: Kettering, Yeovil, Runcorn, Enfield.

WEALDSTONE: Home: Runcorn, Worcester, Gateshead, *Dagenham, Frickley*, Northwich Victoria, Telford. Away: Frickley, Runcorn, Altrincham.

Wednesday's results

EUROPEAN CUP: Quarter-final, second leg: Dundee United 1, Rapid Vienna 0 (agg 2-2, Dundee win away goals); Dynamo Berlin 2, Roma 1 (agg 2-4); Dynamo Bucharest 1, Dynamo Minsk 0 (agg 2-1); Benfica 1, Liverpool 4 (agg 1-5).
EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP: Quarter-final, second leg: Manchester United 3, Barcelona 0 (agg 3-2); Aberdeen 3, Ujpest Dozsa 0 (aet: score after 90 mins 2-2; agg 3-2); Shaktors Donetsk 1, Porto 1 (agg 3-4); Juventus 1, Haka Valkeakoksen 0 (agg 2-0).
UEFA CUP: Quarter-final, second leg: Austria Vienna 2, Tottenham Hotspur 2 (agg 2-4); Hajduk Split 2, Sparta Prague 0 (aet: score after 90 mins 1-0; agg 2-1); Spartak Moscow 1, Anderlecht 0 (agg 3-4); Sturm Graz 1, Nottingham Forest (aet: score after 90 mins 1-0; agg 1-2).
SECOND DIVISION: Blackburn Rovers 1, Charlton Athletic 1.
Scottish premier division: St Mirren 3, Hibernian 1.
EUROPEAN UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Quarter-final, first leg: Poland 2, Spain 2.
EUROPEAN UNDER-16 CHAMPIONSHIP: quarter-final, second leg: France 1, England (agg 1-6).

WELSH CUP: Semi-final, first leg: Hereford United 0, Wrexham 0.
FA TROPHY: Fourth round replay: Whitby 0, Dagenham 3.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Maidstone 3, Kidderminster 1.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Cheltenham 0, Fareham 0; Sutton Coldfield 4, AP Leamington 4. Midland division: Merthyr Tydfil 3, VS Rugby 2; Milton Keynes City 0, Oldbury 2; Wellingborough 1, Leicester United 3.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton v Marine, postponed. Bass Cup: Semi-final, second leg: Worksop 1, Hyde 2 (agg 2-3).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Brighton 1, Leicester City 0; Bristol Rovers 4, Swindon 2; Norwich 1, Ipswich 1; Southampton 1, Watford 3.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Stoke 2, Aston Villa 2; Sunderland 3, Derby 0. Second division: Barnsley 4, Huddersfield 1; Middlesbrough 1, Blackpool 0; Notts County 4, *Port Vale 1; Oldham 2, Preston 2.*
LIBERTADORES CUP: Qualifying competition: Group one: Sportivo Luqueno (Paraguay) 0, Estudiantes de la Plata (Argentina) 0.

MIDWEEK LEAGUE CUP: Bournemouth 0, Southend 0
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Essex Senior League 0, Herts County League 1.
TOUR MATCH: Southern Amateur League XI 3, New England Universities (US) 0.
SOUTH-EAST COUNTIES: Cambridge United 2, Tottenham 2.

RUGBY UNION
CLUB MATCHES: Cheltenham 13, Gloucester 27; *Cross Keys* 9, Bridgend 32; Glamorgan Wanderers 29, Lydney 14; Newbridge 30, South Glamorgan Institute 18; Pontypridd 35, Penarth 3; Tredegar 23, Maesteg 21; West Hartlepool 19, Headingley 12.
TOUR MATCH: Swansea 28, Sydney (Australia) 20.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH (at Beckenham) United Banks 6, Sussex 18.
SCHOOLS MATCH: St Bees 35, Keswick 0.

RUGBY LEAGUE
FIRST DIVISION: Hull 23, Leeds 10; Leigh 15, Oldham 21; Widnes 14, Fulham 18.
SECOND DIVISION: Bramley 14, Halifax 17; Huddersfield 33, Huyton 8.

Brazil's future brighter

By Clive White

There cannot be many men worth *£500,000* who have been as miserable as Alan Brazil has been in the past 12 months at Tottenham Hotspur. The fact that he has worn five different numbers on his shirt is *proof in itself that* he has not yet really arrived.

More obvious proof, of course, is that he has scored only five goals this season. But the two goals which *have come within the last fortnight* have given him hope for his future at White Hart Lane, when just a month ago there appeared none. It was then that he handed in a *transfer request that was more like a* sign of surrender.

He believes his failure has been due equally to poor form and the absence of the kind of luxury service *he got at Ipswich, from Muhren in* particular.

The goals he scored in each leg of Tottenham's UEFA Cup quarter final triumph over FK Austria were the most crucial. His goal in the first leg for a 2 – 0 lead meant the Austrians had some climbing to do; his next, after 13 minutes of Wednesday's tie in the Wiener Stadium, knocked them down practically before they had started.

In the event, Vienna held none of the horrors forecast for club, manager, or team. The Spurs supporters, properly penned in this time, were given little opportunity to disgrace themselves inside the stadium and, more importantly, gave Austria's own villains no chance to test their mettle against the infamous English.

The team, threatened in the first leg by the potential of their opponents' cunning and craft, and later even by alleged vendettas, *survived with surprising ease.* Perhaps the aging Austrians, who head their league, had not woken properly from their mid-season hibernation. Tottenham, themselves, now have time to rest and strengthen themselves for the next challenge Europe has to offer.

The bovver burghers of Graz

By Peter Ball

Sitting on the plane bringing Nottingham Forest back from Graz in the early hours of Thursday morning, Brian Clough was understandably pleased with life. Once again his team's defensive security, breached only by a somewhat dubious penalty, had been the basis for their exceptional European progress.

Clough, however, also took some quiet pleasure from the earlier evidence that England and English clubs do not have a complete monopoly on crowd violence.

The Russian referee left the field, *with a heavy police escort, to a* shower of abuse and missiles. One metal object thrown from the main stand, which looked like a knife or spoon, necessitated fast evasive *action by Mr Yuschka, who ducked* in the nick of time

The events, though, gave Clough the opportunity to indulge in some heavy sarcasm later. "You are not *telling me there are* Austrian hooligans to write about are you?" he demanded. "Not those nice, gentle people? They don't throw things and spit at you."

Well, yes, they did. And, to the horror of some of the Forest shareholders, who had also been targets at the end of the match, it was not teenage skinheads in boots but *apparently respectable* middle-aged burghers who were responsible. Are we seeing a new phenomenon in football violence?

GOLF

Davies an intruder on course to records

By Mitchell Platts

John Davies, the former Walker Cup player, stayed en route to establish two records in the Sunningdale foursomes when he partnered Martin Devetta through to the semi-finals yesterday. Now Davies can become the first player in the history of the tournament, which is celebrating it fiftieth anniversary, to be associated with the winning side on four occasions and, with Devetta, he can make the first successful defence since the last war.

In this morning's semi-finals Daviesand Devetta will meet the Irish internationals Mary McKenna and Maureen Madill, while Jill Thornhill and Clare Waite face the professionals Michele Walker and Christine Langford.

With three female partnerships remaining, Davies and Devetta must feel like intruders.

That Davies and Devetta survived was a tribute to their powers of recovery. After eight holes of their quarter-final, they were three down to the Chesterfield professional Michael McLean and his Derbyshire County partner Ian Whyatt.

Devatta, however, played the most delightful pitch to some eight feet from the ninth hole, which appeared to galvanize the combination, who went on to win five holes in a row.

Miss McKenna and Miss Madill were involved in a contretemps at the twelfth on the way to their four and two win over Nick Mitchell and Howard Francis. First Mitchell and Francis sought a free drop from a cart track which the girls refused to give them.

Miss Madill explained later: "I knew we were in the right but, quite frankly, it is the most unpleasant match I have ever played in."

Mitchell explained: "We were giving them eleven shots, which is ridiculous."

FIFTH ROUND: J Thornhill (Walton Heath) and C Waite (Swindon) bt [illegible] Saunders [illegible] (Cotswold Hills) [illegible] Langford [illegible] P Hughes [illegible] Garner [illegible] Torrance [illegible] M McLean [illegible] Devetta [illegible] and A W [illegible] Francis [illegible] McKenna [illegible] bt D Stewart.
SIXTH ROUND: [illegible] Waite [illegible] 4 and 3; [illegible] Garner and [illegible] Devetta bt [illegible] McKenna [illegible] Francis 4 and 2.

Storming ahead

Thunder and lightning brought play to a halt in the first round of the £70,000 Zambian Open Championship in Lusaka yesterday but not before Roger Chapman, the former British Walker Cup international, had scored a fine 68, five under par, to establish a one-stroke lead over the field.

BADMINTON

Lin Ying, of China, justified top seeding in the ladies doubles yesterday. (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Yates prepared for semis this time

By Richard Eaton

Nick Yates today tries to become the first Englishman since 1939 to reach the semi-finals of the All-England championships, sponsored this year by Yonex. At Wembley yesterday he followed the euphoria of his victory over the holder, Luan Jin, of China, the previous day, with the mundanity of a 15-3, 15-2 win over an unranked Indonesian, Sigit Pamungkas.

This was exactly what Yates, if not the crowd, had wanted. Last year, *when he was also the only* English quarter-final survivor, after an equally wonderful win over another seeded Chinese, Chen Chang-jie, Yates was too spent to *raise himself to the same heights*, and with some anti-climax was rather straightforwardly beaten.

This time he got the anti-climax out of the way, and survived to tell *the tale. He believes there is still* some official disapproval of the independently arranged training methods that seem to have helped him utilize his very physical style of *badminton over longer periods of* time before getting jaded. However, there is apparently no rift between him and the England manager, Ciro Ciniglio.

Unassuming though he usually is, Yates also boldly stated he thinks he has a good chance of reaching the semis. Perhaps it is not usual for an Englishman to talk that way, but he *might* well be right. His opponent is not, after all, the world champion, Icuk Sugiarto, another Indonesian, but Michael Kjeldsen, the third best Dane, with the outstandingly supple *wrist*, who suprisingly won 1-15, 15-8, 15-12, and whom the England No 12 has beaten on both their privious meetings.

The other Englishmen, Keving Jolly and Dipak Tailor, both lost with honour, and of the three English women, there was again only one survivor – Helen Troke, who had to overcome a bout of butterflies before beating the former finalist from Japan, Saori Kohmoto.

There was nearly another Danish hero, when Jens-Peter Niefhoff held match points against the third-seeded Chinaman, Han Jian, before losing 17-16 in the third game, but a *third* Dane, Morten Frost, after the last two days an even clearer favourite for the title, was ousted in an unusual way.

His was to be the picture on the programme cover, until it was found he was wearing the wrong sponsor's badge. The badge was removed, whereupon the company concerned complained, and so the player was removed instead. Nobody else, on the evidence of yesterday's 15-7, 15-4 win over Chen Chang-jie, is going to do the same.

MEN'S SINGLES: Third round: M Frost (Den) bt Chen Chang-jie (China), 15-7, 15-4; H Arbi (Indo) bt K Jolly (Eng), 15-7, 9-15, 15-2; Han Jian (China) bt J Nierhoff (Den), 7-15, 15-5, 17-16; *P Dadukone (India) bt D Taylor (Eng) 15-1*, 15-7; Yang Yang (China) bt E Hartono (Indo), 15-10, 15-7; Liem Swie King (Indo) bt M Sidek (Mal), 15-3, 15-7; M Kjeldsen (Den) bt I Sugiarto (Indo), 1-15, 15-8, 15-12; N Yates (Eng) bt S Pamungkas (Indo), 15-3, 15-2.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Third round: Li Lingwei (China) bt Sung Hee Yoo (S Kor), 11-5, 12-9; H Troke (Eng) bt S Kohmoto (Japan), 8-11, 11-1, 11-8; Qian Ping (China) bt C Magnusson (Swe), 5-11, 11-5, 11-2; Yun Ja Kimksor bt K Beckman (Eng), 11-12, 11-3, 11-0; S Kitada (Japan) bt I Lie (Indo), 11-4, 11-2; Zhang Ailing *(China) bt C Hattens (Den)*, 11-1, 11-2; K Larsen (Den) bt G Gowers (Eng), 11-8, 11-8; Han Aiping (China) bt S Podger (Eng), 11-4, 11-4

● England's badminton team have avoided the holders, China, in the draw for the Thomas Cup, to be held in Kuala Lumpur in May. They are drawn with Indonesia, Japan and Malaysia. In the Uber Cup England's women are in the same group as *Malaysia, Canada* and Korea.

ICE SKATING

Torvill and Dean hit world for seven sixes

From John Hennessy, Ottawa

It seems that Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean are about to finish their competitive skating career on a triumphant note here this week. As if their performances during the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo last month were not enough, they have transcended that achievement in the compulsory dances at the world championships.

The competition began, by decree, with the paso doble, executed here with such precision by the Nottingham couple that their trainer, Betty Callaway, declared it to be the best paso doble they have ever performed. Compared with one mark of 5.9 for it at Sarajeve, accompanied by a miserly 5.7 among an array of 5.8, they this time registered five marks of 5.9 and four of 5.8.

But that was only the start. The next exercise was the Westminster waltz, and, with glorious lilt and elegance, Torvill and Dean this time seduced three full marks of 6.0 from the judging panel, with six of 5.9 *in* support. This mirrored their marks in Sarajevo, but with one big difference. In the Olympics the waltz was the last dance, with the judges perhaps in a mood towards generosity. With the rumba to come here, a dance which brought Torvill and Dean their first compulsory six in any form of competition during the British championship at Nottingham in November, there was clearly scope for a further breakthrough. So it was. They had four more stunning sixes for their rumba.

The other two British couples, Karen Barber and Nicky Slater (Richmond) and Wendy Sessions and Stephen Williams (Solihull), maintained their Olympic compulsory dance positions, in fifth and eleventh places respectively.

Katarina Witt, of East Germany, won the women's title on Wednesday night by the overwhelming margin of 3.4 points, placing her in a *different* league altogether from the remaining 22 competitors. There were one or two who achieved some kind of comparison with her in the free-skating section, *but her versatility across the board* in all three sections left her invincible.

Susan Jackson, the British champion, made one small error, in *a linking step during a combination* jump, but otherwise she skated well and moved up two place to twelfth, compared with Sarajevo.

OVERALL STANDINGS: 1, K Witt (EG) 2.0 (1.0); 2, *A Kondrashova* (USSR) *8.2* (3.0); 3, E Zayak (USA) 9.4 (2.0); 4, K Ivanova (USSR) 9.4 (7.0); 5, K Thompson (Can) 11.6 (5.0); 6, M Ruben (WG) 12.6 (8.0); 7, M Ito (Yug) 15.2 (4.0); 8, E Manley (Can) 17.4 (6.0); 9, S Dubravcic (Yug) 18.0 (10.0); 10, M S Carboni (Switz) 23.6 (15.0); 10, M Oberwiler (Switz) 25.2 (11.0); 12, S Jackson (GB) 25.2 (13.0); 13, K Teleer [illegible] 26.0 (9.0); 14 C Ensel (EG) 28.2 (9.0); 15, K Pauwels (Bel) 29.6 (16.0).

Port Vale crisis

Third division Port Vale will decide today whether to ask the Football League to call off Saturday home match with Orient because of *a flu virus*. The club has seven players affected by the virus.

IN BRIEF

Ovett is out of N Zealand 'Golden Mile'

Steve Ovett, the Olympic 800 metre champion, has withdrawn *from a £50,000 "Golden Mile" race* in Wanganui, New Zealand tomorrow because of international rules about prize money, race officials said yesterday. Russell Sears, the *organizer, said that Ovett pulled out* after receiving a cable from the International Athletics Federation, saying that "no athlete may accept a prize or training award if it is an *incentive to better a stated* performance."

● Zola Budd clipped four seconds from her unofficial junior world 1,500 metres record in Port Elizabeth. Miss Budd's time was 4 min 1.81 sec.

OLYMPIC GAMES: There has been another feud over the Olympic flame only a day after the *Americans announced* a "complete accord and settlement." Greek officials are "shocked and amazed" at the plan by the Los Angeles Olympic organizing committee to continue taking contributions for the torch relay across the United States until April 10.

CRICKET: Bob Willis flew into London yesterday after being forced *out of England's tour of Pakistan* with suspected hepatitis.

● Ian Botham has started light training after his knee operation but Graham Dilley still has numbness in his right side and may need further tests.

BOXING

Pulling his finger out

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Noel Quarless, who was sent home in disgrace for sticking his thumb in Conroy Nelson's eye in the seventh round at the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, London, said yesterday that he would pull his finger out next time and give the public something to shout about at the Albert Hall on April 11.

Quarless will be boxing Mark Lee, the Nevadan who kept coming back from more against Trevor Berbick at Wembley recently. Quarless had better be fit for even though the Nevada is small enough to be pushed around by Quarless, he does not take kindly to such begaviour and is in top shap. Should he find Quarless gasping after the fifth round, as he was at Bloomsbury, he will lay into him.

Quarless blamed his poor performance on a bout of tonsillitis: *"after the first three rounds my legs* were gone. I had no energy. I could not throw by combinations. Next time I will be dancing." He will be going back to the Boxing Board of *Control, where he has been spending* much time recently getting his managerial troubles sorted out, to talk them out of any harsh measures they may be thinking of taking for *his misdemeanour.*"

Jimmy Cable, the British light-middleweigth champion, is top of the bill on April" and faces an experienced Philadelphian in Buste Drayton, who is 19 in the workd

BOWLS

Bryant eases through

David Bryant, the holder, made reasonably relaxed progress in the *singles at the English* indoor championships, sponsored by Lombard North Central, at Hartlepool yesterday, (Gordon Allan writes). He beat two members of the England team – Richard Roylands, of the Manfield club in North London, 21-15, and Wyn Richards, of Cambridge Park, Twickenham, 21-9.

The score in the Richards match tells its own story, but Roylands gave Bryant much more to think about. Bryant led 14-6, which was when Roylands *rattled* up a few shots to edge in front 15-14. Roylands failed to grasp his opportunity and Bryant, with the aid of a couple of threes, glided through.

John Bell, of Cumbria, last year's English outdoor champion, also won two *matches* – 21-19 against Mike Heppell, of Cyphers, Becken*ham and 21-15 against George* Duns, of Wymondham Dell.

CRICKET

Australia draw as Border hits unbeaten 100

Port of Spain (AFP) – A resulute unbeaten century by Allan Border *and the support he received from* his last two partners, Rodney Hogg and Terry Alderman, saved Australia from defeat in the second Test here on Wednesday.

When Geoff Lawson fell 55 minutes before tea, West Indies were still 17 runs in the lead with only the last two wickets to take to clinch what appeared a comfortable victory. But *Border gained vital* support from Hogg and Alderman – support he lacked in the first innings when he finished on 98 not out – and saw out the day for a draw.

AUSTRALIA: First innings 255 (A R Border 98 not out, J Garner 6 for 60).

Second Innings

K C Wessels l-b-w b Garner	4
†W B Phillips run out	0
G M Ritchie b Small	26
*K J Hughes l-b-w Marshall	33
T G Hogan c Logie b Daniel	38
A R Border not out	100
D W Hookes c Richardson b Gomes	21
D M Jones b Richards	5
G F Lawson b Marshall	20
R M Hogg c Garner b Richards	9
T M Alderman not out	21
Extras (b 6, l-b 1, n-b 14, w1)	22
Total (9 wkts)	299

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–1, 2–35, 3–41, 4–114, 5–115, 6–153, 7–162, 8–196, 9–238.

BOWLING: Marshall 22-3-73-2; Garner 15-4-35-1, Small 14-2-51-1; Daniel 9-3-11-1; Richards 25-5-65-2, Gomes 27-5-53-1; Logie, 0.1-0-4-0

WEST INDIES: First innings: 468-8 dec (P J Dujon 130, A L Logie 97, IVA Richards 76, D L Haynes 53).

FOR THE RECORD

ICE HOCKEY
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Buffalos Sabres 4, Montreal Canadiens 2; Washington Capitals 5, Minnesota North Stars 1; Pittsburgh Penguins 3, Toronto Maple Leafs 1; Chicago Black Hawks 6, Winnipeg Jets 2; Edmonton Oilers 5, Hartford Whalers 3.

BASKETBALL
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Cleveland Cavaliers 100, New York Knicks 99; Milwaukee Bucks 102, New Jersey Nets 95; Dallas Mavericks 102, Atlanta Hawks 101; Los Angeles Lakers 123, Kansas City Kings 115; Denver Nuggets 134, Houston Rockets 125; Seattle Supersonics 104, Phoenix Suns 102; Detroit Pistons 132, San Diego Clippers 123.

FALKIRK: Dalhatsu tournament: First round: P and D Windows (Glasgow) 74 (Ross 28, Pope 25), Sperrings Solent Stars 75 (Johnson 22, Watson 22); Team Solripe Falkirk 80 (Hoffman 20, Morrison 19), Planters Leicester 62 (Leggette 20, O'Shea 15).

BOWLS
SWANSEA: Women's Home International Indoor Championships: Ireland 71, Scotland 153: (Irish skips first): R Tinney 8, F Whyte 28; E Cameron 12, N Munroe 28; N Gibson 13, J *Henderson 17; M Wilson 8, C Peacock 30;* E Bell 13, J Frame 28; K Toner 18, N McDougall 22

HARTLEPOOL: Men's National Indoor Championships: Singles: First Round: A Atkinson (Huddersfield) 21, H Kilsby (Falaise) *15; J McConnell (Bedford Borough)* 21, J McKechnie (Margate) 7; G Blake (County Arts) 21, M Ward (Stevenage) 12; A Ross (Longmeadow) 21, G Scadgell (Worthing) 16, R Lee (King George Field) 21, N Dolphin (Costwold) 18; M Gallacher (Isis) 21, S Palmer (Tye Green) 11; D Cruickshank (Dartford Stone Lodge) 21, M Entwistle (Ely) 19; R Dowse (Torbay) 21, E Ramsdale (Darlington) 19; J Bell (Cumbria) 21, M Heppell (Ciphers) 19; G Duns (Wimondham Dell) 21, D Southgate (Risbygate) 15; T Wilkinson (Stanley) 21, R Hart (Essex County) 14; J Arnett (Nottingham) 21, E Over *(City of Coventry) 7; D Bryant* (Clevedon) 21, R Roylands (Mansfield) 15; W Richards (Cambridge Park) 21, P McGuinness (Desborough) 4; P Moore (Spalding) 21, J Squires (Christie Miller) 18; M Biggs (Thamesdown) 21, P Bennett (Bodmin) 5. Second Round: McConnell 21, Atkinson 18; Ross 21, Blake 19; Lee 21, Gallacher 13; Dowse 21, Cruickshank 10; Bell 21, Duns 15; Wilkinson 21, Arnett 17; Bryant 21, Richards 9; Biggs 21, Moore 16.

FOOTBALL
FRENCH CUP: Laval 3, Rouen 1 (agg: 3-2); Nancy 1, Monaco 4, (agg: 3-4); Mulhouse 2, Bordeaux 2 (agg: 3-2); Besancon 1, Metz 1 (agg: 1-5); Lyon 4, Nantes 4 (agg: 4-4, Nantes qualify for quarter-finals *on* away goals rule); Guingamp 1, Toulon 0 (agg: 1-2).
LIBERTADORES CUP: Group Five: Portuguesa 1, Sporting Cristal 0; Group Two: Bolivar 3, Universidad Catolica 2; Group Three: America 2, Junior Barranquilla 0.
SWISS LEAGUE: St Gallen 2, Lausanne 0.

GOLF
SINGAPORE: Singapore Open: First round leaders: 66: T Sieckman (US); 67: Lu Hsi Chuen (Taiwan), Ho Ming Chung (Taiwan), T Gale (Aus); 68: Hsu Chi San (Taiwan), *F Minoza* (Phil), P Fowley (Aus); 69: M Marimuthu (Sing), S Cook (US), A Pass (US), Tsad Chien Teng (Taiwan), Toshihiko Otsuta (Jap), Mamoru Takahashi (Jap), Chang Tsang Liang (Taiwan), M Meshia (Jap), Hsieh Min Nam (Taiwan), R Lavares (Phil).

TENNIS
MILAN: Grand Prix indoor tournament: First round: K Curren (SA) bt R Van't Hof (US), 6-1, 6-1, I Nastase (Rom) bt H Pfister (US), 6-3, 0-6, 7-6; J Fitzgerald (Aus) bt G Vilas (Arg), 6-0, 6-3. Second round: J Kleeek (Cz) bt J Kriek (US), 6-0, 6-2; H Leconte (Fr) bt S Glickstein (Isr), 7-5, *6-3; V Gerulaitis (US) bt T Smid (Cz)*, 7-6, 3-6, 6-3; B Drewett (Aus) bt M Dickson (US), 4-6, 6-2, 7-6; K Curren (SA) bt A Jarryd (Swe), 6-4, 6-2.
DALLAS: Virginia Slims tournament: Singles, first round: S Collins bt K Latham, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2; H Sukova (Cz) bt M Gurney, 6-3, 6-4; K Jordan bt A Moulton, 6-3, 7-5; P Shriver bt W White, 6-4, 6-3. Doubles, first round: A Hobbs (GB) and W Turnbull (Aus) bt B Bunge and C Kohde (WG), 6-2, 6-4.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.30 unless stated

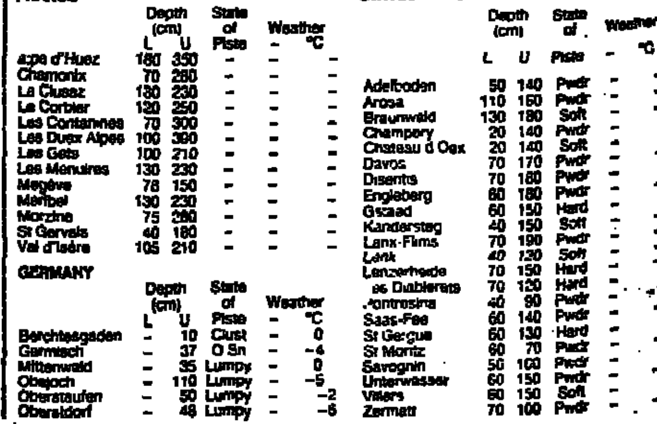
FOOTBALL
Third division
Exeter City v Southend United
Fourth division
Crewe Alexandra v Reading

RUGBY LEAGUE
FIRST DIVISION: Bradford Northern v Whitehaven; Salford v Widnes
SECOND DIVISION: Carlisle v Blackpool

SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) –	°C
Andermatt	145	250	Good	varied	Good	Fine	+5
Excellent skiing in all areas							
Courmayeur	150	270	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	+5
Slush on lower slopes							
Grindelwald	20	90	Fair	Varied	Fair	Cloud	+8
Slush on lower slopes							
Klosters	65	165	Good	Spring	Fair	Cloud	+4
Off-piste conditions improving							
La Plagne	120	305	Fair	Crust	Fair	Snow	+3
Best skiing above 2000m							
Leysin	60	170	Fair	Varied	Fair	Snow	+6
Light sticky fresh snow							
Mürren	*70*	*190*	*Good*	*Fair*	*Fair*	Snow	+5
Good snow on north facing slopes							
St. Anton	65	400	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	+8
Spring snow on south facing slopes							
Soldeu	60	165	Good	Powder	Fair	Snow	+3
New snow on good base							
Verbier	35	190	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	+6
Good skiing on upper north facing slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report *has been received from a tourist board:*



FRANCE

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather –	°C
Alpe d'Huez	180	350	–	–	–
Chamonix	70	280	–	–	–
La Clusaz	130	230	–	–	–
Le Corbier	120	250	–	–	–
Les Contamines	70	300	–	–	–
Les Deux Alpes	100	390	–	–	–
Les Gets	100	210	–	–	–
Les Menuires	130	230	–	–	–
Megève	78	150	–	–	–
Meribel	130	230	–	–	–
Morzine	75	280	–	–	–
St Gervais	40	180	–	–	–
Val d'Isère	105	210	–	–	–

GERMANY

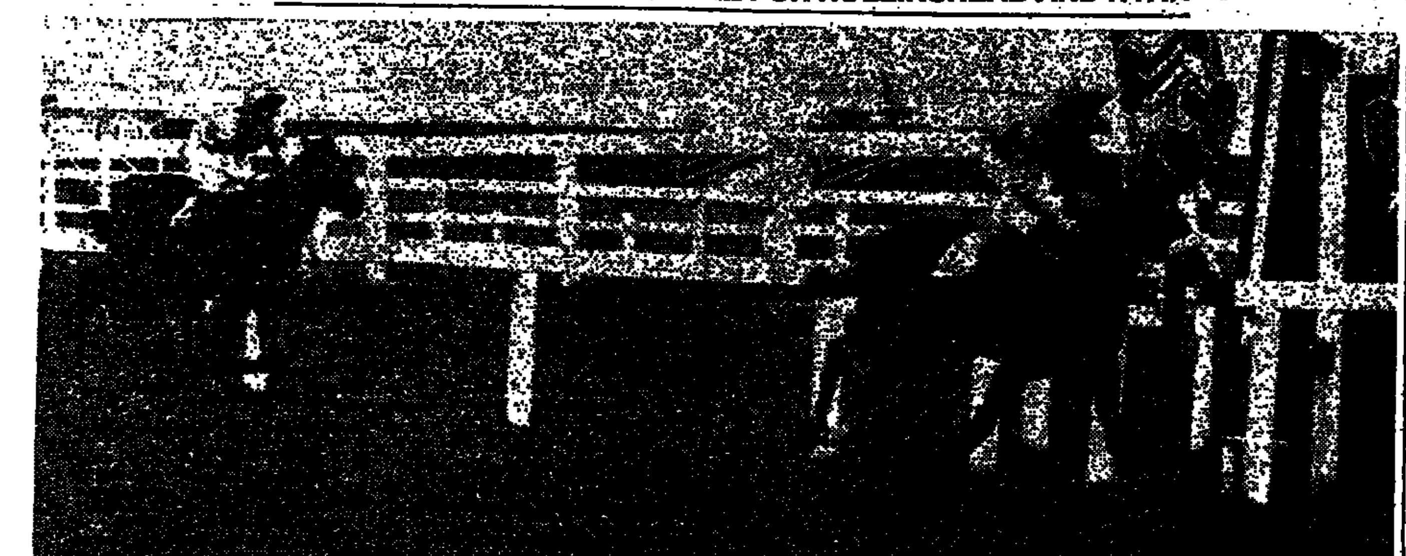
	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather –	°C
Berchtesgaden	–	10	Crust	–	0
Garmisch	–	37	O Sn	–	−4
Mittenwald	–	35	Lumpy	–	0
Obejoch	–	110	Lumpy	–	−5
Oberstaufen	–	50	Lumpy	–	−2
Oberstdorf	–	48	Lumpy	–	−6

SWITZERLAND

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather –	°C
Adelboden	50	140	Pwdr	–	−2
Arosa	110	160	Pwdr	–	−5
Braunwald	130	180	Soft	–	−3
Champery	20	140	Pwdr	–	3
Chateau d Oex	20	140	Soft	–	0
Davos	70	170	Pwdr	–	−7
Disentis	70	180	Pwdr	–	2
Engleberg	60	180	Pwdr	–	−4
Gstaad	60	150	Hard	–	2
Kandersteg	40	150	Soft	–	−2
Laax-Flims	70	190	Pwdr	–	−1
Lenk	*40*	*120*	*Soft*	–	−3
Lenzerheide	70	150	Hard	–	−1
Les Diablerets	70	120	Hard	–	0
Pontresina	40	90	Pwdr	–	−10
Saas-Fee	60	140	Pwdr	–	−3
St Gergue	60	130	Hard	–	3
St Moritz	60	70	Pwdr	–	−7
Savognin	50	100	Pwdr	–	1
Unterwasser	60	150	Pwdr	–	−3
Villars	60	150	Soft	–	0
Zermatt	70	100	Pwdr	–	−4

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RACING: OPENING DAY DOUBLE FOR HOLLINSHEAD AND RYAN



Regal Steel passes the winning post well clear of Harry Hastings in Doncaster's Bertie Bassett Handicap

Stylish Cauthen advertises title chance

By Michael Seely

Steve Cauthen looks a sound 8-1 shot for the 1984 jockeys' championship after gaining a stylish and confident victory on Spanish Place in yesterday's Doncaster Mile. "If that's the way Steve's going to ride, he's going to have a fantastic season", Barry Hills, the winning trainer, said.

The 23-year-old American held the 11-4 favourite off the pace while Lester Piggot made the early running on Tetron Bay. Launching a well-timed attack below the distance, Cauthen drove Spanish Place into the lead late inside the last furlong to beat Golden Flute by half a length. Tetron Bay finished two lengths away, third.

Two years ago Hills brought three unfancied runners to the opening meeting of the season and they all won. Yesterday there was no disguising the confidence behind Spanish Place. He worked well with Prego and Nick Gaselee's El Mansour Lincoln hope, El Mansour. "In fact it might not be a bad idea to take a bit of the 20-1 El Mansour," the dapper Lambourn trainer said. Charles St George's four-year-old will now be aimed at group three races on the Continent.

Now in his sixth full season in this country, Cauthen summed up the situation. "This must be my most realistic chance yet of beating Lester and Willie. A lot of people seem to want me to ride for them. Barry's got 140 horses and I'll also be on Mr Wildenstein's with Henry Cecil when I'm free. I'll also be riding for Jeremy Tree, Ian Balding, Henry Candy, Geoffrey Wragg, Robert Armstrong and Matt McCormack."

Last Tuesday Cauthen rode Rainbow Quest in a gallop at Beckhampton. "He felt rather weak last year. But now he's strengthened up and went super", Cauthen said.

The jockey looked rather white and drawn but said that he had had only slight influenza. "I've been off colour but I'm all right now. Even though I'm very fond of champagne, I haven't had a drink for three months. I'm a bit light now, about 8st 1lb, but I hope to stabilise my weight at 8st 5lb."

At the end of the afternoon Willie Ryan was temporarily the leading jockey after landing a 194–1 double on Regal Steel and You Love Me for Reg Hollinshead. Regal Steel was repeating last year's victory in the Bertie Bassett Stakes and mastered Harry Hastings after a drawn-out duel in the last three furlongs. Ryan is partnering Moore's Metal for Hollinshead in tomorrow's Lincoln.

Judged on the form he showed when beating Prego and Teleprompter at Newmarket last July, the four-year-old could be a pick of the weights in the first big handicap of the season, but unfunately he has two ways of running. "He's a funny horse", the Staffordshire trainer said, "but he's got a lot of ability and the Lincoln may suit him as he doesn't like being crowded and the field tends to open up in the closing stages".

Also on the big-race front, Ladbrokes reported heavy backing for Gouverno and have cut the favourite's price to 7–1 after laying a single bet of £4,000 at 8–1.

Bill O'Gorman started the season on his usual good note when Tony Ives rode Provideo to an easy victory in the Playfair Racing Annual Brocklesby Stakes. "This is no Brondesbury", the Newmarket trainer said, "but he can certainly go a bit and I'll run him again pretty quickly.

Eddery to steer Moon Mariner on winning course

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

After a successful spell of hurdling, Graphics Solar should be in the right sort of form to attempt to win the Town Plate Handicap at Doncaster today and thus improve upon his rather distant third behind Mayotte and Cheka in the same race 12 months ago. However, in this instance I prefer Moon Mariner. By taking a line through Mayotte, it is possible to reason that Graphics Solar should not beat my selection.

In last year's race Graphics Solar was put to route by Mayotte and beaten 17 lengths at a difference of 6lb. Later in the season Mayotte beat Moon Mariner by two lengths in the Marathon Handicap over two-and-a-half miles at Newmarket. On that occasion, Moon Mariner was meeting the winner on slightly worse terms than had it been a weight for age race, so that was a good performance from an up-and-coming stayer.

If last year's Cesarewitch is used for further evidence, a case can be made out for backing Contester to beat Moon Mariner, especially as he is fit from hurdling. They finished third and sixth respectively in the Cesarewitch. But my recollection of the race is still that Moon Mariner got into a great deal of trouble and that he would have finished in front of Contester but for that misfortune.

If Moon Mariner has better luck this time and runs to his best form, he could easily be the first of two winners for Pat Eddery, the former champion jockey, because there are encouraging reports about Coincidental, Eddery's ride in the Grey Friars Maiden Stakes. By that fast horse, Persian Bold, who won the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood, Coincidental is trained at Malton by Mick Lambert who knows a thing or two about preparing a two-year-old for a race of this nature, having been responsible for Our Dynasty, the winner of last year's Brocklesby Stakes.

Round one of the Daily Mirror Apprentice Championship must be watched carefully, if only with regard to tomorrow's Lincoln. It is run over the same course as the Lincoln and, like the first leg of the Spring Double, it has attracted a big field. The important question is which side will the draw favour. The last time there was good ground at this meeting, high numbers were dominant. If that pattern is repeated this afternoon, Garden Route could give his backers a good run for their money.

Mercifully we need not worry about the draw at Newbury where Trust To Luck has a good chance of winning the Tattersalls Mares Only Novices' Chase Final. King's Bishop, my idea of the best bet at the Berkshire course, was probably attempting the impossible at Chepstow earlier this month when he failed to give 19lb to Little Polveir. Before that he had run well on the same course in a valuable race won by Carved Opal. In the meantime his form has been given a filip by not only Carved Opal but also Mount Oliver who finished second in the race won by Little Polveir.

Ballydoyle and Coolmore monuments to the genius of a master trainer

A king's ransom in blue blood set to maintain the O'Brien legend

"Confidence", Vincent O'Brien said. "You've got to build up a horse's confidence in himself. Then he'll do more than his best for you. That's the secret of training race-horses – at least in my view it is."

Surely noone would care to argue this point with the 66-year-old Doctor of Laws of the Univeristy of Ireland, who has trained Ballymoss, Sir Ivor, Nijinsky, Alleged and the ill-fated Golden Fleece.

The O'Brien legend encompasses the past, the present and the future. Cottage Rake, Hatton's Grace and Early Mist were household names before the eldest son of Danile O'Brien, a Tipperary farmer, decided to operate exclusively on the flat in 1954. His record of 36 classic victories, three Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and three King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes is inlikely to be equalled, let alone surpassed.

Thirty years later, El Gran Señor is joint favourite with Lear Fan at 5-1 to give O'Brien his fourth triumph in the English 2,000 Guineas. The 1983 Dewhurst Stakes winner is also bracketed at around 12-1 with Rainbow Quest as the quietly spoken Irishman seeks to claim his seventh Epsom Derby. The cautious who wish to back the stable's selected runner for either race can be accommodated at 7-2 for the Guineas and 5-1 for the Derby.

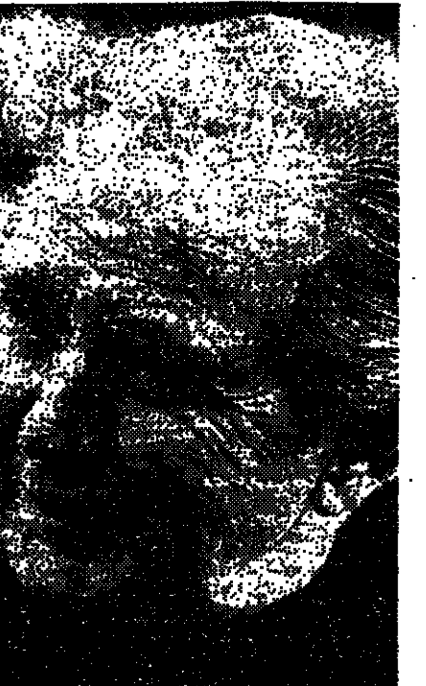
O'Brien strongly recommends this course of action. The trainer was hurt by *Timeform's* criticism in *Racehorses of 1983* of the handling of the Danzatore affair last spring, when the winter favourite for the 2,000 Guineas was withdrawn on the Friday before the race. Then, after a good gallop at the Thomastown Stud on the Sunday, Lomond was substituted and won at 9-1.

"This is not fair. Danzatore was an intended runner until that Friday morning, when he worked so badly that there was no point in running him", O'Brien explains. *Timeform's* specific complaint concerned a statement by a stable spokesman the previous Monday morning saying that "Danzatore had worked well and was in fine form".

There is always a conflict of interest in these situations. Because of its contribution to the Levy, the public have a right to be kept as fully informed as possible. But the owners are the largest contributors to the British prize money scheme and their interests have to be protected as well. A prospective stallion's value could easiy be damaged by an adverse gallop report from the stable, particularly as the horse concerned may still run and win.

Every year the O'Brien syndicate, which comprises such men as Robert Sangster, Stavros Niarchos and Danny Schwartz, invest heavily at the yearling sales, particularly at Keeneland in Kentucky. The trainer explains their policy: "It is vitally important that the horses trained here succeed on the racecourse and establish high values as prospective stallions. We have to go back to the market every year, so it is essential for a few to come up annually."

Last year's results paid a striking tribute to the success of these policies. Apart from Lomond's victory in the 2,000 Guineas, the stable also won the French Derby and the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup with Caerlon and the Eclipse Stakes with Solford. Both Caerlon and Lomond are now standard bearers of the prepotent Northern Dancer male line at the Coolmore Stud.



O'Brien: his tally of big-race victories is unlikely ever to be equalled

This spring the spotlight is focused on El Gran Señor. But of the three-year-old colts such as Capture Him, Argosy, Sadlers Wells, Western Symphony and Atlantic Salmon all have the potential to improve

Capture Him, am imposing-looking colt by Mr Prospector, overcame difficulties in running before sprinting home eight lengths clear of Tomriland in a maiden race at the Curragh in September. He is held in high esteem by O'Brien and must be regarded as the stable's No 2 hope for the top mile races at this stage.

There are only 44 thoroughbreds in the yard, compared with the 150-horsepower teams of some of O'Brien's English rivals, but they must be worth a king's ransom. Apart from a lead horse, Salmon Leap, a fast-finishing fifth behind All Along in the Arc, is the only four-year-old. Fully recovered from a pulled muscle in his quarters, Salmon Leap will be aimed at the group one middle-distance events for older horses.

O'Brien is making no firm forecasts about the likelihood of El Gran Señor staying the Derby distance. The winter favourite for the classics has obviously thrived during the close season. "El Gran Señor should certainly get a mile, but he doesn't look like a miler, as he's got range and scope. He's by Northern Dancer out of a Buckpasser mare. He's got a relaxed temperament and I am hopeful he'll stay further." El Gran Señor has his first race of the new season on April 21 at Leopardstown.

A $4.2m purchase at Keeneland, Foxboro, by Northern Dancer out of the champion American three-year-old filly, Desert Vixen, was the most expensive yearling purchased. Two-year-olds are only pedigrees at this stage of the season, but mention must also be made of the bay colt by Nijinsky out of the Arc winner, Ivanjica, and of Blushing Groom's half-brother by Raja Baba, called Side Chapel.

Ballydoyle may be the centre of a multi-million pound empire, but it is above all a home. O'Brien married Jacqueline Witternoom in 1951, the same year he transferred his headquarters from Churchtown to this comfortable Georgian house. Here they have raised five children. David, the eldest, is 27 and trains 60 horses on the far side of the estate. So far his best season was in 1982, when Assert won five races, including the French and Irish Derbies.

O'Brien is fiercely proud of his Irish heritage, and the fact that he is helping to create employment, not only at Ballydoyle but also at Coolmore and the ancillary stude, is a source of satisfaction. Memories of the hard times in the Thiries are still vivid.

"The English put up a tariff wall around us and things were bad," O'Brien recalls. "I remember as a boy seeing big bullocks, weighing maybe 10 or 12 hundredweights being sold for 10 shillings. And calves for five bob. The skins and hides were more valuable. They skinned thwm on the spot and threw the carcases over the hedge."

O'Brien's early horses were versatile animals. Cottage Rake won the Irish Cesarewitch and the Naas November Handicap before collecting the first of his three Cheltenham Gold Cups in March 1948. Knock Hard, O'Brien's last Gold Cup winner in 1953, also won an Irish Lincoln by five lengths: "I ran him over fences just a short time before at Naas. We did that to get a better price for the Lincoln."

The story of these early triumphs encapsulate O'Brien's intuitive understanding and knowledge of horse flesh. Hatton's Grace, for example, cost only 18 guineas before winning three champion hurdles and an Irish Lincoln.

Both Ballydoyle and Coolmore are monuments to the genius of Vincent O'Brien, the master trainer of his era. The Northern Dancer line has established his preeminence on European racehorses. Now the wheel has turned full circle as the Americans start sending their mares to such stallions as King's Lake, Caerleon and Lomond.

Michael Seely

DONCASTER (ITV)

[Televised (C4): 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15]

GOING: Good to firm
Draw high numbers best.
Tote double: 3.45, 4.45. Treble: 3.15, 4.15: 5.15

2.45 HAYWARDS PICKLE STAKES (amateurs: £2,635: 1m 2f 50yd) (29 runners)

1	04000-	APPLE WINE (CD) (T O'Gram) D Chapman 7-11-2	Jo Berry
5	000004-	JACINTO TIMES (D Ward) Mrs M Nesbitt 5-10-12	Elain Mellor
7	20-000	CARTER'S WAY (Ras Goodfellow) T Craig 4-10-8	C Platts
10		ALWAYS HOPEFUL (Pacejewel Ltd) C H Bell 6-10-3	Margaret Bell
11	000/	BATON MATCH (M Shone) M C Chapman 4-10-3	Michelle Chapman 5
12	200000-	BIG LAND (B) (Mrs N Macauley) Mrs N Macauley 5-10-3	M Allsop 5
13		COURTIERS WAG (Miss E Hill) M Tate 4-10-3	T Jackson 5
14	000000-	CUTE FACE (P Rondel) J Smith 4-10-3	P Rondel 5
15	0-	CUTTING EDGE (J Anderson) M Chapman 4-10-3	M Chapman 5
16	4/0000-	DROMODAN (M H Easterby) M H Easterby 4-10-3	T Easterby
17	000000/	GAY MEADOW (P Hume) R Hollinshead 5-10-3	A Hollinshead 5
18		JACK BILLMEIR (K Cundell) P Cundell 4-10-3	A Sharpe
19	/00003-	JOY OF MUSIC (P Scott) P Rohan 4-10-3	Miss S Lawrence 5
20	0224-	MASTER CARVER (B) (J Pegley) D Wintle 4-10-3	J White 5
21	0000/0-	MULLENAN (P Perrett) J Perrett 6-10-3	Melanie Perrett 5
22	200043-	MY TONY (Elisha Holding) G Lewis 4-10-3	R Hutchinson
23	00-	NATIVE LAW (Mrs J Hobson) R Hobson 4-10-3	S R Hobson 5
25	0-	PHYSICAL (A Salmen) P Walwyn 4-10-3	T Thomson Jones
26	32442/	RECORD DANCER (Miss H Gewers) G Pritchard-Gordon 4-10-3	S Sherwood
27	0/0000-	SAUNSON BOY (B) (G Roberts) B McMahon 4-10-3	E McMahon 5
28	030020-	SHUTLAR'S FLING (R Shutlar) M Haynes 4-10-3	Yvonne Haynes
31	4/0400-	VYNZ SUPREME (J McLaren) W H Williams 4-10-3	J McLaren 5
32	444044-	WALK ALONG (Mrs V Haigh) W Haigh 5-10-3	T Etherington 5
36	040000-	HOT ANNA (P Felden) P Felden 5-10-0	Julia Felden 5
37	004-	MISHA (Capt J Wilson) Capt J Wilson 4-10-0	Geraldine Rees
38	0-	MOSSY BELL (P Gwyn) R Holder 4-10-0	C Llewellyn 5
39		PANROCK (M Tate) M Tate 4-10-0	T Pinfield 5
40	400/0-	PENNILESS DANCER (G Cooper) T Kersey 5-10-0	Juli Middleton 5
41		STANS PRIDE (Mrs M Morgan) G Price 7-10-0	D Browne

1983: Sagamore 4-10-12 R Hutchinson (11-4 fav) F Durr, 29 ran.

15-8 Record Dancer, 11-4 My Tony, 5 Stans Priede, 13-2 Physical, 10 Dromodan, 12 Apple Wine, 16 others.

FORM: APPLE WINE unplaced on latest starts, won h'cap at Beverley July 2 (1m 4f, £1341, firm. CARTERS WAY unplaced at Cagnes, won at Hamilton (9f, good, Sept 27). MASTER CARVER (9-0) ½ l 2nd to Floyd (9-0) at Windsor (1m 2f, £690, good to firm, Aug 27). MY TONY (8-3) beaten under ½ l when 3rd to Road To The Top (8-7) at Leicester (1m 2f, £1951, firm, Oct 31). PHYSICAL (9-0) at Salisbury (1m, £1365, firm, June 22). RECORD DANCER (8-1) beaten 2½ l by Armonit (8-4) at Haydock (1m 3f, £2018, soft, Oct 13). SHUTLAR'S FLING (9-0) 6l 2nd to Loyal Subject (9-0) at Catterick (2m, £1035, good, Sept 17).
Selection: RECORD DANCER

Doncaster selections

By Mandarin

2.45 Record Dancer. 3.15 Garden Route, 3.45 MOON MARINER (Nap), 4.15 Vee Bee, 4.45 Starting Point, 5.15 Coincidental.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Record Dancer, 3.15 Garden Route, 3.45 Moon Mariner, 4.15 Sanjarida, 4.45 Saxon Radio, 5.15 Absent Chimes.

By Michael Seely

3.15 Garden Route, 3.45 Moon Mariner, 5.15 Coincidental.

3.15 DAILY MIRROR APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (£2,897: 1m) (25)

1	133111-	MAILMAN (D) (Mrs J McDougald) I Balding 5-9-10	J H Brown
2	004023-	JIMJAMS (G Shoemark) R Hannon 4-9-0	NON-RUNNER
3	400000-	MURILLO (C) (F Carr) F Carr 8-9-3	J Carr 5
4	221103-	GARDEN ROUTE (D) (J Hayter) F Durr 4-9-0	A Weiss
5	001000-	O I OYSTON (CD) (J Berry) J Berry 8-9-0	S Horsfall
7	1/0000-	CHARLOTTE'S DUNCE (D) (Mrs N Westbrooke) M H Easterby 4-8-9	S Donkin 3
8	0-03001	CONCERT PITCH (Ras Goodfellow) T Craig 5-8-8 (8 ex)	J Carroll 7
9	300000-	SUGAR LOCH (D) (R McAlpine) R Francis 4-8-6	G Brown 5
10	000100-	MORALITY STONE (D) (Mrs Beckley) P Mitchell 7-8-5	S Keightley 3
12	042004-	SHOW OF HANDS (D) (J Watts) J Watts 8-8-4	A Gorman 7
13	031000-	CARRIAGE WAY (CD) (R Reynolds) R Stubbs 10-8-3	L Wilson 5
14	32-0000	RELY ON GUY (C) (I Botham) R Hollinshead 4-8-1	W Ryan
15	020041-	TOP O'TH' LANE (D) (R Coulton) N Bycroft 7-8-1	M Richardson 5
16	020010-	WESTGATE STAR (D) (G Harwood) G Harwood 5-8-1	P John 5
17	000000-	STEEL VENTURE (CD) (A Maycock) M Ryan 5-8-0	P Bloomfield
18	/34410-	WHISTLE HILL (D) (Mrs J Robinson) J Perrett 4-8-0	W Woods 3
19	0/0000-	STEAL A GLANCE (A Shead) B Hills 4-7-13	K Willey
21	344010-	ROSE OF THE NORTH (J Ward) Capt J Wilson 4-7-11	S Dawson
22	122041-	QUALITAIR PRINCE (D) (Qualitair Eng) M Ryan 6-7-10	M Fozzard 5
23	031032-	ELARIM (R Cartwright) 5-7-10	C Coates 5
24	000410-	TAGIO (M Smith & Son) M Tate 4-7-10	A Whitehall 7
27	033000-	SWIFT PALM (CD) (Nimrod Company) P Cundell 7-7-7	T Williams 5
28	0/0000-	TEZ SHADZADA (W Coleman) P Haslam 4-7-8	A P O'Reilly 5
30	204300-	BROCKLEY BELLE (C Spares) C Spares 5-7-7	G Carter 5
32	030000-	ECONOMY GIRL (C Salcombe) M Tate 4-7-7	P Hill 7

1983: Swift Palm 6-8-7 A McGlone (11-2 fav) P Cundell 22 ran.

3 Mailman, 9-2 O I Oyston, 11-2 Garden Route, 13-2 Morality Stone, Rely On Guy, 8 Carriage Way, 12 Elarim, Concert Pitch, 16 others.

FORM: MAILMAN (8-9) beat Gouverno (8-12) 3l at Newbury (8f, £6,818, good, Oct 22). O I OYSTON won here (7f, £2,301, good, Oct 21) and twice early in 1983. SUGAR LOCH (7-9) beat Sedra (8-7) at Newmarket (8f, £4,208, Good, Apr 29). MORALITY STONE won Redcar handicap (8f, £945, firm, Jul 26). CARRIAGE WAY (8-8) won at Haydock (8f, £2,878, soft, Oct 13) with QUALITAIRE PRINCE (7-10) 6l 4th and O I OYSTON (8-11) 7th. RELY ON GUY (9-0) beaten ½l by TOP O'TH'LANE (8-13) at Redcar (7f, £1,604, good, Nov 3). STEEL VENTURE (8-3) 8th in 1983 Lincoln Doncaster, 8f, £17,308, good to soft) when O I OYSTON (7-12) 6th.
Selection: STEEL VENTURE.

3.45 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE HANDICAP (£9,006: 2m 2f) (10)

1	213310-	HIGH CANNON (N Granata) S Norton 4-10-0	J Lowe
3	303333-	ORANGE REEF (M Gilkston) G Kindersley 4-8-12	S Cauthen
4	034003-	CONTESTER (P Winfield) P Cundell 4-8-6	W Carson
5	103202-	MOON MARINER (A Cousins) C Britain 4-8-5	Pat Eddery
6	32321/	WORK MATE (Mrs I Stewert-Brown) G Pritchard-Gordon 5-8-5	G Duffield
7	004344/	EASTER LEE (Mrs M Hunt) D Elsworth 4-7-10	R Fox
11	420100-	GRAPHICS SOLAR (Mrs M Fletcher) B McMahon 6-7-7	B Crossley
12	3/2104-	WONDER WOOD (D Robinson) R Holder 5-7-7	S Dawson 5
13	032201-	BASTA (CD) (J Biggs) R Hollinshead 5-7-7	W Ryan 5
14	443020-	THE PAWN (Miss C Coyne) M Ryan 6-7-7	M Fozzard 7

1983: Mayotte 8-7-8 S Dawson (11-8 fav) R Holder, 11 ran.

5-2 Contester, 3 Moon Mariner, 9-2 Orange Reef, 6 The Pawn, 15-2 High Cannon, 12 Graphics Solar, 16 Easter Lee, 20 others.

Form: HIGH CANNON (8-13) beat MOON MARINER (8-13) 2l with CONTESTER (8-10) 8l further back in 5th (Ayr, 1m 7f, £2,632, soft, Sept 15). ORANGE REEF (8-13) beaten two short heads when 3rd to Hi Lowe (8-8) at Newmarket (2m, £5,010, good, Sept 28). CONTESTER (7-13) had MOON MARINER (7-8) 4l back in 6th when ½l 3rd to Bajan Sunshine (8-8) in Cesarewitch (2m 2f, Newmarket, £30,381, good, Oct 15). GRAPHICS SOLAR (10-10) beat Misty Halo (10-10) 3l at Beverley (2m, £986, firm, Aug 24). WONDER WOOD (8-13) had BASTA (8-8) a neck behind in 5th when 4th to Childown (9-7) at Redcar (1m 7f, £1,100, good to firm, Oct 25). WONDER WOOD (8-7) won at Nottingham (2m, £2m168, good to firm, Sept 26) with THE PAWN (8-5) out of first 8.
Selection: CONTESTER.

4.15 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (£2,548: 5f) (15)

1	000003-	PIENCOURT (D) (Mrs E Richards) C Austin 6-10-0	B Rouse
2	212321-	SINGING SAILOR (CD) (Introgroup Holdings) R Hannon 5-10-0	L Piggott
3	000000-	KATHRED (C) (G. A. Farndon) R Hollinshead 6-9-1	S Perks
4	00/100-	SHASTA SAM (CD) (Mrs S Gribben) R Hobson 4-8-11	Pat Eddery
5	4010-02	SANJARIDA (D) (Esal Commodities) P Haslam 6-8-11	P Waldron
6	003040-	BARNET HEIR (D) (S Crowe) B Swift 6-8-10	J Reid
7	404102-	LADY CARA (D) (D Smyth) J Berry 4-8-9	K Darley
8	001000-	PERGODA (D) H Charlton) I Vickers 6-8-5	D Nicholls
9	0/0000-	NEW EMBASSY (CD) (D Thorne) G Balding 7-8-4	R Curant
11	/00430-	VELOCIDAD (F Ramadan) M Ryan 4-8-2	P Robinson
14	040134-	ROMAN QUEST (D) (Racegoers Club Owners) P Rohan 5-8-0	J Quinn 7
15	/10300-	PARABEMS (D) (A Wilkinson) K Ivory 5-7-8	T Williams 7
16	000000-	GODLORD (Mrs T Cheil) T Taylor 4-7-7	L Charnock
17	040411-	VEE BEE (Mrs H Berry) D Leslie 5-7-7	D McKay
19	033040-	DRAGUNN (D) (Gunn-Hughes Ltd) M Tate 5-7-7	R Fox

1983: Miss Poinciana 6-8-5 E Hide (5-1) M Camacho, 14 ran.

7-2 Singing Sailor, 4 Lady Cara, 5 Sanjarida, 13-2 Vee Bee, 8 Piencourt, Barnet Heir, 10 Shasta Sam, 14 others.

FORM: PIENCOURT (9-4) ¾l 3rd to Varados (9-7) (Doncaster, 6f, £4,557, good to firm, Nov 5). SINGING SAILOR (9-7) beat LADY CARA (8-5) ¾l over course and distance (£1,870, good to firm, Nov 4). KATHRED won by 1l when making all (Doncaster, 6f, £5,844, good to soft, May 28). unplaced in 8 subsequent outings. SHASTA SAM won by short hd over course and distance (£3,034, soft, Mar 24). SANJARIDA (9-1) ¾l 2nd to ZULU PRINCE (8-4) at Cagnes (5f, £3,300, Mar 2). ROMAN QUEST (8-5) 2¾l 4th to Dunham Park (9-7) (Doncaster, 7f, £2,442, firm, July 27). PARABEMS won by 2l (Folkestone, 5f, £977, heavy, Mar 28).
Selection: SANJARIDA.

4.45 BESSACARR SELLING STAKES (3-y-o: £1,270: 1m) (15)

1	430000-	ALOICIOUS (Sir W Garthwaite) D Leslie 9-0	W Wharton
2	000-	C A LIGHTING (C. A. Lighting) M McCormack 9-0	S Cauthen
3	000000-	KALACHANCE (H Renwick) A Smith 9-0	N Carlisle
5	000204-	LINDRICK VICTOR (J Rowbottom) G Harman 9-0	S Kaightley 7
6	003210-	ORVILLE'S SONG (S Higginbotham) Capt J Wilson 9-0	K Darley
7		PIRATE GUNNER (S Hutton) P Rohan 9-0	C Dwyer
8	0-	SAXON RADIO (P Murphy) G Huffer 9-0	Garman 7
9	002440-	VIDEO BOOM (J Rees) R Hollinshead 9-0	S Perks
10	04000-	FLEUR-DE-CHRIOSE (R Manns) R Hobson 8-11	Pat Eddery
11	000000-	MONTANA DAWN (K Ivory) K Ivory 8-11	R Cochrane
12	00-	MOOBER STAR (T Kersey) T Kersey 8-11	S Webster
13	0000-	SAFFRON LADY (R Dodson) D Ringer 8-11	P D'Arcy
14	000-	STAR PATRICK (R Ingerault B) D Chapman 8-11	D Nicholls
15	0-	STARTING POINT (J Reus) N Tinkler 8-11	L Charnock
16	000000-	WENSUM LASS (G Roger) B Richmond 8-11	W Carson

1983: Fashion Lover, 8-11 P Robinson (2-1 fav) M Ryan, 12 ran.

11-4 Orvile's Song, 7-2 Video Boom, 9-2 Starting Point, 6 Aloicious, 8 Saxon Radio, 10 Lindrick Visitor, 12 others.

FORM: ORVILLE'S SONG (8-11) beat VIDEO BOOM (8-11) ½l in Haydock seller (7f, £1,327, good, Sept 30). VIDEO BOOM (7-10) 3l 4th to Foot Patrol (8-13) at Newmarket (6f, £3,557, good to firm, Oct 29). FLEUR-DE-CHRIOSE (8-11) 8l 5th to Bechamel (8-11) in Wolverhampton maiden (6f, £828, good, Sept 12).
Selection: VIDEO BOOM.

5.15 GREY FRIARS MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,118: 5f) (10)

1	ABSENT CHIMES (B HAthwaway) D Thom 9-0	P Robinson
2	AGUADA BEACH (J Bray) M H Easterby 9-0	M Birch
3	BUCKS BOLT (Mrs J Blindell) J Berry 9-0	W Carson
5	COINCIDENTAL (G Martin) M Lambert 9-0	Pat Eddery
7	IVAN-JO (Miss T Duralla) R Strubbs 9-0	W Carson
10	PHILIP (D Marley) N Tinkler 9-0	E Hide
11	PRINGLECODE (Pringlecode Ltd) D Garraton 9-0	P D'Arcy
14	BRAMPTON GRACE (Mrs J Turner) W Wharton 8-11	W Wharton
16	OPERA COMIQUE (B Higgins) B Swift 8-11	J Reid
17	PECKITTS WELL (M W Easterby) M W Easterby 8-11	K Hodgson

1983: Buckminster Boy 9-0 G Duffield (7-1) W Wharton, 11 ran.

13-8 Coincidental, 5-2 Bucks Bolt, 4 Opera Comique, 13-2 Aguada Beach, 12 Peckitts Well, 16 others.

Towcester results

Going: Good to firm.

2.30 (2m hdle) 1, On the Warpath (G Charles-Jones, 10-1); 2, Alwins Boy (P Barton, 33-1); 3, Chantage (R Linley, 33-1). ALSO RAN: 7-2 fav Harry Bell (4th), 4 Cradle of Jazz, 6 Mountville (6th), 7 Coombe Spirit, Tough Customer (5th), 12 Jaunter, 20 The Royal Comna, 33 Autumns Dream, Granular Base, Notable, Swift Royale, Tudor Square, Harbour Bazaar, Shape Up. 17 ran. NR: Morgans Gold. 1½l, 6l, ½l, ½l, 4l. D Oughton at Findon. TOTE: win £10.00; places £2.10, £15.50, £11.60. DF (winner or second with any other): £5.80. CSF: £273.08.

3.0 (3m 190yd chase) 1, Reldis (P Barton, 9-1); 2, Leading Artist (V McKevitt, 11-4 fav); 3, Playfield's (S Jobar, 50-1). ALSO RAN: 9-2 Below the Salt (5th), 6 Ballygore (4th), 7 Rocamist, 12 Mr Gumboots, 14 Arctic Slogan (6th), 16 Ambremont, 33 Noblest Noble, 40 Hopeful Answer, 50 Roman General, Wremando, More Pleasure, 14 ran. 8l, 1½l, 4l, ½l, 10l. [illegible] at Wantage. TOTE: win £9.90; places £3.90, £1.80, £10.90. DF: £13.50. CSF: £50.06. Tricast: £1,049.86.

3.30 (2m 50yd chase) 1, Lulav (P Scudamore, 9-4); 2, Green Bramble (J Francome, Evens fav); 3, Flying Mistress (G McCourt, 9-2). ALSO RAN: 20 Super Brat (4th), 50 Royal Rousse, 100 Achilles, Bushy Bay (6th), Easter Tide (5th), Flight Sheet, Sit and Wait, See Andy. 11 ran. 5l, 3l, 20l, 5l, 4l. D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold. TOTE: £3.20; £2.90, £1.40, £1.10. DF: £3.20. CSF: £4.36.

4.0 (2m hdle) 1, Geata An Uisa (M Brennan, 20-1); 2, Sandhaven (A Wright, 11-1); 3, Avondale Princess (G McCourt, 4-1 jt-fav). ALSO RAN: 4 jt-fav Morning Line (4th), 5 Peter Anthony, 6 Alsco, 13-2 Double Discount (5th), 8 Critical Path (6th), 33 Season's Delight, 50 Buchanan. 10 ran. NR: Twice Lucky, Thread A Measure, Star Whistler. 1½l, 2l, 1½l, 2½l, 8l. O Brennan at Newark. TOTE: £21.60; £4.00, £2.90, £1.60. DF: £130.40. CSF: £187.29. Tricast: £956.82.

4.30 (2m 5f 110yd chase) 1, Matt Murphy (Mr J White, 4-1); 2, Swanly (Mr I McKie, 33-1); 3, Royal Down (Mr J Pritchard, 33-1). ALSO RAN: 9-4 fav Seazedis (4th); 9-2 Bobby's Fox (6th); 5 Counterione (5th); 15-2 Eight Bell, 50 Mr Whiskers, 100 Welsh Treaty, Bonnie de Lyon, David Michael. 11 ran. ½l, 3l, 4l, 2½l, 8l. Miss H Knight at Wantage. TOTE: £4.40; £1.30, £2.00, £5.00. DF: £40.00. CSF: £91.69.

5.0 (2m 5f 110yd chase) 1, Elmboy (Mr A Hill 11-10 fav); 2, Rugy (Mr M Wilkinson, 6-1); 3, Mr Mole (Mr G Merriagh, 14-1). ALSO RAN: 7-2 Game Trust (5th); 10 Kale Brig (4th); 33 Soon, 66 Lingwood Lane, McSweeney, 100 All Right Jack, Clipston, Ballygarvey (6th). 11 ran. 3l, 15l, 12l, 8l, not recorded. W Mawle at Banbury. TOTE: £2.10; £1.10, £1.70, £3.00. DF: £4.90. CSF: £5.78.

5.30. 1, Certain Light (R Rowe, 7-4 fav); 2, End Of The Road (S Smith Eccles, 7-2); 3, Nikiforos (R Atkins, 13-2). ALSO RAN: 10 Dyna Druani (6th); 14 Marked Man, 16 Spanish Cavalier, 20 Ballme (4th); 33 Dunstall, Fountain Valley, 50 Suzanne Girl, 66 Bally Ned, No Match, Proud Saint, Saucy Vulgan, Mayleader, Noble Way (5th), Leda Grove. 17 ran. 3l, 2½l, 1½l, 1½l, 12l. J Gifford at Findon. TOTE: £2.90; £1.10, £2.10, £1.50. DF: £5.20. CSF: £7.24.

Placepot: £566.65.

Course specialists

DONCASTER

TRAINERS: B Hills, 17 wins from 120 runners, 14.2%; M H Easterby, 16 from 144, 11.1%; C Brittain 17 from 223, 7.6%.
JOCKEYS: J Mercer, 23 wins from 115 runners, 20.0%; L Piggott, 28 from 174, 16.1%; S Cauthen, 20 from 146, 13.7%.

Blinkered first time

DONCASTER: 2.45 Master Carver.

● Robert Sangster is definitely not involved in the purchase of Eliogarty, the Grand National favourite, according to a statement issued yesterday. "Mr Sangster strongly denies that he has made any attempt to purchase Eliogarty", a spokesman said.

Results from Doncaster

Going: Good to firm

2.45 PLAYFAIR RACING ANNUAL BROCKLESBY STAKES (2-y-o colts & geldings: £2,338: 5f)

PROVIDEO br c by Godswalk – Nadwa (A Foustock) 8-11 ... T Ives (9-4) 1
Tame Affair br c by Saritamer – Fair Fabiola (J Tremain) 8-11 ... D Nicholls (33-1) 2
Elegant Port b c by Import – Elegant Star (T Herring) 8-11 ... S Webster (12-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-8 fav Strictly Business (5th), 11-2 Tutbury (6th), 14 Path Over The Moor, Video Rocket, 20 Moving River, Shipmate (4th), 9 ran. 4l, 2½l, ½, 1½l, 1½l. W O'Gorman at Newmarket.

TOTE: Win: £3.20. Places: £1.10, £5.00, £3.00. DF: £50.80. CSF: £58.91. 1min04.19sec.

3.15) BERTIE BASSETT HANDICAP (£3,381: 1m 4f)

REGAL STEEL ch h by Welsh Pageant – All Souls (Steel Plate Ltd) 6-7-12 ... W Ryan (12-1) 1
Harry Hastings b g by Vaguely Noble – Country Dream (R Leask) 5-7-8 car 7-10 ... B Crossley (10-1) 2
General Concorde b c by Radetzky – Concorde Lady (T Ramsden) 4-9-3 ... B Rouse 12-1) 3
Keelby Kavalier b h by Ardoon – Elegant Lady (Mrs J Durant) 6-8-8 ... Pat Eddery (85-40 fav) 4

ALSO RAN: 13-2 Karablake (5th), 10 Wagoner, 12 Dancing Admiral, Wonderful Surprise, 16 Nestor (6th), 20 Cardinal Flower, Clearly Bust, Down Flight, Luigi's Glory, Say Primula, 25 Sid Run, 33 Hungarian Prince. 18 ran. 3l, 4l, 4l, 2½l, 1½l. R Hollinshead at Upper Longdon.

TOTE: Win: £16.50. Places: £2.40, £2.60, £4.30, £1.00. DF: £15.80. CSF: £121.97. Tricast: £1,381.54. 1min33.39sec.

3.45 DONCASTER MILE £8,780: 1m)

SPANISH PLACE b c by Greek Answer – Candy Agio (C St George) 4-8-13 ... S Cauthen (11-4) 1
Golden Flute ch c by Full Pocket – Lauravella (Mrs S Brook) 3-7-10 ... J Lowe (20-1) 2
Tetron Bay ch c by Nonoalco – Tanella (R Shannon) 4-8-13 ... L Piggot (9-2) 3

Also Ran: 5 Mellow Dance (6th), 6 Water Moccasin, 9 Shaady, 10 Southern Arrow (4th), 14 El Gitano, 16 Palace Gold (5th), 20 Silver Season, 10 ran. ½l, 2l, ½l, ½l, 1l. B Hills at Lambourn.

TOTE: Win: £3.50. Places: £1.50, £4.60, £1.40. DF: £37.30. CSF: £47.53. 1min 41.24sec.

4.15 BATTHYANY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,937: 5f)

YOU LOVE ME br f by He Loves Me – Youse (L Hughes) 7-2 car 7-6 ... W Ryan (14-1) 1
Hilton Brown br c by Daring March – Holiday Season (Ld McAlpine) 8-6 S Whitworth (13-2) 2
Dunant ch c by Sallust – Lady Littlepace (W Gredley) 9-11 ... L Piggott (11-2) 3

Also Ran: 5-4 fav Our Dynasty (4th), 11-2 Philstar (5th), 13-2 Brega Boy (6th), 25 Pythagorish. 7 ran. ½l, 1½l, ½l, 2½l, 3l. R Hollinshead at Upper Longdon.

TOTE: Win: £9.10. Places: £2.60, £3.60. DF: £26.80. CSF: £56.78. 1min 02.59sec.

4.45 FRENCH GATE MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £822: 1m)

PETER MARTIN ch g by Monsanto – Bouboulina (M Hurley) 9-0 ... Pat Eddery (10-1) 1
Bold Indian b c by Bold Lad – Sassalya (Sir Peter Oppenheimer) 9-0 ... J Reid (100-30) 2
Cataldi b c by Wolver Hollow – Garona (K Abdulla) 9-0 ... G Starkey (4-5 fav) 3

Also Ran: 6 Prime Asset (4th), 20 Ploughshare (5), 50 Porkybello, Queensbury Liz, 100 Arrow Beak (6th).

8 ran. hd, ½l, 8l, 1½l, 7l. p Kelleway at Newmarket.

TOTE: Win: £7.70. Places: £1.50, £1.70, £1.00. DF: £16.60. CSF: £39.34. 1min 41.6secs.

5.15 SEE IT LIVE IN YORKSHIRE STAKES (3-y-o: Fillies: £1,948: 6f)

ELAINE ANN br f by Garda's – Garotte (A Papotto) 7-7 ... J Jenkinson (9-2) 1
Papier Mache ch f by Touch Paper – Eirene (H Rees) 7-1 ... Julie Bowker (20-1) 2
Welsh Rosegrey r f by Welsh Saint – Primrose (R Webber) 9-7 G Starkey (100-30) 3

Also Ran: 11-2 Bakers Double, Fill The Jug (4th), Phoebe Ann, 6 Nieka (5th), 16 Rio Branco (6th).

8 ran, 2½l, ¾l, ½l. M Haynes at Epsom.

TOTE: Win: £7.20. Places: £2.30, £2.60, £2.20. DF: £25.40. CSF: £68.79. 1min 17.65sec.

Double: £28.85. Treble: £27.85. Placepot £81.50.

● Willie Carson is certain to have a ride in tomorrow's Lincoln Handicap at Doncaster. If Star Of A Gunner is balloted out, Carson will replace Michael Wigham on Jungle Romeo, who is a certain runner.

NEWBURY

GOING: Good to firm
Tote double: 3.0, 4.0. Treble: 2.30, 3.30, 4.30.

2.0 MARCH NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £1,565: 2m 100yd) (15 runners)

103 000 CRISPIN J Gifford 7-11-7 ... R Rowe
104 06 DANISH FLIGHT N Henderson 5-11-7 ... H Davies
107 00p0 DICKIE BOW L Waring 6-11-7 ... B Powell 7
108 0p FIRM EVALUATION M Pipe 5-11-7 ... P Leach
[illegible]

5-2 Tough And Rugged, [illegible]

Newbury selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Tough and Rugged. 2.30 Vale Of Welton. 3.0 Trust To Luck. 3.30 Park Rainbow. 4.0 King's Bishop. 4.30 Bold Print.

2.30 ARDINGTON NOVICE CHASE (£2,347: 3m) (13)

[illegible]

9-4 Brian's Buck, [illegible] Aramosa, [illegible]

3.0 TATTERSALLS NOVICE CHASE FINAL (limited handicap: mares: £3,603: 2m 4f) (10)

[illegible]

305 4220 PRESCEENA WOOD P Tylor 10-11-2 ... P Warner
306 2u0p PRETTY LASS R Woodhouse 7-11-1 ... P Scudamore
308 024f MILANESSA R Armytage 7-10-11 ... A Webber
309 424f ANOTHER NITTY C Loggin 10-10-9 ... R Mann
310 0040 LEXHAM VIEW R Perkins 6-10-8 ... –
311 f-024 JOEDES JANET D Nugent 9-10-7 ... C Mann
312 0-0fp BOUNDLESS GRACE Miss P Neal 10-10-7 ... –

1983: No corresponding race.

2 Trust To Luck, 100-30 Presceena Wood, 9-2 Joedes Janet, 11-2 Meggies Dene, 8 Milanessa, 12 Another Nitty, 16 others.

3.30 RAILWAY HANDICAP HURDLE (£2,253: 2m 100yd) (10)

404 0-030 JUNGLE JIM (CD) D Nicholson 5-11-7 ... P Scudamore
[illegible]

4.0 WOODHAY HANDICAP CHASE (£2,998: 3m 2f 82yd) (6)

[illegible]

4.30 MARCH NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £1,611: 2m 100yd) (17)

[illegible]

LUDLOW

GOING: Firm

2.30 LONGMYND NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £605: 2m) (17 runners)

[illegible]

9-4 Tancred Walk, [illegible] 8 Corvina, [illegible]

Ludlow selections

2.30 Tancred Walk, 3.0 Cheekio Ors. 3.30 Riboden. 4.0 Odin. 4.30 Kings Singer. 5.0 Shout.

3.0 CHASE MEREDITH MEMORIAL HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £1,184: 3m) (15)

[illegible]

3.30 HENLEY HALL GOLD CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,214: 2m) (12)

[illegible]

4.0 BITTERLEY NOVICE HANDICAP CHASE (£1,477: 2m 4f) (16)

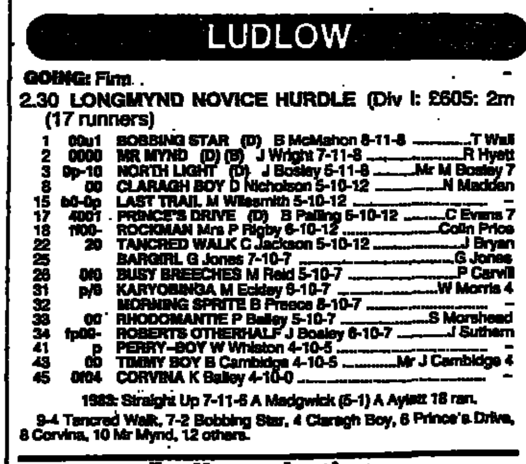
[illegible]

4.30 ASTON HANDICAP CHASE (£1,359: 2m) (7)

[illegible]

5.0 LONGMYND NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £541: 2m) (18)

[illegible]



MOTOR RACING: PREVIEW OF GRAND PRIX SEASON

Fuel for thought as opening event heralds new challenge

By John Blunsden

This morning, the 3.1 miles Jacarepagua circuit, outside Rio de Janeiro, will provide the opening scene of the 16-race contest for the 1984 world championship. Twenty-seven cars and drivers are due on the track and all but one of them will qualify to start Sunday's 63-lap Brazilian Grand Prix.

More than five months have passed since Nelson Piquet secured the 1983 title in South Africa, and much has happened during the long lay-off. Only 11 drivers have remained with their 1983 teams and five others are about to make their grand prix debut.


Piquet: champion

All but three of the 15 teams will be running two cars, and all three tyre companies involved will be supplying radials exclusively. Goodyear must look after six teams (12 cars), Michelin four teams (eight cars), and Pirelli five teams (seven cars).

No fewer than eight engine suppliers have been attracted to Formjla One, and here in lies the key to grand prix racing's latest technical challenge – how to match power with economy so skilfully that all rivals can be beaten without running out of fuel (the maximum permitted tankage is 220 litres, and refuelling is banned).

There will still be mid-race pit stops, but this is because most teams will start with relatively soft tyre compounds, and will aim to change on to even softer rubber for the crucial closing laps.

Apart from the Ford Cosworth 3-litre V8s being run by Tyrrell all year, and by arrows for the first two races, all the engines are 1½-litre turbos, and all have more power potential than they can afford to use. "Engine management" is the fashionable new expression – where electronically controlled equipment manipulates the engines fuel supply to achieve optimum efficiency.

Much will depend upon each team's ability to use almost, but not quite, all of their available fuel between starting light and chequered flag. Some, no doubt, will seek to make an early charge, then throttle back to conserve fuel, while others will play a waiting game prior to a later charge. The first few races in particular will be strategically intriguing.

With so many unknowns, predictions are difficult, but at the risk of being proved wrong, I anticipate that the four-cylinder BMW engine will prove to be the most fuel-efficient of the turbos; that Ferrari and Renault will collect the greatest number of pole positions; that no driver will win more than three grands prix; that both Derek Warwick and Nigel Mansell will win their first grands prix; that Martin Brundle and Jonathan Palamer will each claim their first points; and that the world championship will not be resolved until October, in favour of either Nelson Piquet or Keke Rosberg.

This year's line-up (in order of car numbers): N Piquet and T Fabi, Brabham-BMW/Michelin; M Brundle and S Bellof, Tyrrell Ford/Goodyear; K Rosberg and J Laffite, Williams-Honda/Goodyear; Prost and N Lauda, McLaren-TAG/Michelin; P Alliot and J Palmer, RAM-Hart/Pirelli; E de Angelis and N Mansell, JPS Lotus-Renault/Goodyear; M Winkelhock, ATS-BMW-/Pirelli; P Tambay and D Warwick, Renault/Michelin; M Surer and Boutsen, Arrows-Ford and BMW/Goodyear; A Senna and J Cecotto, Toleman-Hart/Pirelli; M Baldi, Spirit-Hart/Pirelli; R Patrese and E Cheever, Alfa Romeo/Goodyear; P Ghinzani, Osella-Alfa Romeo/Pirelli; A de Cesaris and F Hesnault, Ligier-Renault/Michelin; M Alboreto and R Arnoux, Ferrari/Goodyear.

MOTOR CYCLING: SPENCER FAVOURITE TO RETAIN TITLE

Rival to Agostini and Hailwood

From Michael Scott, Kyalami

It should be easy to predict the outcome of the 1984 motorcycle grand prix season, which begins here on Sunday witht the South African Grand Prix. Freddie Spencer, of the United States, will win his second successive 500cc title almost unopposed, while second and third places will be taken by his Honda teammate, Ron Haslam, of Great Britain, and another young American, Eddie Lawson, riding a Yamaha.

Motorcycle racing adds danger and mechanical unpredictability to the imponderables of any sport. But even so, the likely champion in this class can only come from among the select group lucky enough to land a competitive works ride in a year when the factory teams have all either shrunk or (in Suzuki's case) virtually disappeared. For the squads of sel-supporting privateers, even those who have managed to secure realistic sponsorship, the best they can hope for is to be noticed.

At 21 last year, Spencer was the youngest 500cc world champioon and looks set for a long run at the top, his name likely to rank with those of Agostini and Hailwood. It is the calibre of the men he will not have to beat, however, that indicates the sickly state of motorcycle racing.

They are both Americans, perhaps the only men who have proved they can compete with Spencer. Kenny Roberts, who has been world champion three times, has simply retired from grand prix racing, but frequent runner-up, Randy Mamola, was forced out, unable, at only 24, to find a place on a factory team.

Still biggest among the shrunken teams are Honda, who, despite the success of their new V-three two-stroke engine last year, have chosen to provide Spencer with a new and rather different V-four.

Haslam, from Langley Mill near Derby, is now Britain's best hope. At 28, he had matured into an aggressive and confident rider, but he has yet to beat Spencer, and must try to do so on last year's bike.

Honda's main opposition comes from Yamaha, who, bereft of Roberts, are relying on 25-year-old Eddie Lawson. It is a tall order for a man in only his second grand prix season, and Lawson is riding the company's V-four motorcycle under unenviable pressure to succeed.

Suzuki, having dominated racing since 1976, last year found their stalwart square-four RG500 technically outpaced. In a time of falling sales, the parent company were unwilling to finance the costs of a replacement and in place of a factory team they are running semi-works efforts, using last year's outpaced bikes, further developed privately in Britain and Italy.

Of the two, the better-financed Italians seem more likely to succeed, with Franco Uncini, the 1982 world champion, making a comeback after a serious crash last year.

Heron-Suzuki, of Great Britain, have only Barry Sheene, now 33, seven years after his last world championship, nearing the end of an admittedly fine career.

The 250cc class will also have a race at Kyalami on Sunday, and Britain at last has a worthwhile investment in this forcing-house of talent. Alan Carter, a 19-year-old from Halifax, started racing in 1981 and won his first grand prix only two years later. He crashes more often than he wins, but in 1984 he will benefit from the wisdom of Kenny Roberts, who will be in charge of him and the rest of the Yamaha team.

Honda damaged but not Spencer

There were two surprises at the first day of practice for the second South African motorcycle grand prix at Kyalami yesterday, (Michael Scott writes). The first was when the world champion, Freddie Spencer, crashed his Honda in the first session. The second was when heavy rain fell soon afterwards – the first for four weeks here. Spencer was not seriously hurt. But his brand-new V4 500cc Honda was more than superficially damaged.

500cc PRACTICE TIMES: 1, F Spencer (Honda) 1min 28.57; 2, F Uncini (Suzuki), 1:28.33; 3, S Bellandini (Suzuki), 1:28.37; 4, V Ferrari (Yamaha), 1:28.43; 5, R Roche (Honda), 1:29.01; 6, D de Radigues (Chevalier-Honda), 1:29.12; 7, R Roth (Honda), 1:29.42; 8, B van Dulman (Suzuki), 1:29.55; 9, R Haslam (Honda) 1:29.93; 10, C Guy (Honda), 1:30.27.

Law Report March 23 1984

Transition to penalty points

Porter v Manning

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Glidewell

[Judgment delivered March 20]

Penalty points could be imposed under section 19(1) of the Transport Act 1981 in respect of an offence committed before that section came into force on November 1, 1982, if the defendant had been convicted of the offence after that date.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, dismissing an appeal by Mr Paul Clive Porter, on a case stated by Coventry Justices who on April 13, 1983 ordered 10 penalty points to be endorsed on his driving licence in respect of an offence of reckless driving, contrary to section 2 of the Road Traffic Act 1973, which he had committed on October 24, 1982.

Section 16(1) of the Interpretation Act 1978 provides: "... where an Act repeals an enactment, repeal does not, unless the contrary intention appears... (d) affect any penalty ... or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against that enactment; (e) affect any ... legal proceeding ... in respect of any such ... penalty ... or punishment; and any such ... legal proceeding ... may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty ... or punishment may be imposed, as if the repealing Act had not been passed."

Mr Anthony Engel for the defendant; Mr Roger D. H. Smith for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that it was a matter of general public importance to both justices and motorists whether other courts had power to impose penalty points in respect of offences committed before the penalty points system came into operation: it appeared that different views had been taken by justices in different parts of the country.

In this case the defendant's driving history was such that if the justices had been right to impose penalty points, he would soon be disqualified for two years under section 19(2) of the 1981 Act, when he came to be dealt with in respect of certain further offences.

The defendant contended that in the absence of any transitional provisions in section 19 of the 1981 Act indicating that the penalty points system was to apply to offences committed before it came into force, section 16(1) (e) of the Interpretation Act 1978 – which applied to repealed penalties as well as to repealed offences – clearly indicated that the justices should have acted under section 93(3) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 (repealed by the 1981 Act when section 19 came into force), which was the penalty provision applicable when the offence was committed.

In order for section 16(1) (e) of the 1978 Act to apply, there must appear no "contrary intention" in the 1981 Act.

In his Lordship's judgment, on a true construction of the 1981 Act, such a contrary intention plainly did appear. Section 26(2) of that act provided expressly that the increased fine for offences under section 25(4) of the 1972 Act, for which section 26(1) provided, should not apply to offences committed before section 26 came into force: section 19(7) (a) provided that an endorsement imposed before section 18 came into force should count as three penalty points.

The absence from section 18 of any provision similar to that in section 16(2) and of any transitional provisions such as had been included in the 1972 Act pointed inevitably to the conclusion that on its true construction section 19 did indicate an intention that it should apply to offences committed before it became law.

The reason that section 30(2) of the 1981 Act provided that sections 19 to 21 should be read as if they were included in part III of the 1972 Act was that that part constituted a complete code regarding the licensing of drivers and, as parts of it were repealed by the 1981 Act, it could only remain complete if the new provisions of sections 19 to 21 of the 1981 Act were made as part of it.

Section 30(2) did not therefore assist in determining whether section 19 was intended to apply to offences committed before it came into effect.

The defendant had argued that the penalty points system was more rigorous in its application than the old "totting up" system.

In his Lordship's judgment, there was no essential difference in the rigour of the two systems, and although the defendant's arguments based on the narrow range of mitigating circumstances arguable to justify not disqualifying a driver under section 19(2), (6) than were available under section 93, and on the fact that in some circumstances the minimum period for disqualification under section 19(4) was two years whereas under section 93 it had been six months, had some persuasive force, they were vastly overborne by the other arguments.

MR JUSTICE GLIDEWELL, concurring, said that there was a further reason for dismissing the appeal. Section 16(1) (e) of the 1978 Act would not have applied even if no contrary intention had appeared.

Section 16(1) (d) referred to any penalty or punishment incurred in respect of an offence committed against the repealed enactment, and paragraph (e) referred to "such penalty ... or punishment". It followed that section 16(1) (e) applied to penalties or punishment only if they were incurred in respect of an offence committed against the repealed enactment.

In this case the only relevant repealed enactment was section 93(3), (5) of the 1972 Act, which created no offence but merely provided for penalties, Accordingly, as there had been no repeal of an offence-creating enactment, section 16(1) (e) of the 1978 Act was of no application.

Solicitors: Blakemores, Coventry; Mr I. S. Manson, Birmingham.

Symptomless actionable damage

Sykes v Ministry of Defence

Before Mr Justice Otton

[Judgement delivered March 19]

Calcified pleural plaques resulting from irritation of the pleura by smooth particles of asbestos amounted in themselves to actionable damage, even though they were symptomless and there was no possibility that symptoms could arise from them. [In *Church v Ministry of Defence* (*The Times*, March 7), the plaintiff had symptomless insipient fibrosis of the lung, which could possibly develop into asbestosis, in addition to pleural plaques.]

Mr Justice Otton so found in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division, giving judgment for the plaintiff, Mr Arthur Ronald Sykes, in an action in respect of personal injury arising from his exposure to asbestos in the course of his employment since 1938 with the defendant, the Ministry of Defence, at her Majesty's dockyard, Portsmouth. The defendant admitted liability if the plaintiff could prove that he had suffered actionable damage.

Mr Anthony Temple for the plaintiff; Mr Andrew Collins for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE OTTON, having considered the dictum of Lord Pearce in *Cartledge v E. Jopling & Sons Ltd* ([1963] AC 758, 777) and *Cartwright v GKN Sankey* ((1973) 14 KIR 349), said that he had to decide whether the changes in the structure of the plaintiff's pleura in the form of the development of calcified plaques should be regarded as such minimal damage that they fell within the principle *de minimis non curat lex*.

Looking at the evidence as a whole, those definite structural changes, having been caused by exposure to asbestos, did amount to significant and therefore actionable damage which would entitle the plaintiff to recover damages.

It had been argued for the defendant that the risk of damage was not damage and that the mere presence of plaques, indicating that there was a risk of the onset of quite separate lung complaints, did not entitle the plaintiff to succeed simply on the basis that he was at risk of developing lung complaints as a result of his exposure to asbestos.

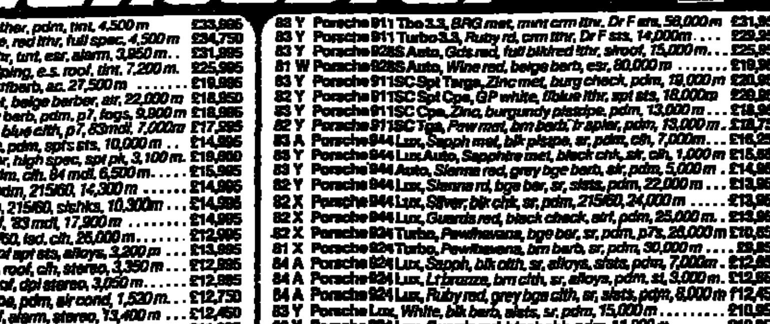
In his Lordship's judgment, once the plaintiff had established some actionable physical damage which had been caused by the defendant's negligence in permitting the exposure to asbestos, he was also entitled to be compensated for the, albeit slight, risk of other independent complaints arising from the same cause.

The appropriate figure for general damages to compensate him for the plaques, for the slight risk of developing lung complaints caused by asbestos but not parasitic upon the plaques, and for anxiety, was £1,500.

Solicitors: Lamport, Bassitt & Hiscock, Southampton; Treasury Solicitor.

هكذا من الأصل

Car Buyer's Guide



Motoring by Clifford Webb

Golf has improved space and performance

During the next few weeks VAG (UK), the importers of VW and Audi cars, will be assessing the results of one of the biggest promotion "gambles" undertaken by the motor trade.

Two months ago, it handed 100 new Golfs to motoring journalists for extended testing. Most of the cars had fewer than 25 miles on the clock having been taken straight from the docks and given a regular pre-delivery service before being handed over in Battersea Park, London.

As a declaration of condidence in the quality and reliability of the new generation Golfs, the enterprise takes some beating. But it is also fraught with danger. Most manufacturers' press fleets are carefully chosen, well run-in, watched over and generaly pampered.

I believe the gamble will pay off. Of course there have been teething problems, but most appear to be of the type you expect during any *bedding-in period.*

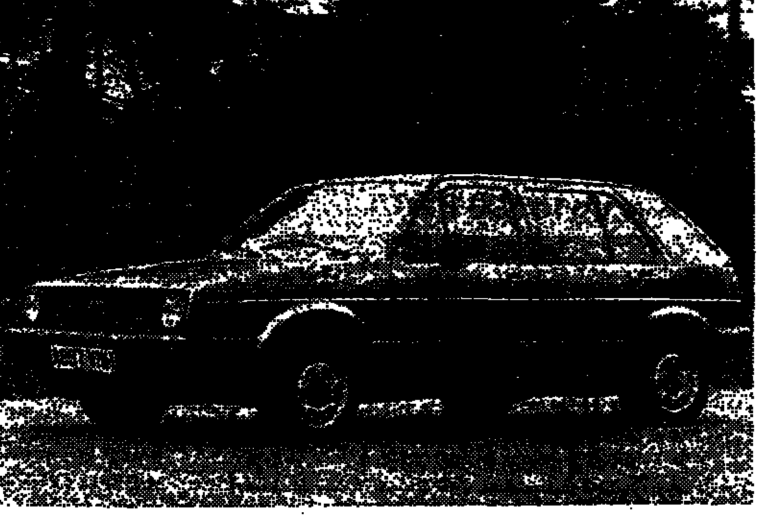
In my own case, the silver Golf 1.6 GL I collected with 100 miles on the clock had a nasty flat spot in the carburization which caused hiccups in acceleration, and occasion stalls at traffic lights. The engine also appeared to be rather tight – unusual these days – and had to be driven with extra restraint for several hundred miles.

I took advantage of a winter sunshine holiday to leave the car with my local VW dealer for him to have a go at the flat spot. He returned it with a lovely clean pick-up, only to make another problem more apparent.

The new Golf, along with many of today's "lean burn" engines fitted with cut-offs to reduce the flow of fuel under a trailing throttle, suffers from jerkiness on a very light throttle opening.

In my view, the devices frequently defeat their fuel saving objective because drivers soon learn to use a heavier foot to avoid the lumpy running.

Apart from these minor niggles, the new Golf is a better car than its very successful predecessor, even if its lookalike shape means that only an existing Golf owner can tell the difference.



Golf 1.6 GL: More space for rear passengers

There is noticably more space inside, particularly for the rear passengers, and the brakes are much improved. Gone is the long, spongy travel which marred most VW brakes.

The 1.6 GL is the Golf flagship at the moment, and as such is rather expensive. The all-in price of £6,696 compares with £6,010 for a Ford Escort 1.6 GL and £6,049 for the Austin Maestro 1.6 HLS. but the Golf is the better handling car, feeling taut and under control in the most extreme cornering conditions.

Vital Statisics:

Model: Golf 1.6 GL
Price: £6,696
Engine: 1,595 cc
Performance; Max speed 104 mph, 0-60 mph 12 secs
Official consumption: Urban: 32.5 mpg, 56 mph 52.3 mpg and 75 mph 40.4 mpg
Length: 13ft
Insurance rating: Group 4 (Provisional)

The increased torque of the redesigned 1.6 engine makes it deceptively fast under acceleration. It should also improve fuel efficiency – and on that subject it is worth noticing that after the dealer's tune-up consumption fell markedly. Until then it had been a disappointing 27 mpg. When I handed it back it had risen to 38 mpg. Gentler drivers should have no difficulty in topping 40 mpg.

Ford's new miser

Ford is about to make a well-planned challenge for the increasingly competitive market for small to medium diesel engined cars. Next month, buyers of its Fiesta, Escort and Orion models will be offered a 1.6 litre diesel power unit – and remarkable claims for fuel ecomony which suggest as much as 67 per cent improvement over comparable petrol engines. Ford says: "The new 1600 diesel takes the cars to which it is fitted into the 70 mpg plus category".

I have made my own tests, but they will not be ready for publication for a few weeks.

The diesel car market in Britain remains one of the slowest growing in Europe. The boom widely predicted six years ago has not materialized. From 2,600 sales in 1977 to 24,600 or 1.3 per cent of the market in 1983 is not exactly big business and it compares with a penetration of more than 15 per cent in some European countries.

Despite this apparent lack of appreciation of the diesel's merits in Britain, Ford's new engine has important implicaitions for the future of engine building and jobs at Dagenham. Since summer, 1982, Ford has rebuilt and reequipped the engine shops to supply all its European needs. It is the only production centre for the new diesel engine.

Manufacture started last September with a potential output of 150,000 engines a year. Only one version of the four cylinder, single overhead camshaft engine is being produced, permitting maximum use to be made of highly-automated machinery. That means that, with existing truck engines and other under development, Ford is talking about a total capacity for Dagenham of between 350,000 and 400,000 diesel engines a year, making it one of the biggest diesel engine plants in Europe.

Ford's salesmen are not deterred by the deisel's slow growth here. They are consoled by predictions that by the end of the decade one in ten of all cars sold in Britain will be deisel powered.

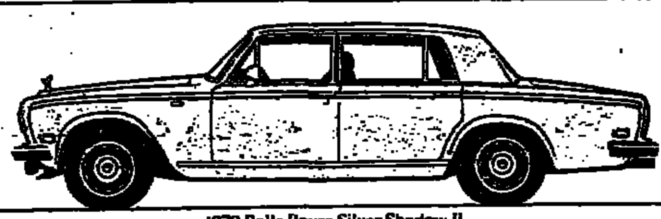
Among the biggest users will be the fleet customers where high mileage employees using diesel cars can save up to 30 per cent in running costs. Shell UK has calculated that by switching its 650 strong fleet to diesel cars it could save some £250,000 a year on fuel alone. It already plans to increase the number of retail diesel pumps catering specifically for the private motorist.

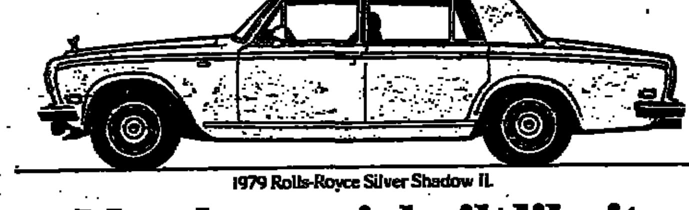
If that means fewer shoe-contaminating pools of diesel on garage forecourts and nozzles which are cleaned regularly, it will be at least a start on improving diesel's mucky image with the average motorist.

Quattro plus

Audi's rally-winning Quattro is getting the super car treatment in its latest form, but is also costing a great deal more. The price has gone up by £2,679 to £20,401 a 15 per cent increase. The turbo-charged 2.2 litre engine is unchanged, as is the overall performance of 137 mph. But the intermediate gears in the five-speed box have been altered to give more flexibility.

For all that extra money, the buyer now gets anti-lock brakes, lowered and stiffened suspension, ultra low profile Pirelli P7 tyres, and, at last, thank heavens, the windscreen wipers have been switched for right hand drive. Of less interest to the keen driver who buys a Quattro is an electronic dashboard with digital read-outs, a five button computer, and microchip synthesizer to give reminders about such things as seat belts, shutting doors, and fuel running low.







PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to: THE TIMES, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333.

DEATHS

YOUNG. - On March 17th, Jeanette Margaret, beloved wife of Christopher Young, mother of Nicholas, Charles, Katharine and Thomas, daughter of Halford and Dorothy Vaughan, peacefully at Pilsgate. Funeral service at Lamport on Friday, 30th March at 3pm.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

CULVER. A memorial service for Roland Culver will be held at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, London W.C.2. On Friday March 30th at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

DANIEL, Gerald. March 23rd, 1970. Happiest remembered in constant love and hope. Mother and Father.

WOOLFE-JOHN treasured and happy memories on his birthday of our darling only son John killed at Le Mans June 1969.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HUNTERIANA

The Hunterian Society was founded to commemorate John Hunter, the famous anatomist and surgeon. It has received a bequest to enable it to purchase any object relating to the life, teaching or writing of John Hunter. There may not be too many such items in existence but the Society is anxious to acquire any that might be available.

Please contact
Dr D. W Findlay,
106 Victoria Street
St Albans, Herts. AL1 3TL

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AGNES OLLIVANT - Will any person having knowledge of the whereabouts of Agnes Ollivant, born 6 Dec 1931 to Florence Ollivant, an aunt of Frank Jeffrey, deceased, please contact Richardson + Co. Solicitors of 28, Park Place, Leeds 1, who are instructed to administer the estate of the said Frank Jeffrey deceased and will be distributing the same 1 month from the date of this notice

DIALYSIS AND TRANSPLANTATION their only hope. Life-saving treatment is known but unavailable through lack of funds to 3,000 people who die annually from kidney failure. Please help grant a reprieve for some of them this year. Donations to Elizabeth Ward, The British Kidney Patient Association, Bordon, Hants. Tel: Bordon 2021.2

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COLLETTE. Good luck in your finals. Pre-manger is the answer. Jonathon XXX

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KASTELL. Happy Friday darling, I love you Hunter Dunne CS.

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BIRTHS

BRERETON. On March 18th at the Rosie Maternity Hospital, Cambridge to Susan & Paul a son Thomas Charles, a brother for Julian, Rebecca, Rachel, Camilla, and Charlotte.

CHILTON. On 21st March 1984 in London to Clare (nee Whittaker) and Simon, a daughter, Samantha Helen, a sister for Jessica.

GARNELL. - On March 20 at Harold Wood, to Doreen (nee Homes) and Alan - a daughter (Jennifer Ruth).

GRANDE, on March 20th, 1984, to Rosemary (nee Temple) and Michael, a son, James Michael.

JAMES - At 11.30 am March 21st at St Mary's Hospital, to Janice (nee Scott) and Peter - a son (Richard Alexander).

JAMES. On 19th March to Weena (nee Jessel) - a daughter Annabelle, a sister for William and Kate.

LAWRENCE. On 22nd March at Falkirk and District Royal Infirmary, to Nicola (nee Cox) and Christopher - a son, Gordon William Mackenzie.

LUSTED on February 28th to Jayne (nee Haynes) and Graham, a daughter Charlotte Amy.

MACFARLANE. - On March 20 at the University College Hospital, London, to Lorraine (nee Clark) and Ross, a Son, Andrew David. A brother for Matthew.

MAIDMENT - on February 16th, in Melbourne Australia, to Annette and Richard, a son, (James)

MAKIN - On 14th March to Lucila A Cordeu de Makin and Guillermo A Makin, of Argentina, but now at Cambridge, a son, Sebastian.

OWEN-JONES. - On March 17 to Jo (nee Wright) and Rodney, a son, Henry (Harry), a brother for John.

SAXON on 20th March 1984 to Stella (Goodier) and Rolf a son, Reuben Michael Saxon.

TRAYLEN - On March 20th, to Antoinette (nee Rous) and Geoffrey - a daughter (Jane), a sister for Sophie.

VINCENT - On March 16th, to Carol (nee Martin) and Frank a daughter (Georgina Frances)

WOODHAMS. On 22nd March to Lesley and Jeffrey - a son Timothy at St Luke's, Guildford.

DEATHS

BEAL. On 19th March, 1984 in hospital, David William, aged 62 years. Executive Officer FAO, Rome. Beloved father of Nicholas John Beal, elder son of the late Janet Mara Beal and William Henry Beal and brother of Irene. Service and interment at St Mary's Church, Wharram-le-Street, near Malton, Yorks, on Monday, 26th March at 3pm. Family flowers only. Donations to King Georges Trust for Sailors, 1 Chesham St, London, SW1.

BENTLEY. On 21st March 1984, in her 88th year, peacefully, and in the care of the Sue Ryder Foundation, Acorn Bank, Penrith, Ellen Banks Bentley, wife of Norman Priestley Bentley, cherished mother and grandmother. Family cremation to be followed by a service of thanksgiving in Sutton Valence later.

CAME. - On 17th March, 1984, at Odstock Hospital, William Gerald Came, C.I.E., aged 94 years, of Somerley View, Ringwood, after many years of distinguished service in India, beloved husband of Gertrude Marie. Funeral service at Ringwood Parish Church at 1 pm. on Monday, 26th March, followed by cremation at Salisbury. Enquiries to H. A. Tarrant Ltd. Funeral Directors, 27 Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants. Tel: 042 542331.

CANNON, on March 21st, 1984, [illegible] Woodlands Park residential [illegible], Great Missenden, Jacqueline [illegible] (née Laidlaw), writer, librettist and poetess. Mother of Shona Virginia and wife of Philip Cannon, composer. Cremation on Monday, March 26th, at Chilterns Crematorium, Amersham, at 10am. Family funeral only.

DAVIS - Suddenly on March 21st, 1984 at home, Bridget Nora, much loved wife of the late Bernard Davis and mother of the late June Stockbridge. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium 2.30 pm Thursday, March 29th. Flowers may be sent to Kenyons, 132 Freston Road, London W10.

GLYN. Very suddenly, on Tuesday, March 20th, 1984, Jeremy Christopher, beloved husband of Robin and father of Lucinda. Funeral on Thursday, March 29th at 3 pm at Albury Church. Family flowers only. All enquiries to Daniel Robinson, 79 South Street, Bishop Stortford. Tel: 0279 58477. Donations if desired to: The Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge, Gloucestershire.

HANCOCK. John L W on 20th March, loving father of Michael, Sandra, Willa, Belinda and Diana Hancock and Robbie, Clare and Annabel Matthews. Funeral private. Donations to Sue Ryder Home, Nettlebed, Henley-on-Thames.

HUTTON-SQUIRE On Wednesday, March 21st after a short illness, Ambrose, John aged 73 of Hollby Hall, Leaming Bar, Northallerton, and formerly of Gerrards Cross. Beloved husband of Betty, father and grandfather. Cremation private. Service of Thanksgiving at St George's Church, Beadale on Friday, April 6th at 12 noon. Family flowers only please. Donations if desired to St George's Church Fund, c/o National Westminster Bank, Bedale

JOHN peacefully on 21st March. Catherine. In Loving Memory.

MARPLESDEN WOAKES - On March 20th, 1984, peacefully after a brief illness at Hardres Court Nursing Home, Canterbury. Cecile, aged 70, of Garden Cottages, Shorne, Kent. Much loved sister of John, Diana and Margaret, and devoted aunt of Grizelda, Jeremy, Vanessa and Patrick. Cremation at Medway Crematorium on Tuesday, March 27th at 2.30pm, family only. Followed by service of thanksgiving at Shorne Parish Church, Kent at 3.30pm. Flowers to C. W. Lyons, 70, Military Road, Canterbury. Tel: Canterbury 63808 or donations to Shorne Parish Church.

MARSHALL, on March 21st, at home, Mary Elisabeth Hamilton (Betty), wife of Stuart and mother of Anthea and Louise, grandmother of Simon, Sam, Rupert and Flavia. Funeral at St Luke's, Goostrey, 11am. Tuesday, March 27th.

PAGE - On March 21st, 1984, peacefully at Heightley Manor, Chudleigh, aged 87, Leslie, widow of Walter Page, M.C., Q.C. Funeral, St John's Church, Bishop Steignton, Saturday 10.30 am.

SARGEAUNT, Major Christopher, of Dipley Grange, Dipley, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire on March 21st, 1984. Funeral private, no flowers by request.

SPICER. On 21st March, 1984 Norah Lloyd Spicer, formerly of Bromley, Kent, and The Manor House, All Stretton, Shropshire, aged 81 Elder daughter of James Leonard and Henrietta Spicer. Funeral at St Michael and All Angles, All Stretton, 10am, Tuesday, 27th March, followed by private cremation. Family fowers only. Donations if desired to All Stretton Church

STEPHENSON. - On March 22, Daphne dearly loved wife of Steve, loving mother of Rosalyn, Philip and Michael, and much loved grandmother to her 8 grandchildren. Funeral service at St Mary's Church, Stalbridge, Dorset, on Tuesday, March 27, at 2.30pm. Family flowers only but, if desired, donations to Save The Children Fund.

STYAN, MURIEL - 16th March 1984 at Orpington Hospital aged 85. Daughter of the late Dr and Mrs Styan of Ramsgate and Sevenoaks. Family flowers only but donations for church plaque to G Knott. Tel 0732 456436.

THELLUSSON. - On Thursday, March 20, Cynthia Elizabeth, suddenly. Funeral 11am Thursday, March 29. Putney Vale Crematorium and flowers to Maxwells, 536 Stretham High Road, London SW16.

THOMSON. - At Murray Royal Hospital, Perth. On March 22, 1984, Christina Jane Thomson M.B.Ch.B with distinction M.D.Ph.D. D.P.H. Beloved only daughter of the late James Thomson solicitor, Dundee and of the late Mrs Jane Thomson. Dear sister of the late Reverend Doctor D. P. Thomson Crieff last survivor of her family. "And in Gods house for ever more my dwelling place shall be." Funeral service in Perth Crematorium on Monday, March 26 at 1.45pm to which all friends are invited

VEZELAY (Paule), artist, on March 20. See Watson-Williams.

WATSON-WILLIAMS. On March 20th at a London Hospital, Marjorie Agnes known professionally as Paule Vezelay. Artist in her 92nd year. Only surviving daughter of the late Dr P Watson-Williams of Clifton, Bristol

WEDDELL - On March 21st, suddenly but peacefully, at her home 7 Mill Street, Islip, Barbara, aged 74 years, beloved wife of Professor Graham Weddell, loving mother of Gillian and Alex. A dear grandmother and great grandmother. Requiem Mass at Begbroke Priory at 11.30 am on Tuesday, March 27th, 1984, followed by interment. Family flowers only, donations in lieu to Mae Phon Kaern Hill Tribes Trust, c/o Childs & Co., St Giles, Oxford, Account No. 11920540

ZIMMERMAN. On 18th March, Doctor Dennis, aged 63, husband of Anita, brother of Ida and father of Frank - daddy I loved and admired you so very much. Diana and I will miss you but will never forget you. Please may I thank the very many people who sent flowers, gifts, cards and letters to the clinic. Your kind words were appreciated. My father was a brilliant doctor in so many ways. Donations if desired to Medicine, in particular Cancer Research.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear, Peter Davalle, Clive Hedley

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 6.55; review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; Alan Titchmarsh's gardening tips between 7.30 and 7.45; pop music news between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.33; food and cooking hints between 8.30 and 9.00.
9.00 Food and Drink includes an item on how processed foods now dominate our diet (shown yesterday). 9.30 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Brian Jameson (r). 10.55 Ceefax.
12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. 12.57 Regional News (London and SE only: Financial report followed by new headlines with subtitles).
1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Includes a performance by the Japanese Demon Drummers of Sado. 1.45 Bagpuss. (r).
2.00 Film: Rachel and the Stranger* (1948) starring Robert Mitchum. Pioneering West story about a farmer who buys a wife to look after his son and the drifter to whom the young wife becomes attached. With Loretta Young and William Holden. Directed by Norman Foster. 3.30 Cartoons. 3.48 Regional news (not London).
3.50 Magic Roundabout (r). 3.55 Play School, presented by Chloe Ashcroft. 4.20 The New Adventures of Mighty Mouse (r). 4.25 Jackanory. 4.40 Captain Zep – Space Dectective investigates the Small Planet of Secrets.
5.10 The Secret of Steel City. The third and final part of the adventure series based on a Jules Verne story. The storyteller is James Laurenson. A Czechoslovakian production (r).
5.40 Sixty Minutes includes news read by Richard Whitmore at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional news magazines at 5.55; and news headlines at 6.38.
6.40 Dr Who. Colin Baker in episode two of The Twin Dilemma.
7.05 Film: The Swarm (1978) starring Michael Caine and Katharine Ross. Science fiction drama that is unintentionally very amusing. Caine plays an entomologist brought in by the White House to dispose of a plague of 'killer' bees threatening Houston. Produced and directed by Irwin Allen (first showing on British television).
9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 World Figure Skating Championships. Coverage of the Original Set Pattern Dance section featuring Torvill and Dean. Plus the highlights of the Pairs Free Programme. The commentator is Alan Weeks.
10.15 Potter. Fund raising for the new church boiler comes under the meddlesome Potter's aegis. Starring Robin Bailey (r).
10.45 News headlines and weather.
10.50 Film: Pursued* (1947) starring Robert Mitchum and Teresa Wright. A tense Western with Mitchum playing Jeb Rand who falls for the daughter of the woman who raised him when he became an orphan. His feelings for the girl are the catalyst for a period of revenge and destruction. Directed by Raoul Walsh. Ends at 12.35.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; consumer affairs at 6.40 and 9.05; fishing hints at 6.45; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; guest in the spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day, Stephanie Lawrence at 7.40; Friday postbag at 7.50; pop video 7.55; the weekend's television highlights at 8.35; Geraldine James 'stubs it out' at 8.40.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: the bloodstream. 9.47 The death of King George VI. 10.09 A story told through dance techniques. 10.26 Describing past, present, and future. 10.43 How to avoid unemployment. 11.05 The evolution of children's magazines. 11.22 Rapunzel – Grimm's fairy story. 11.39 History: Mao's cultural revolution.
12.00 Jamie and the Magic Torch (r). 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets and guest John Styles. 12.30 Lifeskills. Dr Robert Sharpe demonstrates the rules that govern the chemistry of making friends.
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 About Britain. A behind the scenes look at the preparations for the Cheviot Hills village of Ingham's annual local show.
2.00 Just Our Luck. Keith's self-confidence has taken a battering. 2.30 Falcon Crest. The bullet in Chase's spine might cripple him for life. 3.30 Sons and Daughters.
4.00 Rainbow. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.20 Sambuk. 4.25 Emu's World. 4.50 The Fantastic Adventures of Mr Rossi.
5.15 The World Figure Skating Championships. Highlights and the latest news from Ottawa, presented by Dickie Davies.
5.45 News. 6.00 The 6 O'Clock Show, presented by Michael Aspel, looks at the lighter side of London life but also includes Thames news with Andrew Gardner and Tina Jenkins at approximately 6.04.
7.00 The Zodiac Game. Astrological battle of wits.
7.30 Hardcastle and McCormick. The old lag and the former judge on the trail of another criminal who has escaped justice.
8.30 The Other 'Art. Blood sports come between Lorraine and Charles when Charles joins the local hunt. But Lorraine's decision to become a vegetarian is short lived.
9.00 Shroud for a Nightingale. Part three of the five-episode drama based on the story by P. D. James.
10.00 News.
10.30 Torvill and Dean perform their Paso Doble Original Set Pattern dance to Rimsky-Korsakov's Capriccio Espagnol.
11.00 The London Programme investigates serious allegations that masons are corrupting public life in London.
11.30 South of Watford. Ben Elton looks at the wry side of London life.
12.00 Bizarre. Comedy starring John Byner.
12.30 Dragnet* Vintage American crime series (r).
1.00 Night Thoughts from Tom Chetwynd.



Stacy Dorning: Man of Letters (BBC 2, 10.00 pm)

CHOICE

● PEARLY GNASHERS (Channel 4, 10.30 pm) contains a reminder that, despite the recent scandalous disclosures that some buccaneering dentists make vast amounts of cash by doing things to us that aren't absolutely essential, and despite the fact that dentists generally continue to get their priorities wrong by putting the treatment of disease before the prevention of it, things could be a lot worse. At least we have said goodbye to the days when the local blacksmith (or, worse, the itinerant mountebank) would jam his foot against our chin and yank out teeth with a length of string. Tonight's film is also enlivened by the rare spectacle of the dentist who is actively seeking to put himself out of business. His is a sugar-free kitchen. Outlaw sucrose, he says, and there will be more empty seats in the dentist's waiting room.

● MAN OF LETTERS (BBC 2, 10.00 pm) is the work of two writers, Gillian Hawser and John Graham. It is such a brief and feather-light affair that you might wonder, as I did, how it could possibly have kept two minds and four hands occupied. It is a whimsical piece that owes much to its period, an innocent summer of 1928, when a 12-year-old lad could get as much vanilla ice-cream as he could eat for two pence and cafe waitresses went all week-kneed over song-and-dance men at the end of the pier. On reflection, I think it was a technical error for the lad to view the idealized waitress through a pink haze. Rose-tinted glasses are what you look back at the past through when the years of innocence have passed.

● Graham Fawcett's short feature THE WORKS OF LOVE (Radio 3, 7.00 pm) is an acknowledgement both of the poetic sensitivity of Ivan Lalic, as expressed in his own impromptu words, and of his sensitive poetry, as read by Ann Aris and Mr Fawcett himself. The possibility of time past and time present being contained in time future (Eliot's philosophy) is the recurring theme in much of the Serbian's writing, and he dwells with particular deep feeling on the "terrible wholeness of memory" in his poem about his walk through a street in Dubrovnik during which "the angel of oblivion broke his wings following my footsteps".

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Maths Methods: Springs. 6.30 Perfect Heat Engines. 6.55 Journey into Frequency Space. 7.20 Chemistry: Poisons that Paralyses. 7.45 Psychology: Questions of Behaviour. Ends at 8.10.
9.00 Ceefax.
9.08 Daytime on Two: Science topics: metals. 9.35 Maths: odds and evens. 9.52 Part nine of the adventure The Boy from Space. 10.15 Maths: massive endings. 10.38 Reproduction and survival. 11.00 Working drawings. 11.22 Geography: Ghana. 11.44 Youth Training Schemes. 12.05 Making the most of the Micro. 12.30 Complex computer controlled devices. 12.55 Ceefax. 1.38 Working with wood. 2.01 A blind man's colour prejudice. 2.30 The arguments for and against vivisection.
2.50 Ceefax.
5.05 Weekend Outlook. Open University programmes to be seen over the weekend.
5.10 The Treaty of Versailles. An Open University production (r).
5.35 News summary with subtitles.
5.40 Film: Lavender Hill Mob* (1951). The first of a short season of films celebrating the 70th birthday of Alec Guinness. He plays Mr Holland, a timid bank clerk whose job it is to supervise bullion deliveries. But behind the diffident exterior there is sharp criminal mind plotting to steal a million pounds in gold. Directed by Charles Crichton.
7.00 ORS 84 presented by Peter Powell. Another edition of the electronic music magazine, this week featuring music from Lost Love Ones.
7.45 The World About Us: Maori – the New Dawn. Michael Dean reports on the resurgence of the Maoris' belief in themselves.
8.35 Gardeners' World. Graham Rose of the Sunday Times talks to Pauline Dower about the history of Wallington Gardens, part of the Northumberland estate owned by the Trevelyan family. (Ceefax titles page 270).
9.00 M*A*S*H. A pet goat eats the camp's payroll.
9.25 Whicker! Wildlife is the theme and his guests are Tippi Hedren, Hugh Hudson and Malcolm Coe.
10.00 Play: Man of Letters. A 12-year-old boy, bored with a holiday with his father, finds himself drawn towards a hotel waitress. Starring Michael Jayston, Stacy Dorning and Alan Cox (see Choice).
10.35 Newsnight.
11.20 International Badminton. Highlights of the Yonex All England Open Championships.
11.50 Whistle Test featuring the Richard Thompson Big Band and John Hiatt. Ends at 12.35.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Racing from Doncaster. Brough Scott introduces coverage of four races from the second day of the opening flat race meeting of the season – the Haywards Pickles Stakes 2.45; the Daily Mirror Apprentice Championship Handicap 3.15; the Doncaster Town Plate Handicap 3.45; and the Will Scott Handicap 4.15.
4.30 Cartoon Carnival.
5.00 Wayne and Shuster with the second and final episode of the comical story of the rise and fall of a champion table tennis player.
5.30 The Tube. Rock magazine programme presented by Jools Holland and Leslie Ash. Guests live in the studio tonight include Reflex, just back from a tour of the United States, supporting The Police; Danse Society; and rock and roll star Bo Diddley. On film there is local Newcastle band, Prefab Scout and an interview in Nassau with Robert Palmer.
7.00 Channel Four News includes a feature with striking Yorkshire miner Bill Boyle who was taken to a Pittsburg mine where, without computerized technology, they produce up to six times as much coal per man as they do in the UK.
7.30 Right To Reply presented by Gus Macdonald includes accusations of sexism on the Joan Rivers programme and colour prejudice by Alastair Burnet when interviewing Dr David Owen.
8.00 A Week in Politics presented by Peter Jay includes an examination of Mrs Thatcher's Oman problem and a report on the rise of independents in the House of Lords.
8.40 What the Papers Say with freelance journalist Derek Jameson.
9.00 It Takes A Worried Man. Peter Tilbury stars in his own comedy series as Philip Roath, an insecure man fearful of approaching middle age and shattered by his divorce. (r).
9.30 The Lady is a Tramp. Comedy series about the two Pats, 'Old' and 'Lanky' starring Pat Hayes and Pat Coombs. Tonight they discover the yard that they call home is to be incorporated into a car park.
10.00 Cheers. Comedy series set in a Boston bar where, this week, a minor argument causes the temporary separation of Sam and Diane.
10.30 Well Being: Pearly Gnashers. Two dentists demolish some long-held misconceptions about tooth care (see Choice).
11.15 I Love Quincy. A tribute to the former star trumpet player now a leading record producer. A host of stars including Michael Jackson, Stevie Wonder, Diana Ross and Diane Warwick, sing his praises.
1.20 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs. Ritz head chef Michael Quinn (r).†
9.45 Feedback.
10.00 News; Science Now.
10.30 Morning Story: "Running Order" by Brian Glanville. Read by the author.
11.00 News; Travel; Front Room Gospel. Rosemary Hartill visits some new fellowships; talking to their critics, and exploring the challenge they offer to Christian life.
11.48 Natural Selection.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 My Music.† 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour from Northern Ireland. Includes an interview with Sir Jack Swinson, chairman of the Northern Ireland Tourist Board. And part seven of The Birds Fall Down.
3.00 News; Kipps "The Story of a Simple Soul" by H G Wells (last of five parts).
4.00 News; Just After Four. The views of Birmingham youngsters.†
4.10 War And Peace In Our Time. Geoffrey Stern examines the persistance of warfare (6) Iran-Iraq.
4.40 Story Time: "Woman and Puppet" by Pierre Louys (2). Read by Philip Bond.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places. The world of travel and transport.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. Programme highlights, with Margaret Howard.
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Any Questions? from Ryton, Tyne and Wear. With Tony Benn, Lord Bruce-Gardyne, David Alton and Germaine Greer.
9.15 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.30 Angus McDermid in the BBC Sound Archives.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts Magazine.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "The Cone-Gatherers" by Robin Jenkins (5). Read by Tom Fleming.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.00 Today in Parliament.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Week Ending. A satirical review of the week's news.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Close, Shipping forecast.
ENGLAND: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00 Study on 4; 11.00 !Digame! 11.30 20th Century European Authors: German. 12.30am-12.55 Schools night-time broadcasting: Business and the Outside World.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert; part one. Verdi's overture Nabucco; Hummel's Bassoon Conc in F (George Zukerman/Wurttemberg Chamber Orch); Smetena's Polkas in F and B flat (Novotny, piano); Tchaikovsky's Marche Slave.† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Delius's Marche caprice; Gounod's Petite symphonie in B Flat; d'Indy's Symphonic Variations: Istar; and Handel's Organ Concerto in D minor Op 7 No 4 (Simon Preston/Menuhin Orchestra).† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Josquin. Josquin Choir sing Illibata Dei virgo; and Choir of St John's College, Cambridge, sing Missa Pange lingua.†
10.00 Prokofiev, Ianacek and Schubert: piano recital by Jana Frankiova. We hear Prokofiev's Sonata No 3; Janacek's in the Mist: and Schubert's Sonata in A major D664.†
10.55 Langham Chamber Orchestra: Milhaud's L'Apothéose de Moliere; Honegger's Pastorale d'Eté; Bridge's An Irish Melody; Berlioz's (arr Colin Matthews) Serenade. Hym and Toccata.†
11.40 Weber and Wolf Songs: recital by Jill Gomez (soprano) with John Constable (piano).†
12.00 Midday Concert: BBC Philharmonic Orch, with Raphael Wallfisch (cello). Part One. Alexander Goehr's Deux Etudes; and Hindemith's Cello Concerto.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents: Foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC.
1.20 Midday Concert: part two Brahms's Symph No 4.†
2.05 North German Keyboard Music: Ton Koopman (harpsichord) plays works by Böhm, Buxtehude (Fugue in C) and Bach (Toccata in G major, BWV 916).†
2.30 Budapest Brass Quintet: Horovitz's Music-Hall Suite; Lang's Prelude, Three Mobiles and Postlude; and Malcolm Arnold's Quintet for Brass.†
3.00 Mozart's Haydn Quartets: Esterhazy Quartet play the String Quartets in G K 387; and in E flat, K 428.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: form Chichester Cathedral.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of David Hoult's selections.†
6.30 Music for Guitar: Milan Zelanka plays works by Matiegka, Falla, Rodrigo (Tiento antigo; En los trigales); and Obrovska.†
7.00 The Works of Love: Ivan Lalic, the Yugoslav poet, talks to Graham Fawcett, and Ann Aris reads his poems (Choice).
7.30 Music of Eight Decades: Part one. BBC So, with Moray Welsh, cello, in the British premiere of Witold Lutoslawski's Symphony No 3 (conducted by the composer). Also Britten's Symphony for Cello and Orchestra. From the Royal Festival Hall.†
8.35 Father to Son: Maurice Denham and Nicholas Gecks read more of the unpublished letters that passed between Edmund Gosse and his father. Presented by Ann Thwaite.
8.55 Music of Eight Decades: Shostakovich's Symphony No 1.†
9.45 Mother and Daughter: Elizabeth Maconchy's My Dark Heart; and Nicola Le Fanu's The Old Woman of Beare. With Rosemary Hardy (soprano) and Lontano.†
10.30 Beethoven and Dohnanyi: Beethoven's String Trio in C Minor, Op 9 No 3; and Dohnanyi's Serenade Op 10. Played by Cummings String Trio.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

VHF only: Open University. 6.15am-6.55, and 11.20pm to 11.40.

Medium wave: Cricket: The Third Test between Pakistan and England. From 8.20am to 12.00.

Radio 2

News on the hour except 8.00pm and 9.00. Major bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 100pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines: 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30am (MF/MW).
4.00am Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore† incl 6.02 Cricket. 7.30 Terry Wogan† incl 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 9.02 Cricket. 10.00 Jimmy Young † incl 10.02, 11.02 Cricket. 12.00 Steve Jones † incl 12.02 Cricket. 1.05 Sport. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford † incl 2.02, 3.02 Sport. 3.30 Music All The Way.† 4.00 David Hamilton† incl 4.02, 5.05 Sport. 6.00 John Dunn† incl 6.02 Sport, 6.45 Sport. 7.30 Male Voice Choir Competition. Final of the knock-out competition. The adjudicator is Peter Robinson of the English National Opera, and Sir Geraint Evans will present the prizes. The programme was recorded at the Arcadia Theatre, Llandudno, last Sunday.† 8.30 Friday Night is Music Night from Hippodrome, Golders Green, London.† 9.30 Old Stagers: Cliff Edwards. 9.55 Sports. 10.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold Music Show. Guest: Arthur English.† 10.30 Sounds of the South West (Cornwall). 11.00 Stuart Hall (stereo from midnight). Includes Mystery Melodies competition. 1.00am Peter Dickson.† 3.00-4.00 Night Owls.†

Radio 1

6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Gary Davies from the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition, Earls Court, London, incl 4.30 Select-a-disc with Janice Long. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 9.00-12.00 The Friday Rock Show with Tommy Vance (stereo from 10.00). VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Rock Back the Clock. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Billy Budd. 8.30 Women of The World. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Business Matters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Sarah and Company 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four hours. 8.15 Music Now. 8.45 Billy Budd. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 The Doctors. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Classical Record Review. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 The Seven Deadly Sins. 3.50 Recording of the Week. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Let There Be Drums. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

BBC1 Wales: 12.57pm News. 3.48-3.50 News. 5.55 Wales! Wales? 10.15-10.30 Sportfolio. 10.30-11.20 World Skating Championships. 11.20-11.21 News. 11.21-1.03am Film: A Day in the Death of Joe Egg (1971). (Alan Bates, Janet Suzman). Scotland: 10.55am-12.30pm Liberal Party Conference. 12.55-1.00 News. 2.00-3.50 Liberal Party Conference. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 10.15-10.45 Friday Night with Dougie Donnelly. 10.45-11.13 Agenda. 11.13 News. 11.15-1.10am Film: The Cowboys (1971) (John Wayne). Northern Ireland: 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.48-3.50 News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News. 10.50-12.35am Film: A Day in the Death of Joe Joe Egg (1971). Alan Bates, Janet Suzman). 12.35 News. England: North East only: 12.00-12.30pm North Country. 5.55pm Part of Sixty Minutes. 10.15 East – Weekend. Midlands – Midlands Tonight. North – Jazz at the Leadmill. North East – 'Where do we go from here?' (Peter Skellern) South – 'Moments'. South West – Country Scene. West – Village School. (village school of Ebrington). 12.35am Close.

HTV As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Desert Mice* (Alfred Marks). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Problems. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Good Neighbour Show. 11.00 Figure Skating. 11.30 To Win at all Costs. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 11.05am-11.20 About Wales. 6.00pm-7.00 Wales At Six. 10.30-11.00 Showbizz.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Mde Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Film: Stunts Unlimited. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 What's On Where. 11.05 Film: Vampire Circus. 12.40 Closedown.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Ffenestri. 2.20 Stori Sbri. 2.35 Hyn O Fyd. 2.55 Racing from Doncaster. 4.30 Interval. 4.45 Lan Lofft. 5.00 Sbri Celwydd Golau. 5.30 The Tube. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Taro Tant. 8.05 Pobol y Cwm. 8.35 Y Byd yn ei Le. 9.20 Cheers. 9.50 Soap. 10.20 Winter Sunlight. 11.20 Lady is a Tramp. 11.50 Stand Your Ground. 12.20am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 12–30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00 Film: Stich in Time*. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.45-7.00 Advice. 7.30-8.30 Irish RM. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Gina, Dale Haze and the Champions. 11.05 Magnum. 12.00 Figure Skating. 12.30 News. Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.00-3.30 Film: Gangway* (Jesse Matthews). 6.00 News. 6.30 Northern Life. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 In Loving Memory. 11.00 Film: Dracula AD 1972 (Peter Cushing). 12.20 am Portrait of a Legend. 12.50 Three's Company. Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.00 Film: Chariman (Gregory Peck). 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Hear. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 Sweeney. 12.00 Figure Skating. 12.30am Late Call, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30 On The Market. 2.00 Film: Union Station (William Holden). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 News. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 In Loving Memory. 10.30 Friday Sports Special. 12.10 am Film: Strange Possession of Mrs Oliver* (Karen Black). 1.35 Closedown.

TVS As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20 News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 About Britain. 2.10 Film: Carry on Again Doctor. 3.45 Sportsbreak. 3.50-4.00 A-Z. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30 Friday Sportshow. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 Zodiac Game. 11.00 Showcase. 11.15 Film: And Now The Screaming Starts (Peter Cushing). 12.55am Company, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Crooks Anonymouse (Leslie Phillips). 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 11.00 Cross Question. 11.35 Film: Regan (John Thaw). 1.05 am Janus Harvey Sings, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Cuckoo in the Nest. Comedy. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Sports Talk. 11.30 Rugby League. 12.00 Newhart. 12.25am News. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Blue Parrot* Murder thriller. 3.20-3.30 Cartoon. 6.00 Calendar. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 In Loving Memory. 11.00 Talking of Sport. 11.30 Rugby League. 12.25 am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Stunts Unlimited (Chip Mayer). 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 11.00 Vampire Circus. 12.35am Postscript, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20 News. 1.30-3.30 Film: Corsican Brothers* (Douglas Fairbanks Jr). 6.00 News. 7.00 Fall Guy 8.00-8.30 In Loving Memory. 11.00 Sweeney. 12.00 Film: Witchcraft. 1.25am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crafts Made Simple. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Strange But True. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Crossfire. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Figure Skating. 12.30am News, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

Hope at IMF for world recovery

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

A cheerful picture of world economic prospects will be presented by the International Monetary Fund to next month's top-level meeting of its key policy-making body, the Interim Committee.

Unpublished IMF forecasts suggest that the world economy will grow by 3¾ per cent this year and by roughly the same amount next year, a good deal higher than the 3¼ per cent it predicted for 1984 last autumn.

The industrial economies, led by the United States, Canada and Japan, are expected to expand by 3¾ per cent this year from 2¼ per cent in 1985. The Treasury, by contrast, believes the British economy will grow by more than 3 per cent this year.

The new forecasts, contained in the fund's draft *World Economic Outlook*, parts of which have been leaked to an American news agency, are likely to stiffen the resolve of the biggest industrial countries not to ease up in the battle against inflation.

The IMF itself says that the drop in world-wide inflation to its lowest level for 15 years was the most encouraging development last year. This, and lower interest rates, underpinned demand in the indusrrial countries and helped to pull them out of recession, it argues.

But the fund admits that the growth rates envisaged in the next two-years, especially in Europe, will not be sufficient to make a significant dent in the high numbers of jobless.

World trade, fanned by rising output, may expand by 5.5 per cent in 1984 from only 2 per cent last year, the IMF predicts. This will be especially welcome to debt-ridden developing countries who need to boost exports to service their debts and finance essential imports.

Finance ministers from the 22 member countries which make up the Interim Committee – including Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor – meet on April 12 to review the world ecomomic situation and to discuss the need for an injection of world liquidity through a new issue of Special Drawing Rights – the fund's own currency.






Designs and portraits by Sir Cecil Beaton, from left to right: a costume for *Katharine Hepburn as Coco Chanel in the musical Coco* of 1969; a portrait of the Baronne Phillipe de Rothschild; a portrait of Marion Davies, actress and girl friend of William Randolph Hearst, the newspaper proprietor; a design for "the general" in the 1961 New York production of Puccini's opera *Turandot*.

Beaton stage costume designs and drawings in gala auction

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Six hundred drawings and watercolours by Sir Cecil Beaton, the fashion photographer and designer, have been sent for sale at Christie's by his secretary, Miss Eileen Hose. They are to be auctioned, some singly, some in groups, in a gala evening sale on June 7 and are expected to bring in about £150,000.

Sir Cecil, one of the most famous photographers of the century, is little known as a draughtsman and graphic artist. in fact, he had a second and highly successful career as a stage and screen designer, having a passion for theatre, ballet and opera design from his schooldays on. His designs for the film *Gigi* won him an Oscar in 1958 and he won two Oscars for the film version of *My Fair Lady*.

Those costume designs will be the main feature of the sale. There is a marvellous series of drawings for the ballet *Les Sirenes* demonstrating how much he learnt from Bakst as a young man. There are also some very clever portrait drawings of society figures who were his friends, a smattering of caricatures and some very charming landscape drawings, executed on holiday with no thought of sale.

Sir Cecil died in 1980 and after various bequests to friends left the remaining contents of his studio to Miss Hose who carried off the portfolios containing thousands of drawings to her home nearby.

"It seems much better that people should buy them and enjoy them than that they should sit, unlooked at, in my spare room," she said yesterday. "Sir Cecil had several exhibitions in his lifetime and was always happy to sell things rather than hoard them."

Christie's has selected what it considers the best of the drawings for sale. Sir Cecil was always doodling and sketching, which accounts for the vast volume of material he left.

Christie's has had a stamp made, *reading* "Cecil Beaton Studio Sale" which is applied to the corner of each drawing. About 250 drawings have been mounted and framed to show how good the drawings look hanging on the wall.

The framing is successful and those items may well prove the most expensive lots. Even so Christie's is only talking of prices between £200 and £1,000 per lot, which will often include several drawings, so there should be opportunities for modest as well as rich collectors.

Sale room, page 2

EEC tries to pick up pieces after summit

Continued from page 1

of these covers contributions derived from value-added tax, which in Britain's case amounts at the moment to £145m a month. The second covers returns from the agricultural levies and customs duties, which belong to the Community, and which run to roughly £120m a month for Britain.

According to the rules the VAT payment has to be sent in automatically on the first of each month. The levies and duties money has to be asked for and then sent in on the twentieth of each month.

On this occasion the Commission has asked for payment of all levies and duties money for both March and April to be handed over by the last day of the month – coincidentally the last day of the British financial year as well.

This money is in fact the returns from taxes imposed two months earlier. In other words the Commission is now calling in the duties collected in Britain in January and February to meet its bills in April.

If Britain carries out its threat to delay payment for one of these two months the Commission will not run short of money, its spokesman said. There will still be enough to go round for the moment.

But it will mean that Britain will be required to pay interest at the highest rate in any Community country – probably that in Greece, which has a rate at present of 20 per cent.

For its part Britain will argue that the Commission just does not need the money,a large part of which was being called in so that the British rebate could be paid. Britin would only withhold payment if there were no rebate, and if there were no rebate there would be no need for the money.

Letter from Moscow

Why better-off lock up their daughters

Anya is an attractive university student in Leningrad, fashion-conscious, bright and outgoing. She is also in love with Sasha, a young man who came to her aid one day when she was menaced by drunken hooligans on the Underground.

An everyday Soviet love story perhaps, except that Sasha is from a working-class family and Anya is not. Anya's middle-class parents have no intention of allowing Sasha to join a family which counts a dacha (country cottage) and a car among its jealously-guarded status symbols.

Russia is not yet the classless society envisaged by Marx and Lenin. Officially, social class – whether defined by job, income, family or attitude – has been abolished in the Soviet Union. Instead, there are only "strata" of society: Workers, peasants and intellectuals and even these distinctions are supposed to disappear when full communism is reached.

But, as some sociologists acknowledge, 67 years after the Bolshevik takeover, class-consciousness is creeping back. There is a large and powerful state bureaucracy founded on privilege rather than private property and the *nouveaux riches* (especially the wives) want all the trappings of class superiority, even though the party frowns on them as ideologically unsound.

In the case of Anya and Sasha, her parents would not at first even consider allowing their daughter to marry a man who was of lowly origin and worked in a factory. Anya caused a "sensation" merely by going out with him, according to a letter she wrote in despair to the youth paper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*.

Her middle-class friends shunned her for "lowering herself". She reacted by rejecting her privileged background, not unlike some conscience-stricken nineteenth-century Russian noblemen.

"I became ashamed that I could have fun and throw my parents' money around on clothes when Sasha could not enter the institute, as he dreamed, and had to work in a factory to help his mother," she wrote.

Eventually, Anya's parents – or at least her father – relented and, after meeting Sasha, agreed that he was a "good, honest lad". But suspicion and hostility on the part of Sasha's family proved stronger. When he took Anya home, his mother warned him that a girl from her background would play with him and then discard him, adding: "She's not for the likes of you."

Seven months later, the pair are still trying to persuade his mother that the match is suitable, even though Anya has the "lily-white hands" of the privileged and is "not from our circle".

In an editorial note, *Komsomolskaya Pravda* said it did not receive many such letters, but there must be thousands of other couples fighting social prejudice in Russia. To reinforce the point, the paper printed another letter, from a young girl of noble origin in Tadzhikistan, a Muslim region of Central Asia "where the problems stem as much from deeply-entrenched tradition as from embourgeoisement".

Like Anya, Matlyuba had fallen in love with working-class man and her parents reacted with fury, accusing her of "sullying the family name". Matlyuba's parents went further than Anya's and locked up their daughter, disconnecting the telephone.

"They never let me go out alone," she wrote to *Komsomolskaya Pravda*. "My lover swears he will kidnap me... how can such class feelings still exist? Surely we are building the new society?"

The re-emergence of class attitudes is a cause of serious concern to the Soviet authorities, who are particularly anxious that the better-off should not come to regard the "lower classes" as inferior or even criminal. Like class, crime persists in the Soviet Union, despite its official abolition

A recent study in three big Volga towns concluded that most crimes were committed by individuals from low-income families rather than those from more affluent or influential backgrounds.

On the other hand, Soviet sociologists have also noted a growing tendency for the bored children of the powerful and well-to-do to indulge in robbery, mugging and even gang rape "for no apparent reason", with the parents often regarding their offsprings' misdeeds as "mischief" rather than serious crime.

Richard Owen

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Princess of Wales opens the new Spinal Injuries Unit at the Stanmore Branch of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, 7.50.

Exhibitions in progress

The English in Line: A cartoon celebration. The Cooper Gallery, Church Street, Barnsley; Tues 1 to 5.30, Wed to Sun 10 to 5.30, closed Mon (until March 25).

In a city – Paintings; Ikon Gallery, 58-72 John Bright Street, Birmingham; Tues to Sat 10 to 6 (until March 31).

Works by John Wragg and Henry Pimm; Katherine House Gallery, *The Parade, Marlborough*; Wed to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 11 to 4 (until April 13).

Last chance to see

Works by Sonia Ratcliff; Ginnel Gallery, Lloyds House, 16 Lloyds Street, Manchester; 9 to 5.30 (ends today).

New London exhibitions

Paintings by David MacIlwaine; The Cylinder Gallery, 39 Great Russell Street, WC1; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4, closed Sun (until April 21).

Sculpture by Noemi Sarel – her fantasy world; Henny Handler's, 24 Wellington Road, NW8; Mon to Fri 2 to 6, Sun 11 to 4 (until March 28).

Music

Concert by the Ulster Orchestra, Ulster Hall, Belfast, 7.45.

Recital by Barthold Kuijken and Johann Sonnleitner, Premises, Reeves Yard, Norwich, 8.

Viennese evening with Angela Jenkins, Colston Hall, Colston Street, Bristol, 7.30.

Song recital by Valerie Boulard, Shirley House, Psalter Lane, Sheffield, 7.30.

Recital by the David Ashworth Guitar Quartet, Tickhill C of E Middle School, St Mary's Road, Doncaster, 8.

Music in London

Recital by Martin Robinson (cello) and Andrew Ball (piano), St. James's Church, Piccadilly, 1.15.

Concert by the English Chamber Orchestra, Barbican Hall, Barbican Centre, EC2, 7.45.

Talks, lectures in London

Frank Stella: "Guadeloupe Island, caracara", by Irene Kreitman, Gallery 43, The Tate Gallery, Millbank, SW1, 1.00.

Rembrandt and the Passion, by Martin Kisch, British Museum, Great Russell Street, WC1, 11.30.

Harry Furniss, by Alison Opyrchal, talk arranged by the Lewis Carroll Society, County Hall, Westminster, 6.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,386

ACROSS

1 Full of energy, they can go from race to race without losing (12).
8 Sort of Pagan creed preferred by Wordsworth (7).
9 Ace Kate concealed shows delicacy (7).
11 Where pirates' victims often suffered suspense (4-3).
12 Country-lover smashes trap, but there's nothing in it (7).
13 Location for the Army Corps (5).
14 State gets new CIA guarantee, bumping off the leader with ease, I hear (9).
16 Repetitive correspondence carried on by knights of old? (5-4).
19 Joint with slice initially cut off *may turn bad* (5).
21 A whole number for example in Bury? (7).
23 Measure particles by these processes (7).
24 This Violet used to comfort Burns (7).
25 Immigrant the Revenue run after (7).
26 Firm answering for third party in court case (2-10).

DOWN

1 A shock to Eastern Venus, so-called (7).
2 Hymn tune's copyright is with Lahore composer (7).
3 Obsession of doctor that nobody is really fit when up! (9).
4 Stop obstruction of service to *Uttar Pradesh* (3-2).
5 Health-giving cookery device (7).
6 One of three coming before the law in Berkshire (7).
7 Organization supplying female underwear (4,8).
10 Kind of recognition one does not get through the normal channels (5-7).
15 Getting together for a meal (9).
17 Originating from a notion by Prospero's brother (7).
18 Undress? Yes, but put this on! (7).
19 New order makes it clear to apprentice (7).
20 Jolly or dull, this cleaner? (7).
22 Raise standard of golf shot? (3,2).

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private Member's Bill: Tobacco Products (Control of Advertising, Sponsorship and Sales Promotion) Bill, second reading.

Anniversaries

Births: William Smith, geologist, Churchill, Oxfordshire, 1769; Alfred, Viscount Milner, statesman, Giessen, Germany, 1854; Juan Gris, painter, pioneer of Cubism, Madrid, 1887.

Deaths: Elizabeth I, reigned 1558-1603, Richmond, 1603; Stendhal (pseudonym of Marie-Henri Beyle), novelist, Paris, 1842; Raoul Dufy, painter, Forcalquier, France, 1953.

National day

Today is Pakistan Day. It commemorates the adoption by the Muslim League, under the leadership of the legendary Muhammad Ali Jinnah, of a resolution calling for a specifically Islamic state to free Muslims from domination by the Hindu majority on the Indian subcontinent. The resolution was passed in Lahore in 1940. Pakistan came into being with the partition the sub-continent seven years later.

Royal Mint coin sets

Royal Mint coin sets, including the new Scottish thistle design £1 coin which will not go into circulation until April, are now available at many post offices.

The Post Office, which sold 70,000 sets last year, has become the main nationwide outlet for the Royal Mint's 1984 uncirculated and proof issues. Uncirculated sets are available at all 1,600 main post offices and the proof sets at 250 selected main offices.

The uncirculated sets, with an illustrated brochure giving details of the history, design and striking of coins, are on sale for £4.25

Proof coin sets are mounted in an acrylic frame inside a leatherette case. They cost £17.95.

Food prices

Since Christmas the price of tea, coffee and eggs has risen and last week potatoes and some other popular vegetables also went up. Onions, essential for savoury dishes, are up to 18p to 24p per lb this week and are likely to keep rising.

English carrots are stable at 8p to 20p per lb, but Dutch finger carrots are up by about 3p, from 24p to 35p per lb. Cauliflowers at 45p to 50p each, are best buys even with a 5p increase on last week's price. Courgettes at 80p to 110p a pound, and green peppers, 80p to 100p, show an increase of about 10p. Cabbages at 18p to 30p, leeks 30p to 42p, turnips and swedes 8p to 20p a pound, are unchanged.

Salad ingredients: round lettuce 20p to 25p a head, Chinese leaves 35p to 40p per lb, cucumber 35p to 50p each, according to size, and some hithouse tomatoes 70p to 90p per lb.

New season Cape golden delicious apples arrive this week and are 35p to 40p per lb. English and Dutch conference pears 28p to 40p per lb, and English comice 35p to 45p a pound, are good buys. Cape grapes are cheaper this week, from 65p to 90p per lb, as are the seedless Thompson grapes from Chile 100p to 130p per lb.

Lamb is up by about 2p per lb, whole leg ranges from 154p to 199p per lb, a whole shoulder 94p to 132p per lb, and loin chops 169p to 242p. Tesco has leg of lamb on promotion this week at 154p per lb. Beef prices are stable, apart from some frying and grilling cuts, which are up by 1p per lb. Sirloin steak ranges from *270p to 364p per lb, topside from* 189p to 230p per lb, and boneless brisket from 130p to 168p. Sainsbury's has topside and silverside at 186p per lb. Pork is stable with lef ranging from 83p to 124p per lb, and loin steak is 138p.

Some poultry bargains: Dewhurst oven-ready ducklings at 74p per lb, Marks & Spencer boneless turkey roast and stuffed turkey breasts down 15p to 150p and 174p *respectively*. Safeway fresh chickens without giblets 59p per lb.

EY

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.58	1.50
Austria Sch	27.80	26.20
Belgium Fr	82.50	78.50
Canada $	1.88	1.81
Denmark Kr	14.35	13.65
Finland Mkk	8.47	8.07
France Fr	11.98	11.48
Germany DM	3.93	3.73
Greece Dr	160.00	150.00
Hongkong $	11.58	10.98
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2400.00	2300.00
Japan Yen	339.00	323.00
Netherlands Gld	4.43	4.21
Norway Kr	11.34	10.74
Portugal Esc	196.00	186.00
South Africa Rd	1.96	1.82
Spain Pta	219.50	210.50
Sweden Kr	11.64	11.06
Switzerland Fr	3.23	3.06
USA $	1.47	1.42
Yugoslavia Dnr	182.00	172.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index 344.00.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 11.4 at 890.0.

Roads

Wales and West: A40: Roadworks N of Gibralta tunnels, between Abergavenny and Monmouth; lane closures. A40: Drainage work at Crickhowell, between Abergavenny and Llandovery; temporary lights. A4: Drainage works in Charlotte Street, Bath; *temporary* traffic signals controlling traffic.

Midlands: A34: Roadworks at Tidmington, Warwickshire; delays. A429: Roadworks at Halford, Warwickshire, between Wellesbourne and Stow on the Wold. A45: Roadworks at Fosse Crossing, Warwickshire, between Coventry and Daventry.

North: A167: Remedial bridge work at Ferryhill, Co Durham; *Marrington Lane (B6287) closed.* A66: Roadworks between North Bitts and Greta Bridge, Co Durham; traffic lights. A66: Widening and strengthening of bridge at Eden Lodge, NW of Appleby, Cumbria; single lane traffic controlled by traffic lights.

Scotland: M3: Roadworks between junctions 15 (Townhead) and 13 (Charing Cross Glasgow); westbound carriageway closures, *diversions signed* – avoid. M9: Resurfacing between junction 9 (M30) and A311 overbridge (S of Stirling); contra flow operating. A82: Landslip repairs at Spean Bridge, Inverness-shire; Single lane traffic. 24 hour traffic signals.

Information supplied by the AA

The papers

"If the Queen pays a visit to Jordan, which she is doing next Monday, why should she not visit Israel as well?" asks the Daily Star.

The paper adds: "Some Middle Eastern states won't like it. But Jordan won't be the first Arab nation to welcome the Queen. Why shouldn't Israelis have the opportunity to do so as well, if they want to?"

The Daily Expresss says that public and parliamentary opinion in Britain "is overwhelmingly on the side of Mrs Thatcher in her attitude to the Common Market".

Top films

The top box-office films in London:
1 (–) Terms of Endearment
2 (1) To Be Or Not To Be
3 (2) Champions
4 (3) Risky Business
5 (4) Vertigo
6 (5) Carmen
6 (7) Trading Places
8 (9) The Big Chill
9 (6) Scarface
10 (–) Christine

The top five in the provinces:
1 La Traviata
2 To Be Or Not To Be
3 Risky Business
4 Under Fire
5 Never Say Never Again

Screen International

Top video rentals

1 (1) Octopussy
2 (2) Raiders of the Lost Ark
3 (3) Flashdance
4 (19) Halloween II – Season of the Witch
5 (6) 1941
6 (9) The Rats
8 (8) Treasure of the Four Crowns
9 (10) The Entity
10 (5) Merry Christmas Mr Lawrence

Compiled by *Video Business*

Weather forecast

An area of low pressure will stay near Britain, with troughs of low pressure moving into the SW.

6am to midnight

London, East Anglia, Midlands (E), E, NE, Central N England: Fog and frost clearing, sunny intervals developing, showers or longer outbreaks of rain later; wind SE, light, increasing fresh, perhaps strong later; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

SE, NW, central S England, Lake District, Channel Islands, Midlands (W): Bright early, showers or longer outbreaks of rain spreading from the W, heavy in places, winds SE, light, increasing fresh, perhaps strong locally, max temp 8C (46F).

SW, England, Wales, Northern Ireland: Showers or long outbreaks of rain, heavy at times; winds S to SE, moderate or fresh, locally strong; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Orkney, Scotland: Showers or longer outbreaks of rain, with snow, especially on hills, some drifting; wind SE, backing E, moderate or fresh, increasing strong to perhaps gale in places; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Changeable and rather cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind, moderate; increasing strong to gale; sea slight, becoming very rough. English Channel (E): Wind; S to SE, fresh, increasing gale or severe gale; sea moderate, becoming very rough. St George's Channel: Wind SE, gale or severe gale, veering SW; sea very rough. Irish Sea: Wind E to SE gale or severe gale; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 5.56 am | Sun sets: 6.19 pm

Moon rises: 1.18 am | Moon sets: 9.1 am

Last Quarter: Tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 6.49 pm to 5.24 am
Bristol 6.59 pm to 5.34 am
Edinburgh 7.3 pm to 5.34 am
Manchester 6.58 pm to 5.32 am
Penzance 7.10 pm to 5.48 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	10	50	Guernsey	c	8	46
Birmingham	fg	3	37	Inverness	f	7	45
Blackpool	s	7	45	Jersey	s	9	48
Bristol	c	10	50	London	f	10	50
Cardiff	f	8	46	Manchester	c	6	43
Edinburgh	s	7	45	Newcastle	c	5	41
Glasgow	s	8	46	Ronaldsway	c	6	43

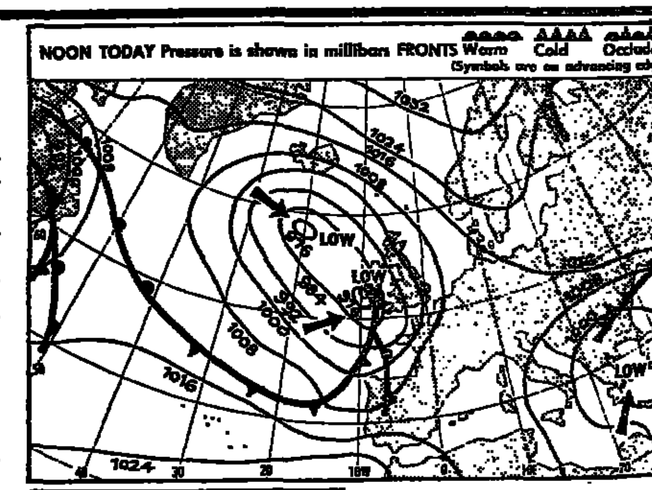
Highest and lowest

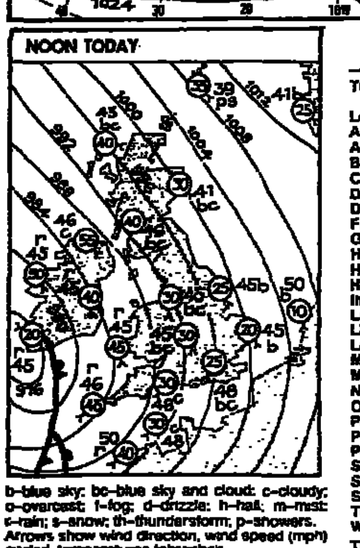
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Newquay, 13C (55F); lowest day max: Lerwick, St Abb's Head, 4C (39F); highest rainfall: Neist Point, 0.6in; highest sunshine: Penzance, 9.2hrs.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 12C (54F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 6 pm, 46 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 2.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,010.9 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

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b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avonmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belfast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cardiff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Devonport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harwich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holyhead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ilfracombe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowestoft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margate	3.46	4.8	4.14	[illegible]
Milford Haven	10.14	6.0	10.37	[illegible]
Newquay	9.10	6.1	9.34	[illegible]
Oban	9.21	3.1	9.52	[illegible]
Penzance	8.46	4.8	9.40	[illegible]
Portland	10.35	1.8	10.51	[illegible]
Portsmouth	3.16	4.5	3.47	[illegible]
Shoreham	2.49	5.8	3.16	[illegible]
Southampton	2.48	4.2	3.19	[illegible]
Swansea	10.16	8.4	10.38	[illegible]
Tees	7.48	4.7	8.16	[illegible]
Walton-on-Naze	3.28	4.1	3.55	[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro			6	43	bright	Guernsey	6.2		12	54	sunny
Bridlington			6	43	fog pm	Scilly Isles	8.6	.02	11	52	sunny
Cromer			7	45	cloudy	Newquay	7.8		13	55	sunny
Lowestoft	0.2		7	45	cloudy	Ilfracombe					
Clacton	0.3		7	45	bright	Tenby	5.0		10	50	sunny
Margate			9	48	bright	Southport	3.0		8	46	cloudy
Folkestone	4.0		9	48	bright	Morecambe	6.5		8	46	cloudy
Hastings	4.3		8	46	sunny pm	Douglas	1.0		6	43	bright pm
Eastbourne	4.5		9	48	sunny	London (Ctrl)	2.1		12	54	cloudy
Brighton			9	48	bright	B'ham (Airpt)	2.4		8	46	sunny pm
Worthing	3.6		9	48	cloudy	Bristol (Ctrl)	2.1		11	52	bright
Littlehmptn	3.4		10	50	fog pm	Cardiff (Ctrl)	3.2		10	50	cloudy
Bognor R	3.4		9	48	fog pm	Anglesey	1.5		8	46	cloudy
Southsea	5.1		9	48	fog pm	B'pool (Airpt)	5.5		8	46	sunny
Shanklin	3.0		9	48	bright pm	Manchester	1.8		9	48	bright
Bournemth	2.9		10	50	bright am	Nottingham	0.7		8	46	bright
Poole	2.8		11	52	cloudy	N'cstl-n-Tyne	2.7		6	43	bright
Swanage	3.0		10	50	bright	Carlisle	6.3		9	48	sunny
Weymouth	5.7		9	48	bright	Eskdalemuir	5.2		7	45	sunny
Exmouth	4.2		10	50	sunny pm	Prestwick	0.4		9	48	cloudy
Torquay	4.5		10	50	sunny pm	Glasgow	1.1		8	46	cloudy
Falmouth	5.6	.02	11	52	bright	Tiree			8	46	cloudy
Penzance	9.2	.03	12	54	sunny	Stornoway	0.9	.01	8	46	rain am
Jersey	8.0		11	52	sunny	Lerwick			4	39	cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; dr, drizzle; ds, dust storms; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	13	55	Copenhgn	c	1	34	Majorca	c	16	61	Rio de Jan*	c	29	84
Akrotiri	f	18	66	Corfu	s	15	59	Malaga	f	17	63	Rome	s	15	59
Alexandria	ds	25	77	Dallas				Malta	f	17	63	Salzburg	s	10	50
Algiers	c	16	61	Dublin	c	10	50	Melbourne	s	24	75	Sao Paulo*	dr	24	75
Amsterdam	s	7	45	Dubrovnik	f	13	55	Mexico C*	c	21	70	S Francisco*	f	14	57
Athens	c	10	50	Faro	s	16	61	Miami*	s	22	72	Santiago*	s	22	72
Bahrain*	c	23	73	Florence	c	14	57	Milan	s	13	55	Seoul	s	7	45
Barbados*	c	28	82	Frankfurt	s	10	50	Montreal*	s	9	48	Singapore	f	31	88
Barcelona	f	11	52	Funchal	s	16	61	Moscow				Stockholm	sn	1	34
Beirut	s	21	70	Geneva	c	9	48	Munich	s	8	46	Strasbourg	s	11	52
Belgrade	c	5	41	Gibraltar	f	15	59	Nairobi	s	27	81	Sydney	f	22	72
Berlin	s	4	39	Helsinki	f	-4	25	Naples	c	15	59	Tangier*	f	14	57
Bermuda*	f	23	73	Hongkong	r	15	59	New Delhi	s	28	82	Tel Aviv	f	24	75
Biarritz	r	11	52	Innsbruck	s	11	52	New York*	c	6	43	Tenerife	f	18	64
Boulogne	s	8	46	Istanbul	r	9	48	Nice	s	15	59	Tokyo	s	7	45
Bordeaux	s	13	55	Jiddah	s	31	88	Oslo	s	5	41	Toronto*	c	5	41
Brussels	f	8	46	Jo'burg	r	15	59	Ottawa				Tunis	s	17	63
Budapest	c	8	46	Karachi	s	32	90	Paris	s	11	52	Valencia	c	13	55
Buen Aires*	s	26	79	Las Palmas	f	19	66	Peking	s	10	50	Vancouver*	s	9	48
Cairo	f	27	81	Lisbon	f	13	55	Perth	s	26	79	Venice	s	12	54
Cape Tn	s	28	82	Locarno	s	12	54	Prague	s	6	43	Vienna	s	7	45
C'blanca	f	15	59	L Angeles*	c	16	61	Reykjavik	sn	-1	30	Warsaw	f	2	36
Chicago*	c	2	36	Luxembg	s	11	52	Rhodes	c	17	63	Washington*	s	16	61
Cologne	s	12	54	Madrid	c	11	52	Riyadh	f	27	81	Zurich	s	9	48

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available

هكذا من الأصل